

# The FOLOU Twinning Regions Program



Funded by the European Union 29 October 2024





# Presenters ...





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# ... & behind the scene







# Warm-up questions







Beray Cayli, ACR+





# The FOLOU project



Joan Colon, UVIC



# State of the art and key challenges





Food losses have negative impacts on society, including contributing to **food insecurity**, depleting the environment, generating **GHG emissions**, creating pressure on land and water, and causing economic losses.

Key Challenges

- Exclusion of Food losses in the EU Commission Decision (EU) 2019/1597
- Complex measurement and estimation of Food losses in the primary production stage
- Lack of a common methodology to measure and estimate food losses at the primary production stage
- Lack of understanding of the drivers of food losses
- Lack of skills to efficiently implement and adopt solutions
- Transforming food systems (farming, fisheries and aquaculture)for health, sustainability and inclusion



# FOLOU objectives



The main objective of **FOLOU** is to set up all the necessary mechanisms to: (i) **measure and estimate** (robust and harmonized methodology), (ii) **monitor and report** (national and EU food loss registries), and (iii) **assess the magnitude and impact** of food losses. Additionally, FOLOU will also work to assure the appropriate **adoption of the project outcomes** by the key targeted stakeholders: primary producers, retailers, consumers, policy makers and researchers.

#### **FOLOU Specific Objectives**

- ✓ Objective 1. To provide a robust, harmonized and standardised measurement and estimation methodology for quantifying food losses.
- ✓ Objective 2. To develop and validate innovative tools to measure and estimate food losses at the primary production stage.
- Objective 3. To measure and estimate the magnitude of food losses at the primary production stage at Member State level and at EU aggregated level.
- ✓ **Objective 4.** To assess the environmental, economic and social impacts that food losses at the primary production stage have.
- Objective 5. Better understanding of direct and indirect drivers of food losses enabling the development of effective strategies for prevention and reduction.
- ✓ Objective 6. To facilitate knowledge transfer and increase capacity building to (i) primary producers, (ii) policy makers and (iii) researchers.
- Objective 7. Well-informed and more effective policy strategies for preventing and reducing food losses and waste across the food system on land and at sea.
- ✓ Objective 8. To establish and implement an efficient exploitation, communication and dissemination strategy to reach relevant stakeholders.





FOLOU main goal will be achieved by mainstreaming the adoption of innovative methods and solutions through a methodological approach based on 4 levers of change: **understanding, measuring, training, adopting** 







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# Lever I – Understanding "Any fool can know. The point is to understand – A. Einstein"

- The FOLOU project aims to understand the bottlenecks and obstacles hampering the transition to a more sustainable, resilient, healthy, and inclusive food system.
- FOLOU aims investigate the direct and indirect drivers of food losses in different commodity groups and understand the consequences of such losses.
- The FOLOU sustainability tool will be developed to measure the potential impacts related to food losses at regional and EU level and identify value chain hot spots to optimize resource allocation. FOLOU aims to include its sustainability tool other EU platforms/resources





FOLOU main goal will be achieved by mainstreaming the adoption of innovative methods and solutions through a methodological approach based on 4 levers of change: **understanding, measuring, training, adopting** 



- # Lever II Measuring "One accurate measurement is worth a thousand expert opinions – G. Hopper"
- FOLOU aims to develop a harmonized measurement and estimation methodology for food losses at the primary sector.
- FOLOU will develop, test, and validate six innovative tools to measure and estimate food loss.
- FOLOU will estimate and quantify food losses at the regional and EU level for various commodities and at an aggregated level, relying on existing data as well as from data generated during the project.
- The results from FOLOU will be compared and combined with existing data to determine how current data deviates from project data, with the aim of improving statistical accuracy.





FOLOU main goal will be achieved by mainstreaming the adoption of innovative methods and solutions through a methodological approach based on 4 levers of change: **understanding, measuring, training, adopting** 



# Lever III – Training "Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may remember, involve me and I learn." – B. Franklin"

- FOLOU aims to train researchers, policy makers/public administrations, farmers and primary producers to improve their skills.
- The project will establish a Learning Centre to assess competencies and training needs, stimulate professional development, and offer specialized training on FOLOU concepts for each stakeholder group.
- The Learning Centre will use the EIT Food Competency Framework as the foundation for the capacity building component of the project.





FOLOU main goal will be achieved by mainstreaming the adoption of innovative methods and solutions through a methodological approach based on 4 levers of change: **understanding, measuring, training, adopting** 



# Lever IV – Adopting "The best way to predict the future is to invent it" – A. Kay

- The FOLOU project aims to reduce food losses in the primary sector by building capacity among stakeholders and implementing suitable governance strategies.
- The project will prepare "recommendation documents" for key stakeholders, such as policy makers and primary producers, and disseminate results through national stakeholder workshops.
- FOLOU will engage with key players and policymakers in a twinning programme and advocacy activities to promote effective governance instruments and funding schemes.



