

From food waste to food potential

Addressing food waste as a way to balance food demand

Dagmara Nawrocka and Susanne Dahlberg County Administrative Board of Skåne

What is food waste?

FOOD LOSS

FOOD WASTE

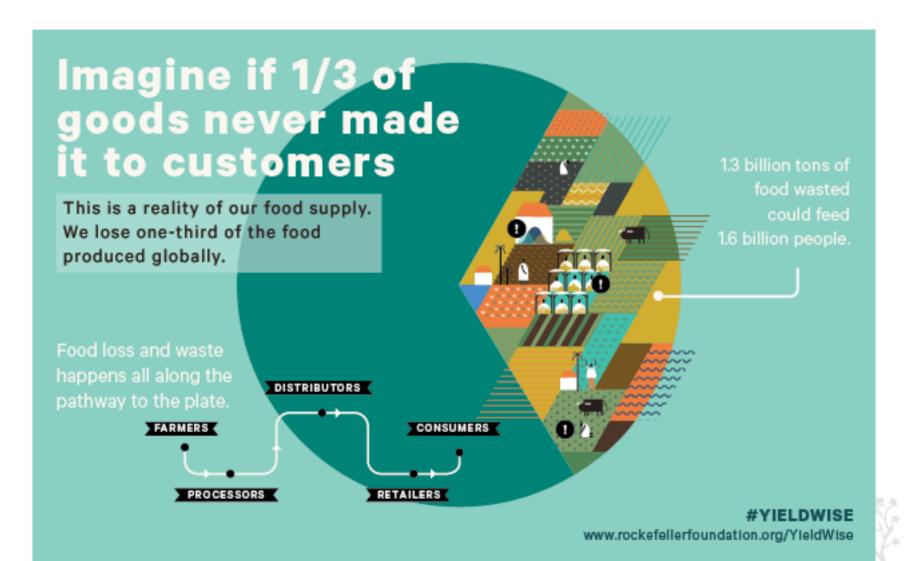
Agriculture Production & harvest

Processing & retail

Distribution & catering

Restaurants & catering

Domestic consumption



Source: www.rockefellerfoundation.org

Environmental impacts of food waste

Food loss and waste also amount to a major squandering of resources, including:



Food waste generated yearly in Swedish households yields emissions equal to those of 360000 cars

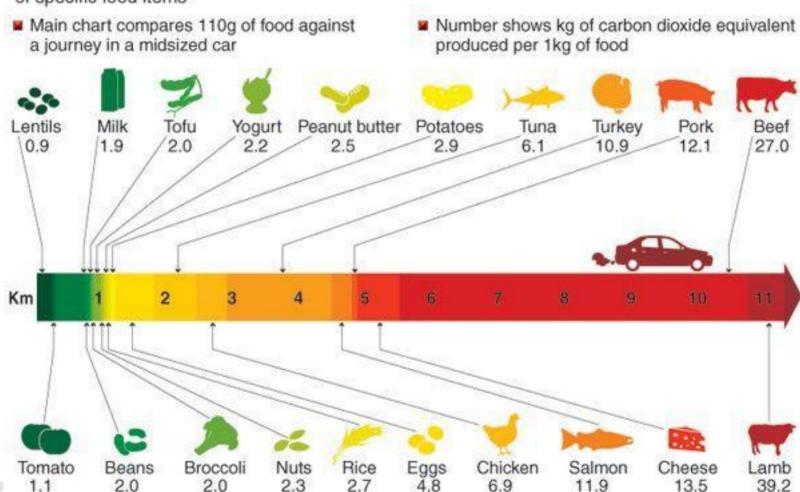
and needlessly produce GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, contributing to GLOBAL WARMING and CLIMATE CHANGE.

Source: fao.org

Carbon footprint of what you eat

Source: EnvironmentalWorkingGroup

Calculations of greenhouse gas emissions from the production, processing and transportation of specific food items



AFP

oxe sace (shown in the lilustrations) is The equivalent to 50 litres of vistual water mit (production-site definition). All figures shown on this poster are based mit on exemplatory calculations and may wary depending on the origin and production to the product of the product of the product.

The water footprint of a product (a commodity, good or service) is the volume of freshwater used to produce the product, measured at the place where the product was actually made. It refers to the amount of the water used in the various steps of the production chain.

DATA: Hoekstra, A.Y.; Chapagain, A.K. (2008)

Globalization of water:

Sharing the planet's freshwater resources

Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, UK

www.waterfootprint.org
DESIGN: Timm Kekeritz, www.virtualwater.eu
TYPEFACE: TheSans and TheSerif, Lucias) de Groot









