

# Possible pathways to proposed EU targets

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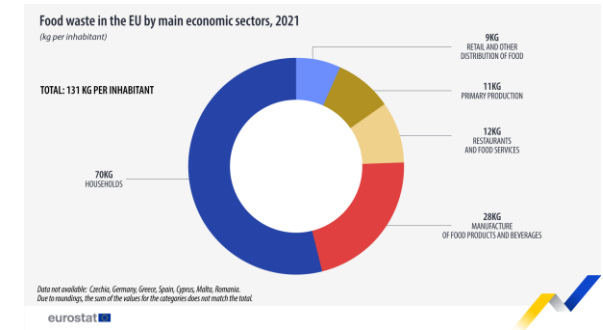


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# Current state-of-play in EU

- Progress by governments and companies on achieving SDG Target 12.3 is much slower than needed
- Only a few front-runner MSs with evidence-based approaches are well positioned to make significant progress
- While majority of MS have actions in place, few have developed coordinated national strategies/ roadmaps or plans, and with only limited monitoring & evaluation
- Many MS are still at an early stage of development and / or are limited to certain areas



**Food waste by sector of activities, 2021**  
(tonnes of fresh mass)

	Total food waste	Primary production	Processing and manufacturing	Retail and other distribution of food	Restaurants and food services	Households
<b>EU (*)</b>	<b>58 400 000</b>	<b>5 100 000</b>	<b>12 400 000</b>	<b>4 200 000</b>	<b>5 400 000</b>	<b>31 300 000</b>
Belgium	3 034 977	34 610	2 022 535	69 568	96 369	811 895
Bulgaria	711 844	60 081	131 495	41 211	117 016	362 041
Czechia (*)	972 445	27 022	100 339	64 394	37 941	742 749
Denmark	1 344 550	57 985	807 693	99 791	72 081	507 000
Germany (*)	10 922 321	190 203	1 612 505	762 352	1 860 980	6 496 282
Estonia	170 501	18 638	41 302	13 113	12 474	84 975
Ireland	753 081	52 691	215 601	75 019	188 955	220 916
Greece (*) (*)	2 048 189	372 204	375 158	150 472	220 032	930 323
Spain (*) (*)	4 260 845	845 620	1 419 257	348 219	213 023	1 434 726
France	8 764 000	1 244 000	1 720 000	633 000	1 084 000	4 083 000
Croatia	280 008	39 248	9 464	4 103	14 797	212 396
Italy (*)	8 291 265	672 971	542 409	474 252	263 013	6 338 620
Cyprus (*) (*)	354 021	43 564	169 706	50 268	27 145	63 338
Latvia (*)	245 442	30 592	32 518	16 765	28 617	136 950
Lithuania	390 645	81 202	29 271	33 951	4 651	241 570
Luxembourg	83 622	7 235	11 333	8 861	9 466	46 727
Hungary	883 486	12 963	159 309	57 278	19 337	634 598
Malta (*)	79 589	759	4 668	3 910	23 016	47 235
Netherlands	2 586 744	315 150	1 131 100	209 805	83 035	847 954
Austria	1 201 165	9 555	187 425	84 286	178 428	741 472
Poland	4 281 212	639 352	809 287	345 514	186 433	2 300 622
Portugal	1 874 832	126 392	75 257	224 638	162 903	1 285 442
Romania	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	143 254	71	13 428	14 465	39 923	75 368
Slovakia	537 486	23 764	125 013	17 630	8 988	362 091
Finland	693 662	49 950	158 334	57 460	80 991	346 927
Sweden	900 000	22 000	53 000	108 000	98 000	619 000
Norway	777 404	177 958	28 338	69 221	94 556	407 331

(.) not available  
 Figures in *italic* are estimates  
 (\*) 2021 data not reported, 2020 data presented  
 (\*) Definition differs in some figures  
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: env\_wasfw)

