



Consultation session: “Food Waste drivers across the supply chain & the role of policy”

Manuela Gheoldus & Julian Parfit

5/31/2017



Main objective

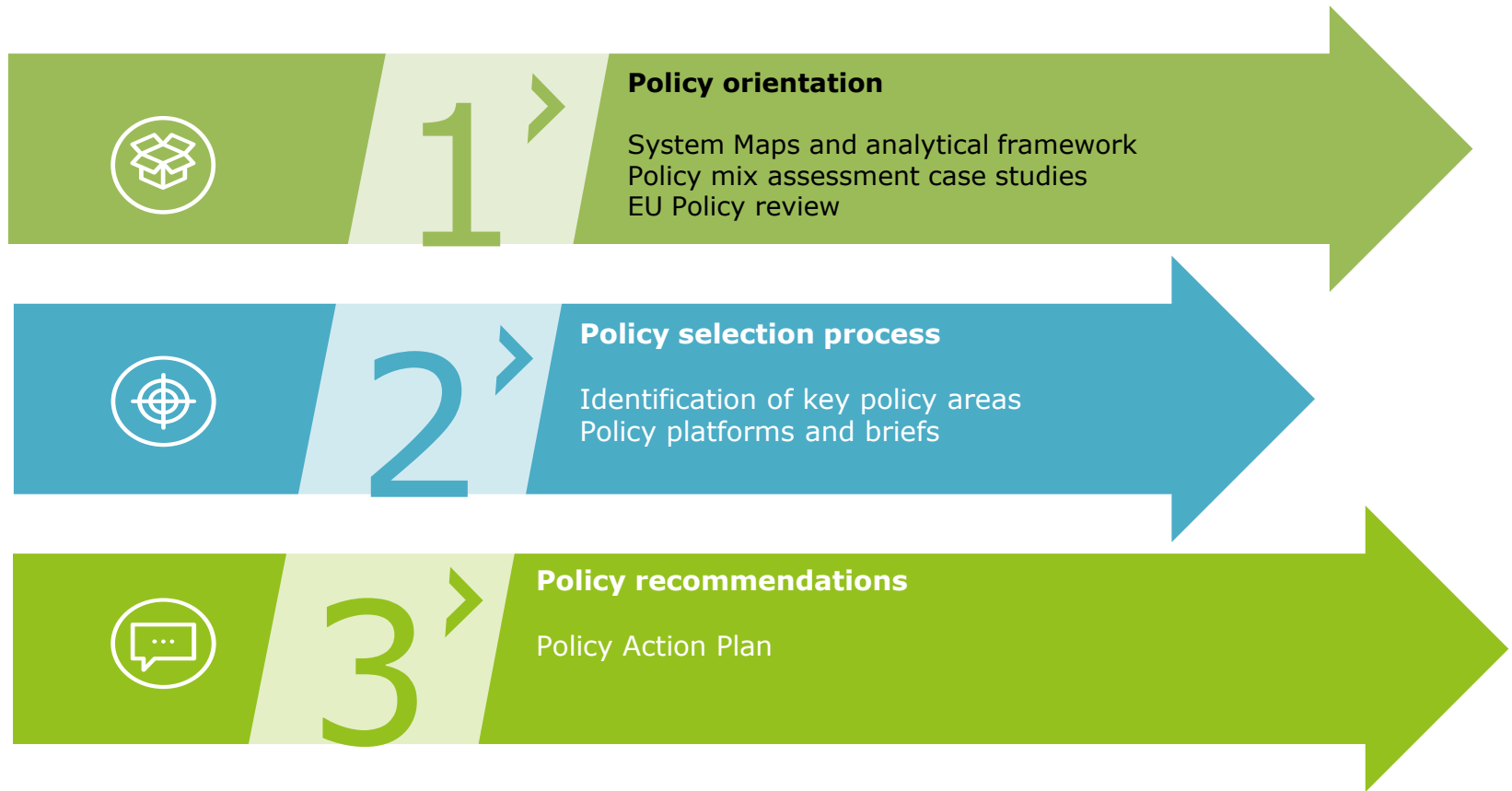
Provide **evidence-based** recommendations to policy-makers in order to **improve the policy framework** for the prevention, reduction, reuse and valorisation of food loss and waste **based on the outcomes of:**

- consumer behavioural insights;
- strategic agreements to reduce food waste with governments, business and local stakeholders;
- environmental and life cycle cost analysis;
- behavioural economic approaches and scenarios;
- studies on improving food waste valorization.

