









Myths

- Food waste is not preventable.
- All food waste is preventable.
- Food waste is the same at the consumer level and the production/processing level
- Eliminating food waste will solve world hunger.









What is food waste?

- Edible food may be lost during production, processing, or storage
- Edible food may be wasted if it could be consumed safely but is instead discarded.
- Not all parts of plant foods or animal foods are edible
- Non-edible portions of food may include skin, bones, stems, shells, and peels.
- "Food loss" is used to refer to food that becomes unable to be eaten **before** it gets to the consumer.

Photo by Anca from Pexels





Why is food waste a concern?

- Food wasted can end up in landfills
- When food decomposes, it produces greenhouse gases
- Excessive food waste is a signal that there may be insufficient food safety and storage infrastructure, inequity in food distribution, and inefficient supply chains.



Photo by Stijn Dijkstra from Pexels





Food waste contributes to the climate crisis

6% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from food losses and waste





Note: One-quarter of food emissions comes from food that is never eaten: 15% of food emissions from food lost in supply chains; and 9% from consumer waste.

Data source: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers, Science.

OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

Hannah Ritchie (2020) - "Food waste is responsible for 6% of global greenhouse gas emissions" Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: https://ourworldindata.org/food-waste-emissions' [Online Resource]





What is the optimal amount of food waste?

- People might try new things, and not like them
- People might listen to their bodies when eating food away from home, and stop eating before their plates are empty
- People may not have safe ways to store food for later
- Some parts of foods are not edible or safe to eat
- No processing or storage system is perfect
- Eliminating all food waste would be very costly

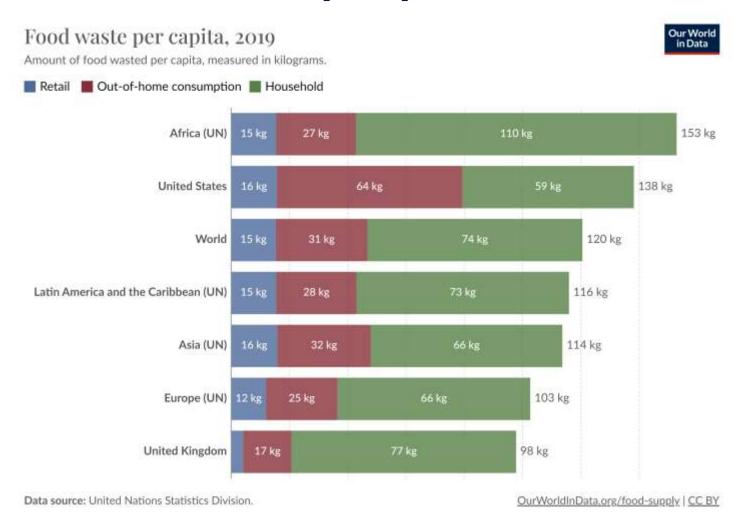








How much food is wasted per person around the world?







Food waste at the consumer level differs by income levels



Resources, Conservation and Recycling



Volume 168, May 2021, 105332

Review

Global primary data on consumer food waste: Rate and characteristics – A review

Zhengxia Dou a Q M, John D. Toth b

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2020.105332 7

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The FAO has data on food loss and waste







The UN Environment Programme has a database on food waste

REPORT

UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2021

04 March 202



The fact that substantial amounts of food are produced but not eaten by humans has substantial negative impacts: environmentally, socially and economically. Estimates suggest that 8-10% of global greenhouse gas emissions are associated with food that is not consumed.

Reducing food waste at retail, food service and household level can provide multi-faceted benefits for both people and the planet. However, the true scale of food waste and its impacts have not been well understood until now. As such, the

opportunities provided by food waste reduction have remained largely untapped and under-exploited. If we want to get serious about tackling food waste, we need to increase efforts to measure food and inedible parts wasted at retail and consumer level and track food waste generation in kilograms per capita at country level. Only with reliable data, we are going to be able to track progress on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.3, which aims at halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

Download
UNEP Food Waste
Index Report 2021

- Full report
- Full report Portuguese
- Full report Spanish
- Appendix
- Database





USDA – Economic Research Service Food Loss

Estimates of Food Loss at the Retail and Consumer Levels

Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture



What Is Food Loss?



FOOD LOSS represents the edible amount of food, postharvest, available for human consumption but not consumed for any reason.

- Food loss includes:
- loss from mold, pests, or inadequate climate control;
- cooking loss and natural shrinkage (e.g., moisture loss); and
- food waste (e.g., food left on plate).

Why and Where Does Food Loss Occur?



Food loss occurs for many reasons, with some types of loss—such as spoilage—occurring at every stage of the production and supply chain. Between the farm gate and retail stages, food loss can arise from problems during drying, milling, transporting, or processing that expose food to damage by insects, rodents, birds, molds, and bacteria. At the retail level, equipment malfunction (such as faulty cold storage), over-ordering, and culling of blemished produce can result in food loss. Consumers also contribute to food loss when they cook more than they need and throw out the extras.

How Much Food Loss Is There?



ERS estimates that in 2010, a total of 31 percent, or 133 billion pounds, of the 430 billion pounds of the available food supply at the retail and consumer levels went uneaten, with an estimated retail value of \$162 BILLION.



This translates into 141 trillion calories (kcal) of food available in the U.S. food supply but not consumed in 2010. Expressed on a per capita basis, food loss at the retail and consumer levels in 2010 totaled roughly 1.2 POUNDS OF FOOD PER PERSON PER DAY, with a retail value of OVER \$1.40.





The USDA describes some easy steps to

prevent food waste















Data and resources

- FAO: Food Loss and Waste
- USDA Food Loss Database
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
 2021 Report
- Dou and Toth (2021), database built from 322 publications on consumer food waste













Thank you

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