Action plan circular food loss and waste 2021 - 2025



Flanders State of the Art

- EU Platform on Food losses and Food Waste
- 18th November 2021

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WE MAKE TOMORROW BEAUTIFUL

OVAM

The way to a circular integrated action plan

2015-2020:

- Action plan Sustainable use of biomass (residual) streams 2015-2020
- ▶ Roadmap food loss 2015-2020

2019-2020:

- Analysis of food waste policy in (neighbouring) countries EU
- Stakeholderfora
- ▶ EU challenge: Prevention program 'food waste' (WFD)

2021

April 2021: Approval of the Action plan circular food loss and waste 2021-2025 by the Flemish government







Because together it works...

































Focus on food loss and waste







inedible biomass: **RESIDUES**





food is not consumed: **FOOD LOSS**









4 strategic lines

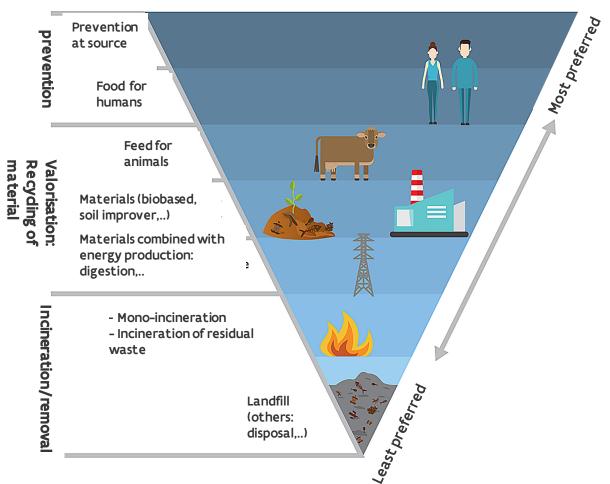
- ▶ 'Pure' prevention: avoiding more food losses in the whole food chain
- ▶ More donation: matching offer and demand by e.g. food hubs
- ▶ More separate collection and valorisation of specific food losses from horticulture, food industry and retail as food and feed (according to the legal boundary conditions)
- ▶ Separate collection and valorisation of food waste from retail, horeca, catering and households by composting/digestion...





We follow the cascading principle









Targets

Targets for the end of 2023

- All food retail (specialised and non-specialised), all food wholesalers and all food distribution centres to contribute to food donations and/or some other form of redistribution of food products for human consumption.
- Businesses to collect food waste separately.

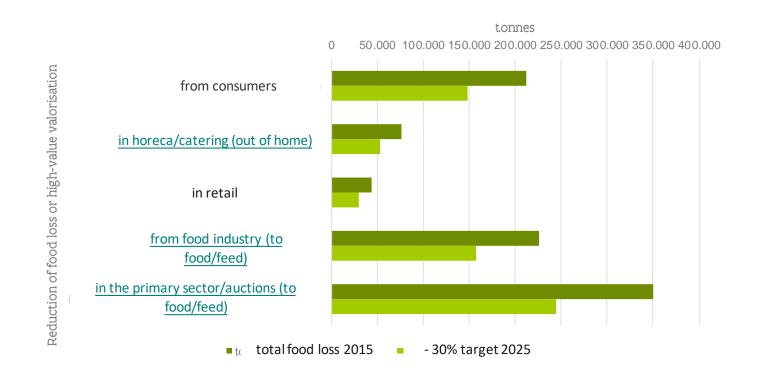
Targets for the end of 2025

- The entire chain aims to avoid, re-process as food or valorise with higher value 30% of food losses compared to 2015.
- Reduction of the residual waste of the businesses (retail, horeca, catering) with 20% compared to 2019.





More prevention and valorisation, less food loss



Estimated 30% reduction in food loss per link in the chain for the period 2015-2025





Go to the action programmes

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	Action program	Indicator	Leader
1	Encourage collaboration within product chains	Number of projects	Flanders' Food
2	Creation of sector-specific programmes	Number of businesses/% reduction of food loss per sector programme	ILVO
3	Reduce food loss at the consumer end of the chain	Number of promising interventions	Retail, horeca,.
4	Scale up social circular entrepreneurship	Quantity of redistributed food surplus	Herw!n
5	Support food loss start-ups	Number of projects with impact	Foodwin
6	Support local authorities in their local role to prevent food loss	Number of local authorities implementing actions - food strategy	VVSG
7	Stimulate domestic recycling	% of the population participating at domestic recycling	Vlaco
8	Improve separate collection of kitchen and food waste from businesses	Increase of participation at the separate collection	OVAM
9	Increase the circularity and sustainability of the recycling market	Realization of the projects	Vlaco
10	Increase the added value of the market	Quantity of compost and digestate	Vlaco

7 Action programmes with focus on prevention and re-use of food loss

1. More cooperation projects within product chains to deal with priority food losses.

Businesses from a number of product chains (primarily fruit and vegetables, dairy, bread, potatoes, meat and fish) are joining forces.

2. Sector-specific programmes support businesses that want to measure their food loss, set up preventive actions, share knowledge, raise the bar and take steps forward.