Policy definition and target groups

- WP3 examines **all interactions** within the supply chain, including influences at the business level, but the WP3 recommendations will target **the public sector** (national governments, the EC).
- The work package will analyse **both business and consumer behaviour** in order to inform the public sector on potential policy opportunities and gaps.

General approach



System maps as a tool to identify drivers






- **Why system mapping?**

- **Identify influences** on food loss and waste and linkages between these;
- Assess the main sort of **drivers** and the extent to which they are internal or external to the food business

- **Analytical framework**

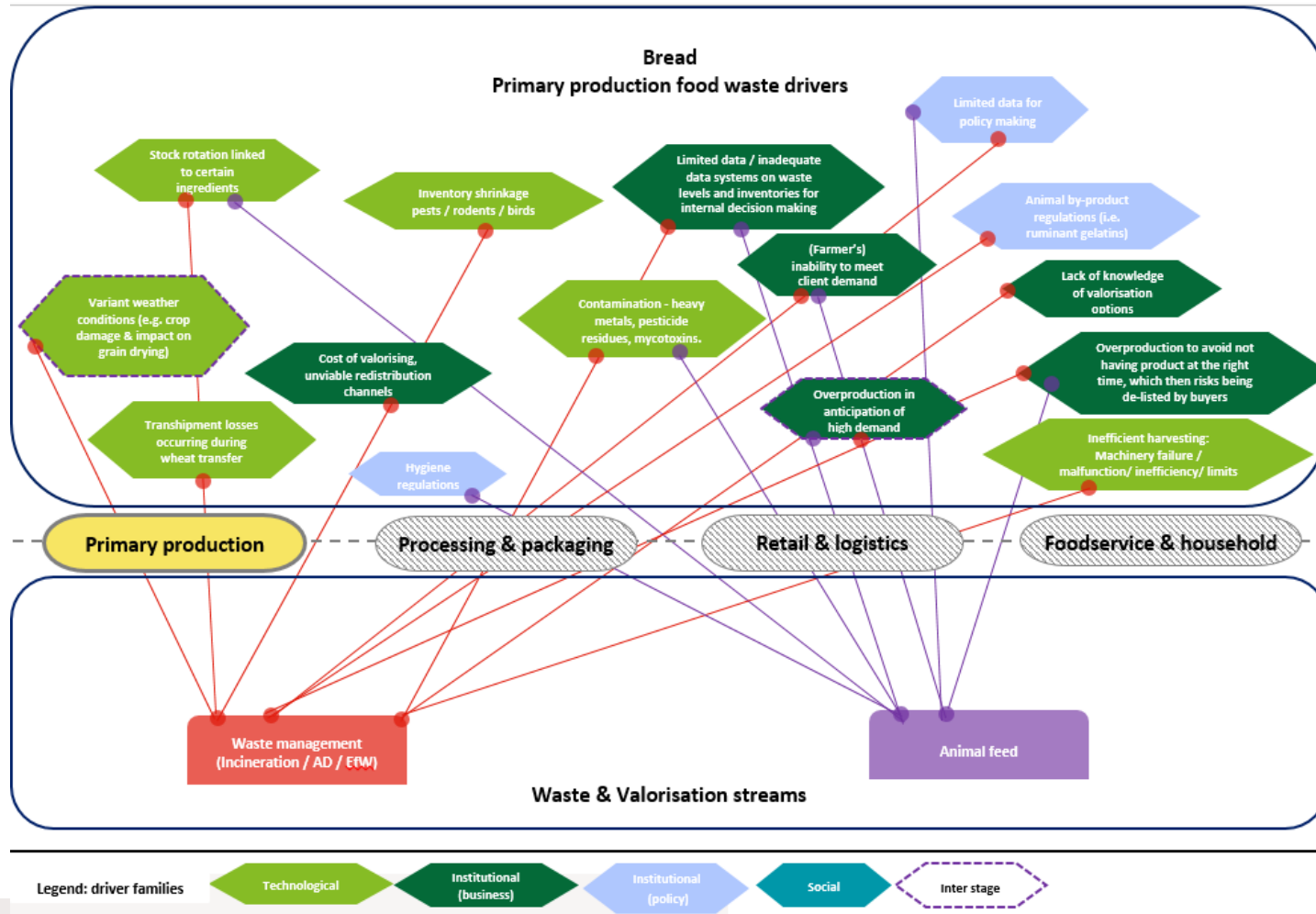
- **Top-down analysis:** illustrates policies having an impact on food waste prevention and reduction from a macro-level (based on FUSIONS work)
- **Bottom-up analysis:** illustrates factors that influence food waste/surplus within the supply chain applied to a selection of product types.