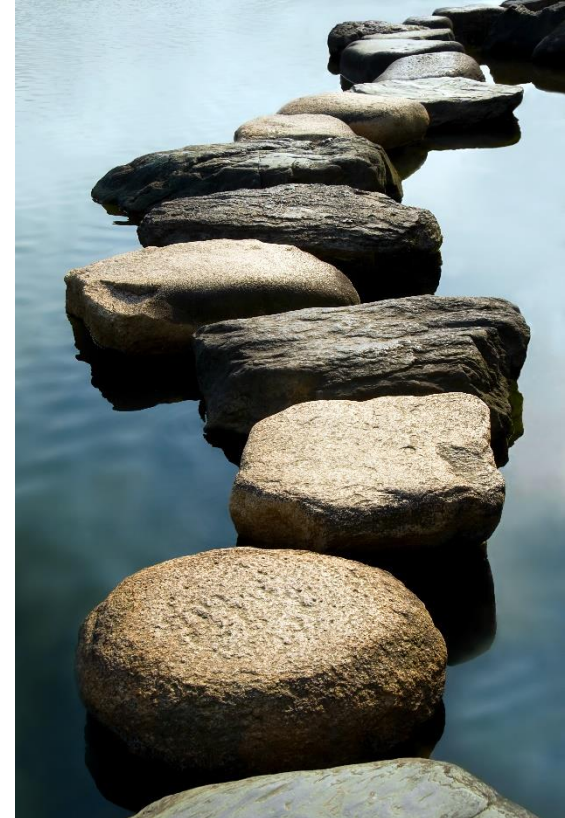
eurostat

# Maximise on late(r) mover advantage

- Proven best practices for early movers
- Can be used as stepping stones
- Will enable gearing up towards action more rapidly

## Key Factors to Success:

- Target – Measure – Act Approach
- Follow the pathways to impact



# The three-step approach

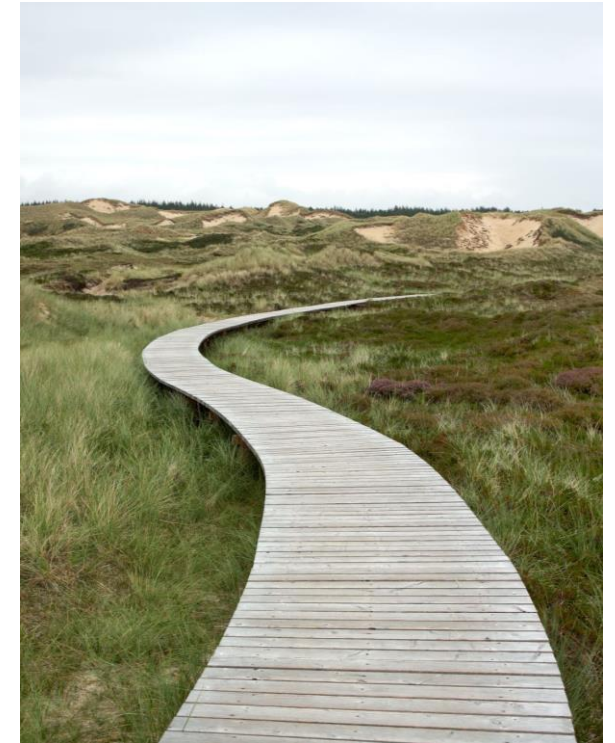
A proven way to achieve rapid results:

1. Set food loss and waste reduction targets
2. Measure to identify hotspots of food loss and waste and monitor progress over time
3. Take action on the hotspots



# Invitation to follow the pathways for impact

- Rapidly advancing voluntary agreements
  - Stimulate & support private sector action
  - Sector specific approaches: 1) retail, 2) Hospitality and food service sector, 3) Food redistribution
- Behavioural change campaigns
- Relevant regional support & exchange
- Cities & food policy approach



# Rapidly advancing voluntary agreements

- VAs = collaborative, self-determined commitments with food waste reduction objectives developed involving public and private partners.
- Significant progress has been achieved with 1st generation VA's (UK/NL/NO)
- Strong indication of 2nd generation VA's moving much faster:
  - Fight Food Waste – Australia
  - Reducing Wasted Food - Pacific Coast Collaborative - US



