

ESF-U7

Food Diet and Sustainability

Module 11

FOOD WASTAGE



Module T1 – Index

(7.6) Food wastage

Food wastage in numbers

Food loss & food waste

The impact of food loss and waste

Food wastage in the Agenda 2030

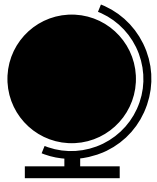
Examples of solution to fight food wastage

The role of circular economy





Food wastage in numbers.



Across the world, 1/3 of the world's food production is either lost or wasted each year.
1.3 billion tonnes valued more than 1 trillion USD.

Food wastage is a complex phenomenon and it occurs through the entire food chain, from farm to table.





Food loss. Food which is lost before it arrives at the points of sale.



Food loss can be defined as a reduction in the quantity of edible food along the part of the food chain that leads to human consumption.

Food losses generally occur during the first steps of the food supply chain such as sowing, cultivation, harvesting, processing, preserving, and the first agricultural transformation stages.





Main causes of food loss.



Unexpected weather events and natural disasters.
Lack of adequate infrastructure (e.g., storage),
technological and logistic problems.

Limitations on agricultural techniques and lack of skills, know-how and supply chain management capacity.

Loss during transport and inability to access points of sale.

Non-compliance with safety standards and special market requirements.

Production surpluses.





Food waste.



It occurs at the end of the food chain intended for human consumption, for example during distribution and final consumption.

The key player is the individual, as this kind of waste occurs in the household, but also in restaurants and shops, such as supermarkets, or other places where food is sold.





Main causes of food waste.



High market standards.
Limits on the distribution system.
Cooking and/or serving too much food.

Errors in ordering, use forecasting and management of reserves.
Poor management of expiry dates and inappropriate food storage.
Lack of knowledge about food and what is best to store it.

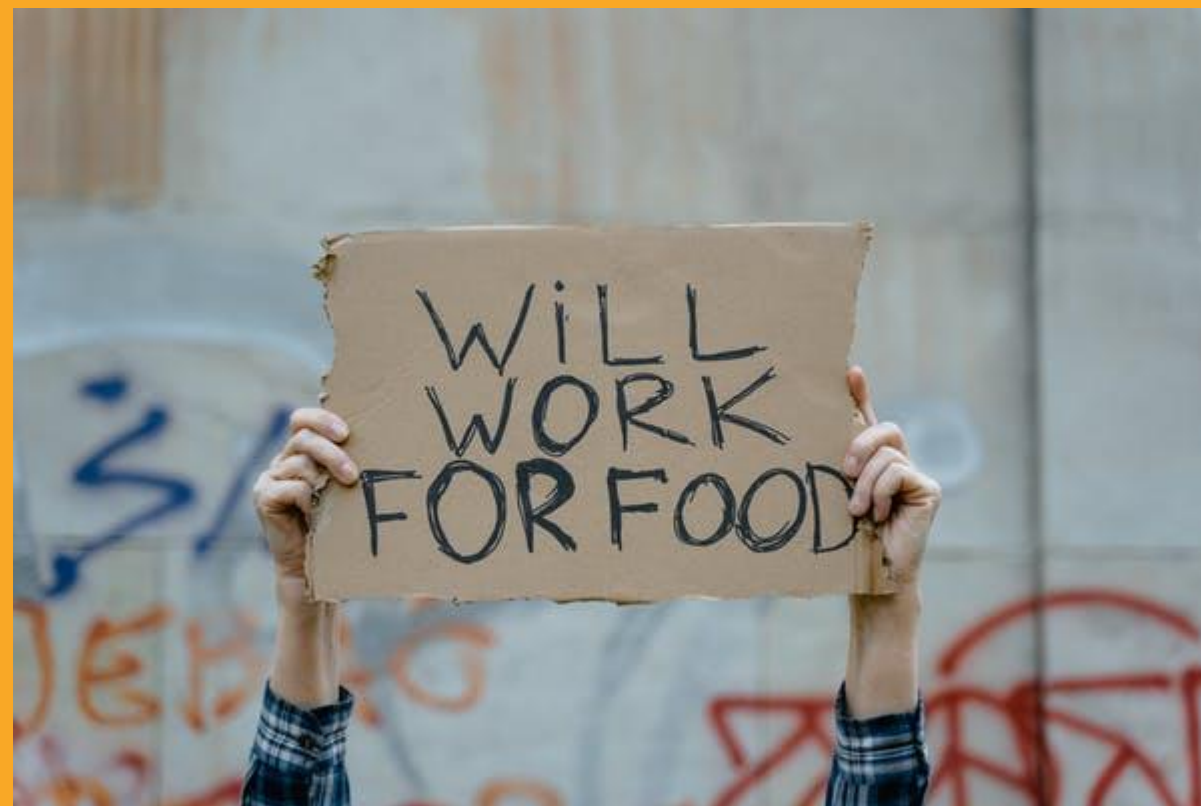




The impact of food loss and waste.

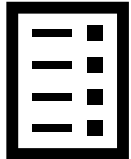
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A problem that has serious environmental, economic and social consequences. .





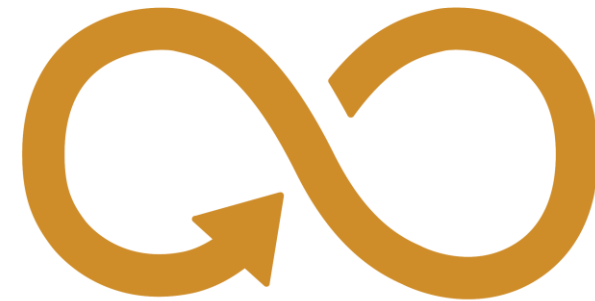
Food waste in the Agenda 2030.



The phenomenon of food waste is specifically addressed in Goal 12.

12.3: "By 2030, to halve per capita global food waste at retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses".

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





Solution examples.



Worldwide, there are various solutions and initiatives that have been launched by institutions, public and private organizations and individuals.

Example for FW: apps that let people know about the availability of surplus food in real-time (for example, using a smartphone).

Example for FL: involving companies that can provide technologies and information for the storage and or conservation of products.





The role of the circular economy.



A paradigm of regenerative economic and social development .

An economy that is restorative and regenerative by design. In a circular economy there are two types of material cycles: biological cycles, where materials are designed to feed back into the biosphere, and technical cycles, designed to recover and restore materials, without entering into the biosphere.





Image reference:

SDG. 12.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/responsible-consumption-and-production>

Free image sources:

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<https://pixabay.com/it/>



Thank you