Sub-group on Food loss and waste monitoring

Report on challenges and solutions to monitoring food waste in food services+hospitality - key deliverable of the group

- Meetings:
 - (on challenges) on June 13, 2022
 - (on solutions) on May 11, 2023
- Share draft report for consultation end of November
- Assemble final version:
 - Easy to read;
 - Short and sweet;
 - Practical.



Sub-group on Food loss and waste monitoring

- 4 key challenges identified:
 - Operational challenges: time, planning, knowledge, space, etc.;
 - Costs: training, tools;
 - · Resistance to change: indifference, fear, readiness, willingness;
 - Data collection and analysis: reliability, tools, benchmark, representativeness (national monitoring)



Sub-group on Food loss and waste monitoring

- Some key solutions identified:
 - Better data planning and production to avoid overproduction;
 - Monitoring: better quality and reliable data on FW opens eyes;
 - Raising awareness and effective communications;
 - Reconsidering business models: reducing excessive buffets; focusing on preserving resources;
 - Exchange knowledge and share lessons learned





EU Platform on FLW Report on the subgroup on FLW measurement

Measurement actions by Governments

8 November



Loss measurements by national and local governments (Sweden and the Basque country)

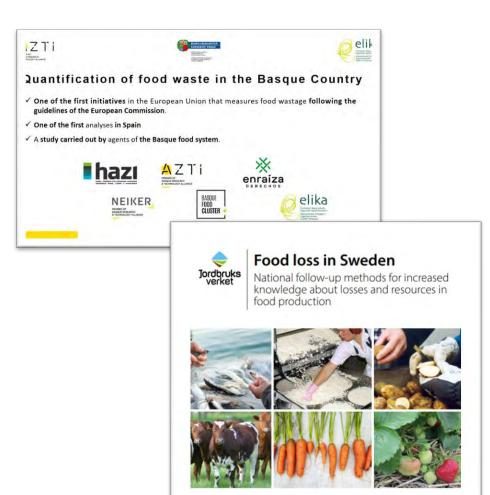
Measurement is feasible with very different approaches (large sample surveys in the Basque country versus research, administrative data and studies on single products in Sweden)

 Primary production and processing waste seem low but not negligeable in the Basque country

Swedish study focuses on those quantities "that do not progress to human consumption despite it being intended for that purpose (and is not considered food waste according to EU waste directive)", hence on food losses

Loss measurements can be seen as a complement to the EU Food Waste directive

- Harvest and pre-harvest are critical across the board
- Postharvest can be relevant (carrots, potatoes, fish)
- Edible by-products are treated like waste (change in consumer preferences in the livestock sector) and there is scope for action



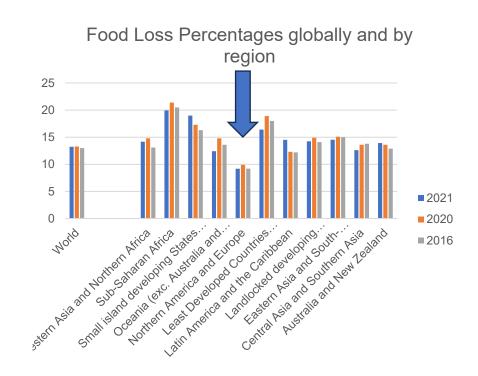
SDG estimation, compilation and reporting

FAO and UNEP regularly report to the United Nations on the Food Loss Index and the Food Waste Index on an annual and biennial basis respectively.

FAO's loss estimates in 2021 are 13% worldwide and 9.2% in Europe and North America. UNEP will publish soon the 2023 Food Waste Report with updated estimates

Few countries start being able to compile the Food Loss Index and the FAO is piloting a questionnaire to report on the indicator

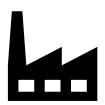
Germany and Sweden are in the pilot



FW measurement by private sector – including by governmental actors at selected stages of the food supply chain



- No obligation
- Some data are becoming available



Granular

production/proces

sing data, but little

public availability



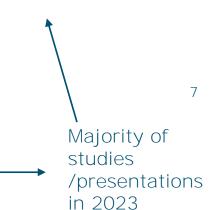
Varying data on spoilage, EURO vs KG conversions, little public availability, but still many not registering



- High variability across subsectors
- Limited sectoral data



Granular data, multiple methodologies



FOLOU project

WASTELESS project



Points of attention / looking forward

SUPPORTING SELF-REPORTING & SECTORAL STATISTICS

- 'Translating' the definition into self-reporting scope & templates
- Contextual data & sector specific challenges
- Validity & reliability / representativeness of data for each sector/segment, scaling issues

COMMITMENT from companies to TARGET-MEASURE-ACT

- Supporting companies with capacity, templates & scaling, including transparency & benchmarking
- Engagement & commitment from companies & sectors: what's in it for me? + the role of Voluntary Agreements / National Negotiated Agreements