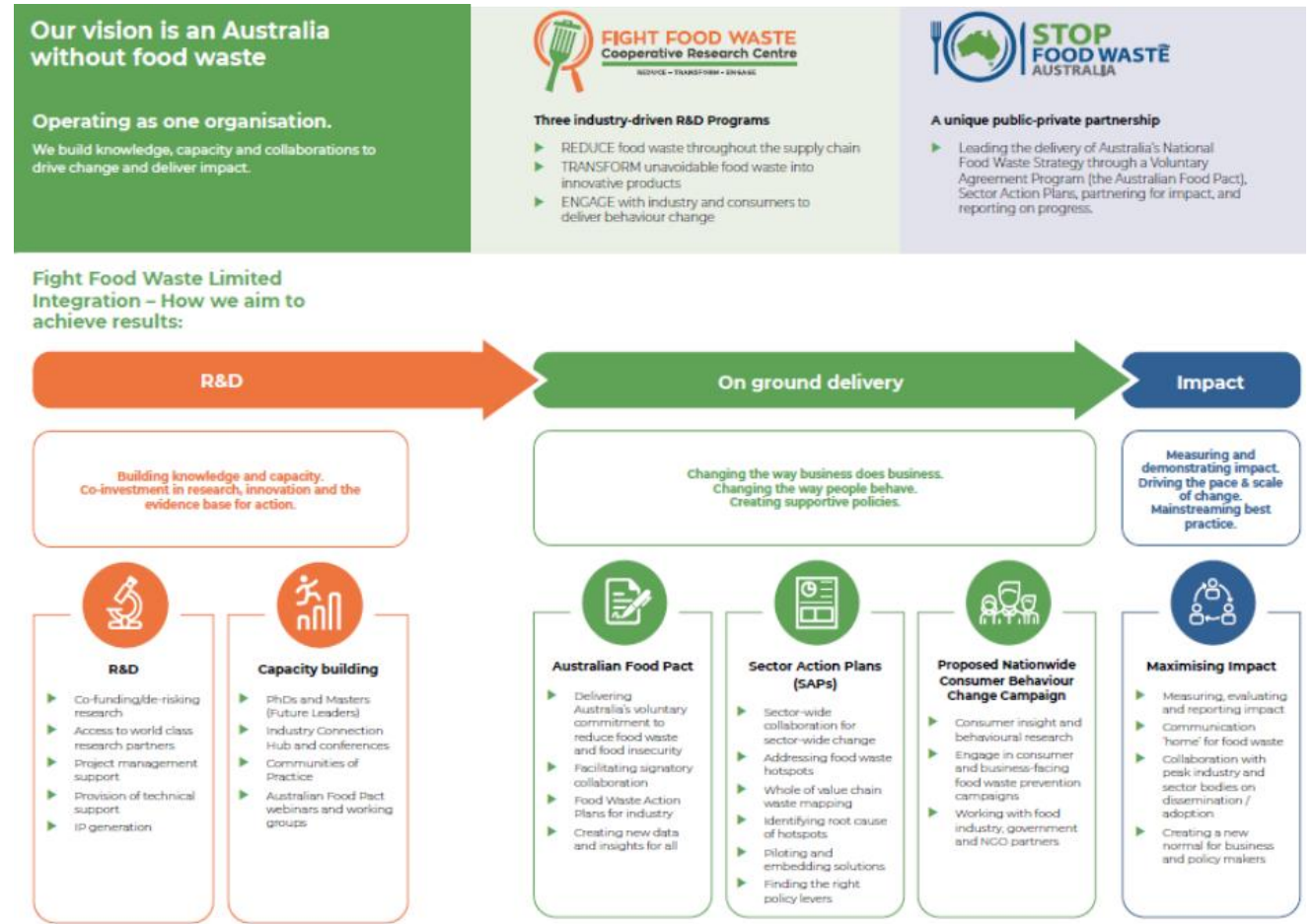
*Work in progress: A&I sub-group is reviewing, new report expected Q1 2024 with examples of VAs in Member States, Norway, UK and other forms of collaborations between stakeholders.*