# FOLOU Ouputs



- ✓ O1 1 Methodology for measuring and estimating Food Losses for the five main commodity category groups.
- ✓ O2 **1 Roadmap** for FL methodology standardization
- ✓ O3 6 validated innovative tools for quantification of Food Losses at primary production stage.
- ✓ O4 National Food Losses Registry (N-FLR) and European Food Losses Registry (E-FLR)
- ✓ O5 FOLOU Sustainability Tool
- ✓ O6 Standard research protocol for the **data collection** of the food loss drivers
- ✓ O7 1 reduction strategy based on market demand shifts
- ✓ O8 5 best practice guidelines to reduce food losses (one for each commodity group)
- ✓ O9 2 Policy briefs (national registries, methodology adoption)
- ✓ O10 Food Losses repository
- ✓ Oll 5 specific training packages for key stakeholders
- ✓ O12 Twinning programme





# The FOLOU Twinning Regions Program

Rationale Beneficiaries Modules' overview



Agnese Boccalon, ACR+



### The FOLOU Twinning Regions Program: principles

A collaborative initiative to **VALIDATE** and **APPLY** the methodology for FL quantification and accounting, and to **TEST** the IT-based monitoring technologies developed by the FOLOU partners.

The program provides **technical support** to quantify food losses, while providing opportunities for peer lerning and knowledge sharing.

22-month program [February 2025 – October 2026] | 5-10 EU Regions (NUTS-1 and NUTS-2 level)





The FOLOU Twinning Regions Program: the modules





Module 2 Food loss drivers

Module 5 Sustainability Tool

Module 6 Learning Center



The FOLOU Twinning Regions Program: food categories and production systems





|                                | CONVENTIONAL<br>AGRICULTURE | ORGANIC A<br>GRICULTURE | AGRO-ECOLOGY |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Use of chemical<br>inputs      | $\checkmark$                |                         |              |
| Use of GMOs                    | $\checkmark$                |                         |              |
| Sustainable<br>Land management |                             | $\checkmark$            | $\checkmark$ |
| <b>Crop rotation</b>           | (√)                         | $\checkmark$            | $\checkmark$ |
| People-<br>centred approach    |                             | (∨)                     | $\checkmark$ |
| Social equity aspects          |                             |                         | $\checkmark$ |



### The FOLOU Twinning Regions Program: actors



### Why the FOLOU Twinning Regions Program? Contribution of food groups to total FW



De Laurentiis, V., Biganzoli, F., Valenzano, A., Caldeira, C. and Sala, S., *Building a balancing system for food waste accounting at national level - Model updates version 2.0*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023





## Food Loss among food categories





Personal elaboration based on: De Laurentiis, V., Biganzoli, F., Valenzano, A., Caldeira, C. and Sala, S., Building a balancing system for food waste accounting at national level - Model updates version 2.0, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023



### Why the FOLOU Twinning Regions Program?



Figure 1 Visual representation of the calculation procedure to derive the amount of each crop produced for food, and th related food waste, animal feed, food losses and other by-products. Adapted from De Laurentiis et al. (2021)



## Building a balancing system for food waste accounting at National Level





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Figure 2. Visual representation of the calculation procedure to derive the amount of fish produced for food, and the related food waste, animal feed, food losses and other by-products. Adapted from De Laurentiis et al. (2021)



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### Why FOLOU, why a Twinning Regions Program?



| 1° challenge: <b>MEASURING</b><br>Food waste and food waste prevention by NACE Rev. 2 activity -<br>tonnes of fresh mass |   |                  |  |  |  |
|--|---|------------------|--|--|--|
| Online data code: env_wasfw DOI: 10.2908/er  | וע_wasfw 🕒 last update: 27/09/2024 11:00 view: DEFAULT                              | EL               |  |  |  |
| Source of data: Eurostat   |   | Gr               |  |  |  |
| Food waste and food waste prevent  | Food waste and food waste prevention by NACE Rev. 2 activity - tonnes of fresh mass |                  |  |  |  |
| Source of data: Eurostat   |   | Li               |  |  |  |
| III Table 🗠 Line 💷 Bar   | Иар   | SI               |  |  |  |
| ↓↑ X NACE_R2<br>GEO ✿  | Primary production of fo \$   | H                |  |  |  |
| European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)<br>Belgium   | 10 (s)<br>3   | FI.<br>P         |  |  |  |
| Bulgaria<br>Czechia  | 10  | IT               |  |  |  |
| Denmark<br>Germany   | 20  |                  |  |  |  |
| Estonia<br>Ireland<br>Greece   | 10  | Spe              |  |  |  |
| Spain  |   | (:) r<br>Ava     |  |  |  |
| Croatia<br>Italy   | 10 (e)<br>11 (d)  | (e)<br>(d)<br>me |  |  |  |

