

Setting up a national follow-up method for increased knowledge and data on food losses





Agenda 2030

SDG 12.3

By 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses

- 12.3.1a Food loss indicator
- 12.3.1b Food waste indicator
 - Primary production up to but not including retail level
 - Choose a basket of 10 main commodities by country
 - Measure progress





National environmental targets for food loss and waste

Decided by the Swedish government in 2020

Food loss

- By 2025, an increased share of the food production should reach retailers and consumers.

Food waste

- From 2020 to 2025, the total amount of food waste should be reduced by at least 20 % by weight per capita.

About the project – step by step

- 1. Gather the most experienced researchers on food losses in Sweden**
- 2. Form a reference group with researchers and key persons at authorities**

Discuss the choice of commodities:

- Value, volume, climate impact, potential, fresh vs storable products

3. Decision

- Beef, pork, milk, seafood, wheat, potatoes, carrots, strawberries



The tasks for the researchers

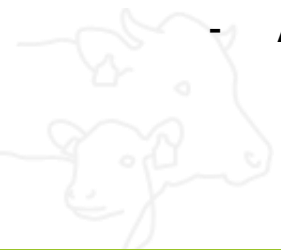
4. Background study – Research Institutes of Sweden

- Does other countries follow up or plan to follow up food losses on a national level?
- What tools/guidance is there to use?

5. Assignment for Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences

Suggest follow up methods for the commodities in two levels:

- **Basic follow up** using existing data that does not cost and does not bring extra work for farmers/food companies
- **Advanced follow up** – field studies, data collection, interviews, surveys



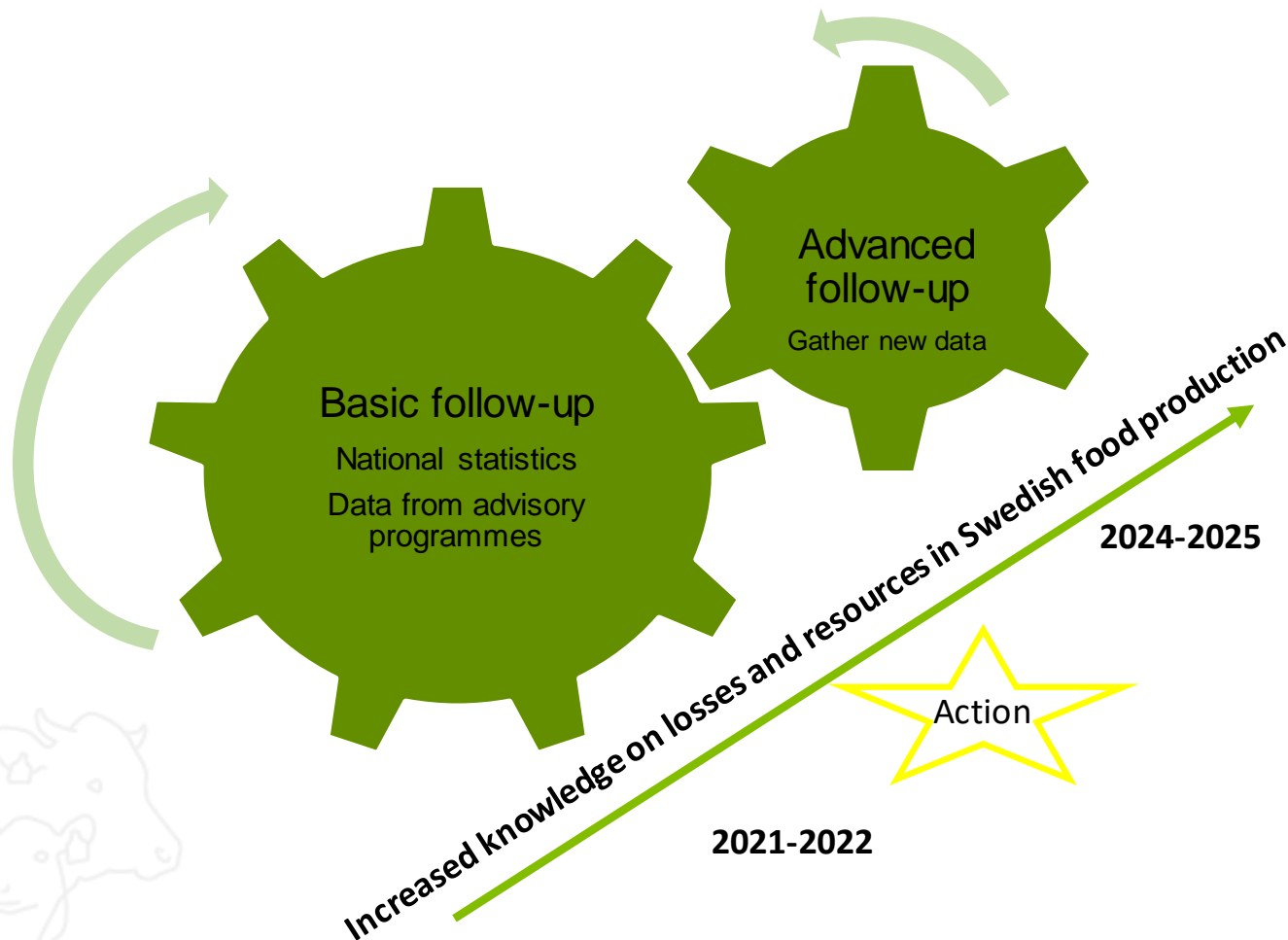
Dialogue och co-creative process with farmers- business actors, authorities and researchers