# Fight Food Waste – Australia

- 2nd generation VA's take an integrated approach, incl:
  - R&D program
  - Public Private Partnership
  - Consumer activation campaign
  - Measuring & monitoring of impact



# Stimulate & support private sector action

- IKEA cut food waste by 54% across its 400 in-store restaurants over 32 markets, collaboration within the 10x20x30 by Champions 12.3 (global)
- Tesco - hit 45% reduction in operations since 2016/17, within the Courtauld Commitment (UK)
- Unilever – hit 17% reduction overall food waste reduction (baseline '19) and maintenance of 0% to landfill commitment, collaboration with Food Waste Free United (NL)

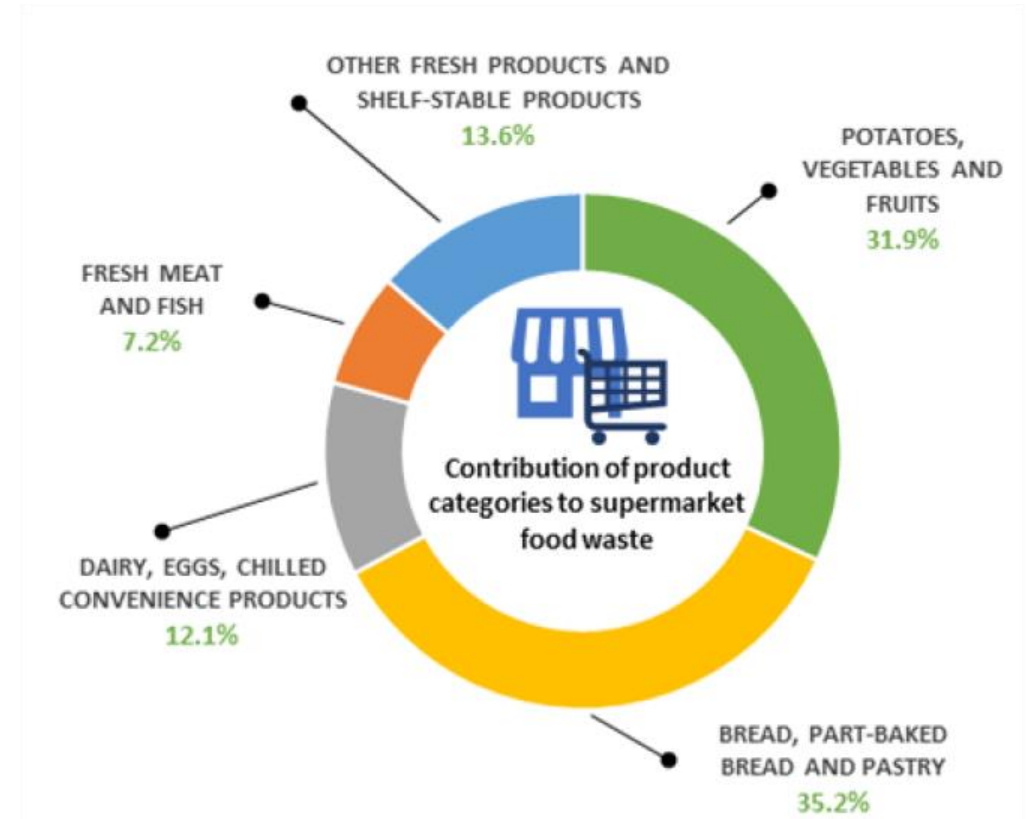
VA's provide fertile ground for private sector actors





# Sectoral action plans delivering reductions - Retail

- Case example: retail food waste reduction in the Netherlands
- Based on voluntary self-reporting by 80% of the retail market in NL
- Using a harmonised (sub)sector specific guidance on monitoring and impact conversion
- Provides periodic benchmarking and stimulates targeted actions in their operations