Focus on programmes for sectors where quick wins can be achieved:

- 1. Industrial kitchens, with the focus on independent industrial kitchens (in-house);
- 2. Restaurants, with the focus on independent restaurateurs (no chains);
- 3. Retail, with the focus on small (F3) and medium-sized (F2) retail;
- 4. Food industry, with the focus on SMEs (based on existing audit/materials scan);
- 5. Agriculture, with the focus on horticulture.





7 Action programs with focus on prevention and re-use of food loss/food surplus

3. Reduce food loss at the consumer end of the chain (hotels, restaurants, catering, retail, consumers)

Link	Example of interventions
Food industry	Adjustments to packaging, standardisation (communication) of best-before dates, portioning, promotions
Retail	In-store communication, promotions, quick sales, explaining the meaning of the best-before date
Hotels and restaurants, catering (schools, companies, government, care)	Communication, menu choices, pricing to avoid food loss, service adjustments, portion sizes, payment options
Local authorities	Restorestje (doggybag), Foodbattle

4. Network of regional distribution platforms and food hubs scale up social circular entrepreneurship.

- Expanding the existing distribution network of food banks and regional distribution platforms,
- Starting up and testing food hubs for processing of food surpluses and strengthening cooperation with the suppliers and processors of food surpluses, Cooperation with social employment could also offer more flexibility for processing surplus vegetables, fruit, etc. into food.

 Fair cooperation between the social and regular economies remains an issue.





7 Action programs with focus on prevention and re-use of food loss

5. Support the start-up and impact of food waste innovators.

Young companies and start-ups such as Foresightee, TooGoodToGo, etc.) play an important role in reducing food losses through their new initiatives.

▶ Create added value by offering new products or services that can find a place in existing businesses or chains.

6. Support local authorities in their role to prevent food loss:

Cities and intermunicipal partnerships must receive support for actions or strategies to prevent food loss.

By 2025, 50% of local authorities should be implementing such actions.

These actions or strategies can be part of a local climate plan, waste policy or food policy, with maximum support for social circular initiatives (see 4.).





7 Action programs with focus on food loss

7. Stimulate domestic recycling

Any kitchen waste avoided by families means that it does not require collection or processing. Domestic recycling offers a lot of potential and therefore deserves more attention and resources.

Home composting of kitchen and garden waste can only be done in households and for educational purposes. It must be done correctly.

Businesses are not allowed to do it because they cannot close the cycle in a qualitative way.

Waste flows that are difficult to reuse or process through home composting are given special attention. Prevention of non-recyclable or non-compostable products containing biowaste after use (e.g. coffee pads) should prevent these flows as much as possible. It is up to the sector to work on a roadmap.





Illustration: Limitation of food losses in households

Pilot regions have been set up in 2020-2021

- Baseline-measurement 2018 of residual waste bags in regions IMOG and MIROM and IDM in 2020
- Food waste is a large amount of residual waste (bread!)
- Setup of test region with several intermunicipal organisations: impact of different food loss reducing actions will be monitored
- Raising awareness in the pilot regions
 - → '30%minder platform'
 - → Sorteerheld platform (bread bags, booklet)

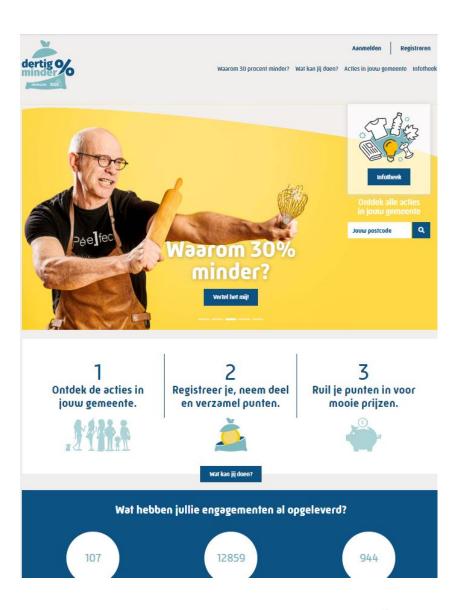
More custom communication materials have been created

- Publication of second 'Restjeskookboek, information leaflet on bread, meat and vegetable losses distributed in butchers and meat shops,
- Train the trainer sessions on Food loss for 3rd grade elementary school children, MIROM-Vlaco-Foodwin, also demo lessons and workshops
- 2021: webinar 'Save the leftovers' on the yearly International Day Against Food Loss.
- Creating awareness by short videos with a focus on food loss





IMOG & MIROM





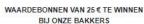


IDM



Word jij 1 van onze 100 winnaars?







WAARDEBONNEN VAN 25 € TE WINNEN BIJ ONZE SLAGERS & VISWINKELS



Augustus

WAARDEBONNEN VAN 25 € TE WINNEN BIJ ONZE GROENTE- & FRUITWINKELS





23rd April 2021

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Train the trainer





More information

Action plan circular food loss and biomass (residual) flows 2021-2025

- Yearly: data monitoring food waste to the EU

- Each two years: Progress report of the action plan

- Awareness campaigns

- Food Waste Fest: May 2022

www.voedselverlies.be : English

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Questions?