6. Several meetings

The farmers and industry organizations gave their view:

- What in your production does not become food although it was intended for food?
- Why is that?
- Do you see a value in following upp food losses?





”A large portion of humility and patience are important ingredients in the work on following up food losses.

It is better to start with approximations than having no information at all. Then you can step by step move forward improving the data according to precision and preciseness”

From the background study by Karin Östergren, RISE

Some examples

Commodity	Methods
Beef and pork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal death on farms – Bovine register CDB / WinPig advisory programme • Death at transport, rejections, cassations – data from Swedish Food Agency • Byproducts likely for food – interview/data collection at abattoirs • Meat processors – email survey
Potatoes and carrots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife damage – national statistics • Potatoes left in field – case studies • Storage losses – interviews growers • Packeries sorting results –interview/data collection • Processing – email survey



Key issues

Definitions

- What was intended for food but did not continue the food chain?

Scope

- Including pre-harvest and pre slaughter/catch when data is available

Representativeness

Pre harvest/pre slaughter losses – national data

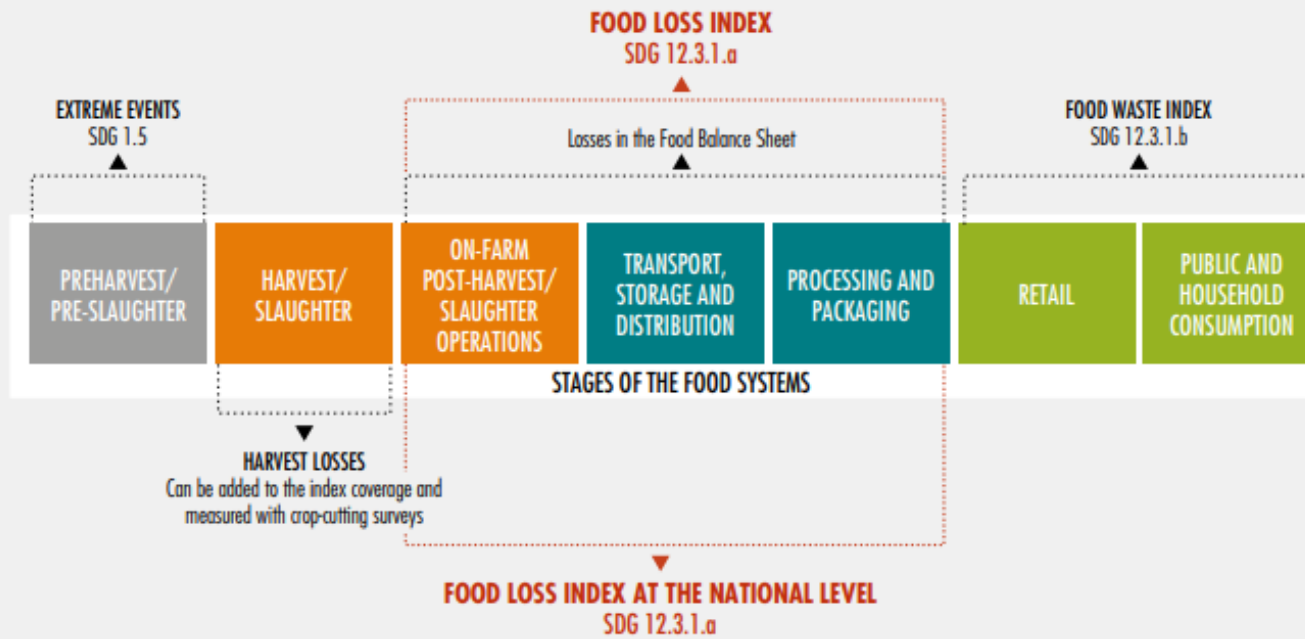
Field studies – case studies

Packing/storage/industry – national data



Including pre-harvest when data is available, and including both losses and waste(EU-def)

SCOPE OF THE FOOD LOSS INDEX ALONG THE FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN



More should become food

- Working together: researchers - producers - authorities
- The shared responsibility for food losses
- Find the full report Food loss in Sweden [here \(in english\)](#)



Work in progress..



Thank you!



Photos: Nordfalan / SLU