# Sectoral action plans delivering reductions - Hospitality and food service sector

- Non-profit organisation set up to foster collaboration and coordinate action to reduce food loss and waste across Europe's hospitality and food service sector
- In 2022, 23% reduction at IFWC members' sites reporting (baseline '19)
- Updated common measurement and reporting methodology, and on-going practices harmonization through workshops
- Active working groups on f.e. consumer engagement, environmental benefits of food waste reduction



INTERNATIONAL  
**FOOD  
WASTE**  
COALITION

# Sectoral action plans delivering reductions - Food redistribution

- Food redistribution working group: retailers, manufacturers, food service and redistribution organisations
- Helped increase food redistribution by 3 times since 2015.
- In 2022 around 170,000 t/year redistributed
- Equivalent to 400 million meals with a value of Euro 680 million



Source: WRAP [Surplus food redistribution uk 2015-2020](https://www.wrap.org.uk/resources/infographic/surplus-food-redistribution-uk-2015-2020)

# Significant reduction in household consumer waste

- Achievable reduction with consumer activation campaigns → 30% reduction in UK, 30% reduction in NL.
- Campaigns are linked to VA's and leverages the power and outreach of industry, cities and municipalities.
- Growing knowledge base (not only awareness, but also interventions) to benefit from, incl. recent compendium on '[Tools, best practices and recommendations to reduce consumer food waste](#)'

LOVE  
FOOD  
hate waste

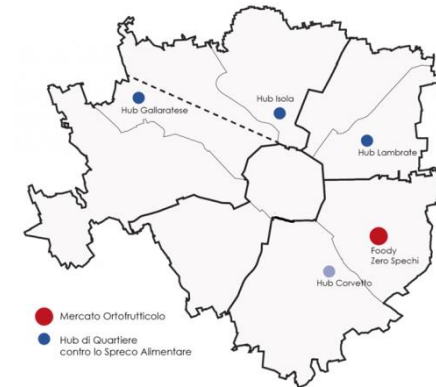


\*As an indicator of the SDG 12.3 target to halve food waste compared to 2015

# Cities & food policy approaches

Several cities globally have introduced initiatives on food loss and waste reduction

- Milan – Local Food Waste Hubs recover and redistribute meals, reducing city wide food loss and waste by 30% in addition to providing social services
- ReLondon 2023 - collaboration with the Mayor, boroughs, business and citizens to accelerate a circular economy, including reduction of food waste



More than **28,000** tonnes of food waste have been prevented or surplus redistributed in 2021 in London...



...equivalent to **3 meals a day** for over **61,500 people** each year



Potential of peer learning and city-to-city exchanges



# Relevant regional support & exchange

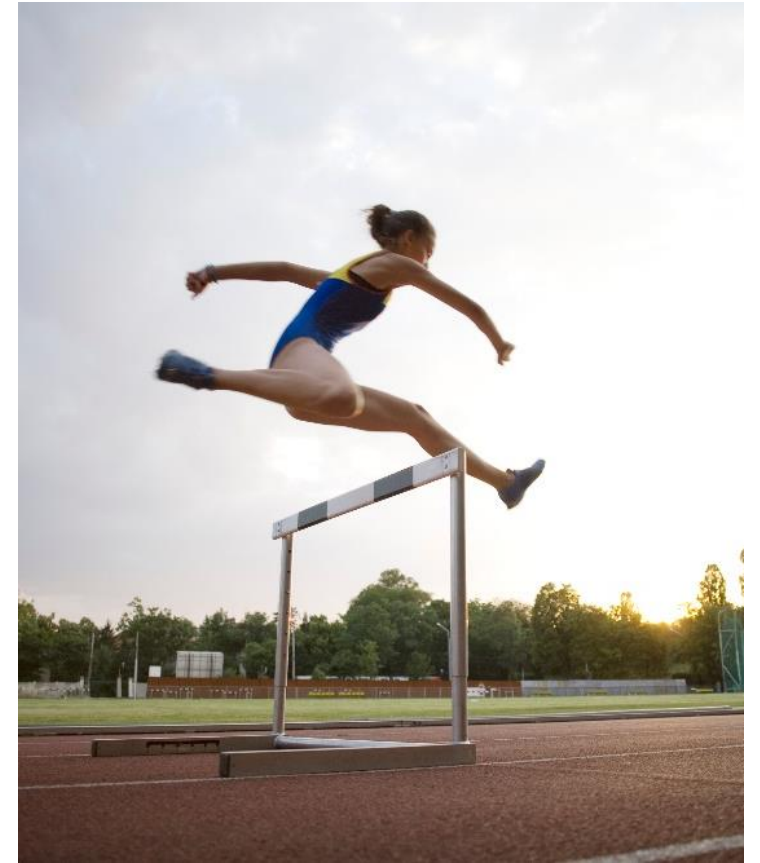
- UNEP's Regional Working Groups on Food Waste Measurement and reduction
  - Regional clusters - workshops on specific topics (sharing best practices)
  - One-to-one support to tackle specific issues (f.e. measurement approaches)
- Nordic Food Waste Summit
  - Collaboration towards a more resource-efficient and waste-free regional food system.