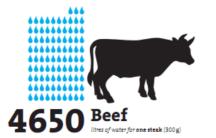














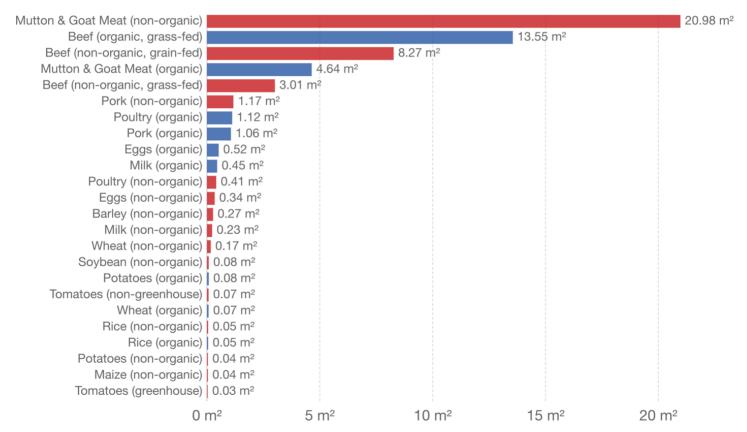


Land footprint of what you eat

Land use per 100 kilocalories by food and production type



Average land use per 100 kilocalories of food production, by food type and production system measured in metres squared (m²) per 100 kilocalories. Average values are based on a meta-analysis of studies across 742 agricultural systems and over 90 unique foods.



Source: Clark & Tilman (2017) OurWorldInData.org • CC BY-SA

Large costs- Substantial savings



Source: still of youtube clip: foodwaste = money waste

Food waste in the production phase

Common reasons to food loss:

- Quality issues
- Aesthetical issues (ugly food)
- Excessive production
- Losses in production and storage
- Fractions that are never used



Source: slowfood.com

Food waste in the consumtion phase

Common reasons to food waste:

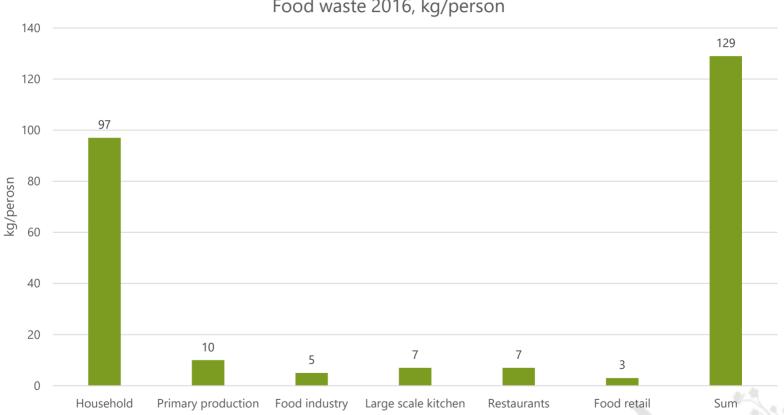
- Excessive purchasing
- Storage
- Management of best-before dates
- Excessive cooking
- Lack of routines for left-overs



Source:thepacker.com

Food waste in Sweden





Global problem- local solutions?

SUSTAINABLE GEALS DEVELOPMENT GEALS





DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES











Agenda 2030: goal 12



13 CLIMATE ACTION





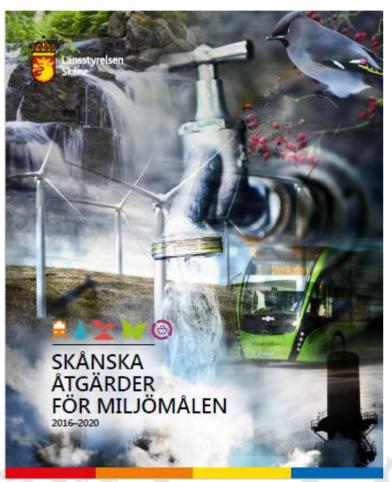








Regional Action Plan for environmental objectives and Climate and Energy Strategy



Ett klimatneutralt och fossilbränslefritt Skåne Klimat- och energistrategi för Skåne

Länsstyrelsen Skåne











Food waste – regional focus in Skåne

Partnership discussions with public and private players

Food waste festival to engage various actors on the individual level

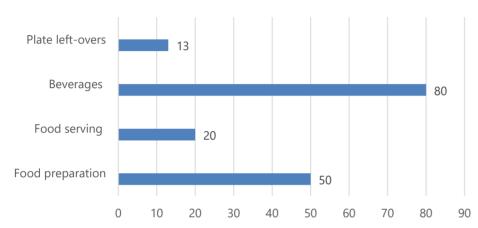
Food Waste Call for Action (goal: by 2030 reducing food waste in Skåne by half); opening conference 28 Nov 2018

Network for reducing the food waste

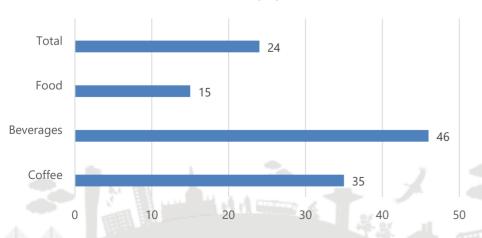
Planning open challenge for two neighbouring regions

Food waste - local focus in Skåne

Preschool Hattstugan, reduction of food waste (%):



Elderly home Linegården, reduction of food waste (%):



Reduction of coffee waste equals to savings of ca 15 800 kr per year (ca 350 coffee packages or ... ca 17 500 cups of coffee!!!)

Conclusions

Holistic approach to food demand and supply is needed

Spectrum of approaches of value:

- Trimming food waste
- Reduction of meat consumption
- Limiting environmental degradation
- New sources of food supply



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