Bottom-up analysis

Food product category	Country-specific "zooms"				
	DE	FR	IT	SE	UK
	x	x			x
				x	x
		x	x	x	
					x
			x		x

- Data availability
- Priority waste streams
- Complexity level
- Perishability and microbiological risk

Bottom-up analysis



Consultation session

- This consultation session aims to **develop a dialogue in relation to the mapped food waste drivers** and how this knowledge can be used to **inform policies** with the greatest potential to reduce food waste and to valorise what remains.

Consultation session

Stephanie & Manuela



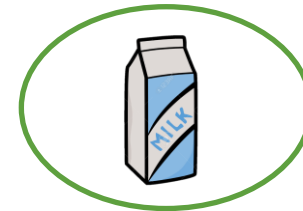
Stephanie



Julian



Asa



Consultation session (30 minutes)

- 1) For each driver indicated on the map (or new drivers not included), identify the steps of the value chain it impacts (5 minutes)
- 2) Identify the most suitable actors to tackle the drivers and why (EU/national level, voluntary agreements etc.) (10 minutes)
- 3) Do you know any policies implemented at the national level which tackle these drivers? (10 minutes)
- 4) Present findings at each table (5 minutes)

Consultation session

- If you have any questions on the definition of the drivers, please ask your table facilitator.

Good luck!

Key findings

- **Decisions and requirements of downstream actors have create food waste upstream** (agricultural and processing sector): minimum orders (bread, sandwiches) and quality and cosmetic standards (wheat, milk, potatoes, tomatoes and processed meat and poultry).
- The key driver behind food waste of more perishable products is the **lack of data sharing and asymmetry of information along the supply chain** which create supply and demand imbalances.
- **Responsibility of waste/surplus** is assumed by different actors in different countries, leading to data incomparability.
- The type and impact of food waste drivers depend also on **the complexity of the product (and supply chain)** and on **the level of cooperation** between actors across the value chain.
- Material formerly classified as a **by-product falls within food waste definitions** due to measures introduced by the Animal By-product Regulations.
- **Food surplus that is suitable to animal feed is sent to AD** because of legislative complexity.

Bottom-up analysis

Technological

- Inherent to characteristics of food, and of its production and consumption, where technologies have become limiting
- Related to collateral effects of modern technologies
- Related to suboptimal use of, and mistakes in the use of food processing technology and chain management

Institutional (business)

- Business initiatives/solutions affecting food supply chain management
- Driven by business/sales operations
- Addressable at micro level (bottom-up level)

Institutional (public)

- Legislation/policies affecting food supply chain management, whether they be direct or indirect

Social

- Related to social dynamics and individual behaviours which are not readily changeable
- Related to individual behaviours modifiable through information and increased awareness