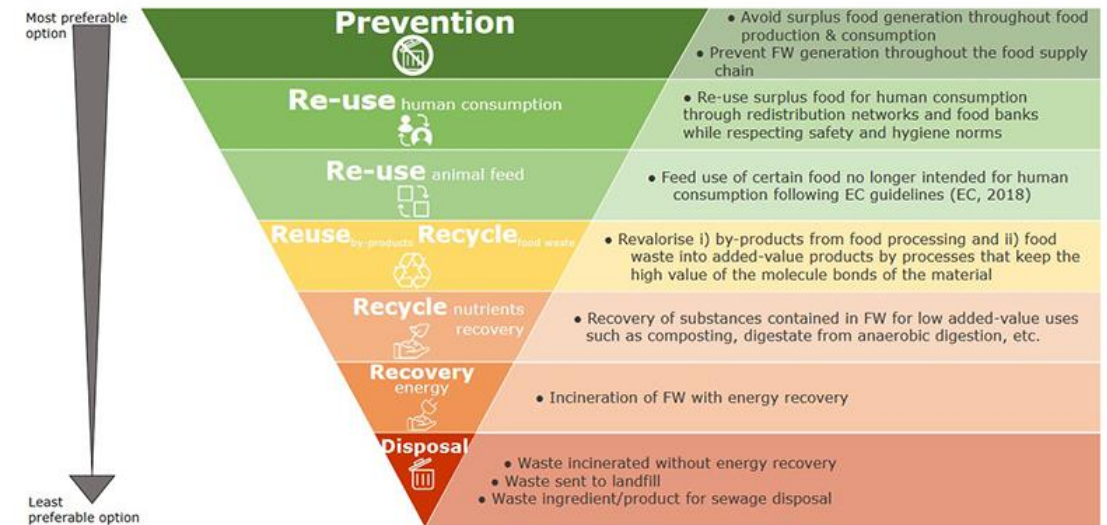
# Overcome systemic barriers

- Changing the rules --> stimulate legislation, policy, instruments as well as private sector rules for a circular economy.
- Look for opportunities to remove legislative barriers, while ensuring food safety
- Harness the potential of technological innovation



# Need for integrated policy

- Respect food use hierarchy --> legislative framework is not adhering at the moment (especially for bio economy)
- Be on the lookout for perverse negative effects from adjacent transitions (food – feed – fuel competition)
- Extra focus on prevention efforts



# Share what works

- With only 6 years, 1 months, 24 days to go...
- Follow the pathways and adapt to regional and national context
- Collect and report data
- Create an inventory of policy interventions, their impact



Let's collaborate to accelerate!

Please note: [EU Platform](#), including the [EU Food Loss and Waste Prevention Hub](#) with a dedicated section [MS policy initiatives](#)