#### Eurostat 2022 Food Waste data (kg/capita)

| Country  | Populati<br>on | Reported<br>value<br>(kg/capita) | Reported<br>value<br>(kg/capita) |  |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| EU-27  | 446.7 M        | 10 (average)                     | 12                               |  |
| Greece   | 10.3 M         | :                                | 35 (e)                           |  |
| Spain  | 47.9 M         | :                                | 18 (e)                           |  |
| Lithuania  | 2.8 M          | :                                | 29 (e)                           |  |
| Slovenia   | 2.1 M          | 0                                | -                                |  |
| HU, AT. D,<br>CZ   |                | 1                                | 2                                |  |
| FI, SW, HR,<br>PT, FR  | 97.6<br>(22%)  | (e)                              |                                  |  |
| IT   | 58 M           | (d)                              | 12                               |  |
| Iceland  | 0.4 M          | 76                               |                                  |  |
| Special value:<br>(:) not available  |                |                                  |                                  |  |
| Available flags:<br>(e) estimated<br>(d) definition differs (see<br>metadata)<br>(s) Eurostat estimate |                |                                  | 23                               |  |

### Why the FOLOU Twinning Regions Program?

#### 2° challenge: **DEFINITION**

Food (according to EC)

"Food loss is any harvest-mature plant, animal or living being (including inedible parts) that is not successfully harvested, as well as food removed from the supply chain during post-harvest phase that does not become animal feed, by-product or food waste."

The boundary conditions that apply to this definition are illustrated in this figure:





### Why the FOLOU Twinning Regions Program?

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### 3° challenge: INNOVATIONS & DIGITAL TRANSITION



#### The Digitalisation of the European Agricultural Sector

### About the European CAP Network

Optimising the flow of information about agriculture and rural policy within the EU is what the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Network is all about.

### MFF: Digital transformation in agriculture

#### Horizon Europe

#### Digital R&I in agriculture

- Developing digital solutions enabling achievement of key challenges in agriculture
- Increasing cost-effectiveness of digital solutions
- Developing technical solutions facilitating trust in data sharing



#### DIGITAL programme

## Digital capacity & deployment in agriculture

- Common European agricultural data space
- AI testing and experiemental facilities
- Digital Innovation Hubs
- Investing in skills





# Module 4: The Food Loss quantification protocol



Héctor Barco, Espigoladors







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✓ 1. Why to measure?



✓ 1. Why measure?



Public administration



Farmer



Researcher





✓ 1. Why measure?

✓ 2. What to measure?





✓ 2. What to measure?













✓ 2. What to measure?



Image source: Leverenz, D.; Schneider, F.; Schmidt, T.; Hafner, G.; Nevárez, Z.; Kranert, M. Food waste generation in Germany in the scope of European legal requirements for monitoring and reporting. Sustain. 2021, 13, doi:10.3390/su13126616





- ✓ 1. Why measure?
- ✓ 2. What to measure?
- ✓ 3. Where to measure?





✓ 3. Where to measure?



Plots/farms



Regions





- ✓ 1. Why measure?
- ✓ 2. What to measure?
- ✓ 3. Where to measure?
- ✓ 4. How to measure?


#### Module 4: Quantification methodology



✓ 4. How to measure?



#### Module 4: Quantification methodology



WWF espigoladors



Source: Zitroladors project. WWF & Espigoladors

#### Module 4: Quantification methodology



<u>The reduction of food losses and waste should be seen as an opportunity for</u> <u>improvement</u> in the productive sector and the entire region







#### Module 3: Food Loss quantification and estimation technologies



Wouter Maes, UGhent



#### Classical methods for food loss measurement







#### **Overview of Module 3**







# Action 1: Bridging the gap between the farmers and scientists (FOLOU used case)

**Objective:** Bringing the agricultural technology closer to farmers and research centra via **online sessions** by:

- Presenting the acquisition technology (Protocols, guidelines)
- Showing use cases that are relevant for farmers and research centra, e.g.:
  - Direct measurement of yield and yield loss in apple and in cauliflower with high resolution cameras
  - Using satellite data for estimating production losses in corn, wheat, potato, ...
  - Block chain for tracking food losses in mussel aquaculture





#### **Action 2: Direct field guidance**

**Objective**: Help farmers & research centra to understand the present condition of their fields and crops by leveraging technology to deliver data-driven insights.













#### **Action 3: Online Demos & Demonstrations**

**Objective:** Present solutions that can help reducing the food loss through two technologies:

• Blockchain for tracking food losses in mussel aquaculture

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• Sentiment analysis for forecasting of food demand to prevent the surplus and waste











### Module 1: The National Food Loss Registry (N-FLR)



Anna Sagrera, UVIC



#### Module 1: Food Loss Registry Overview of the FL registry



#### Monitoring tool for public administrations to collect food losses data

• The main objective is to **obtain data on FL across the EU regions** to understand and analyse what, why and where food losses occur

Dimension the part that food losses represent along the food supply chain



 Establish an evidence-based policy, to undertake correct strategic choices and make the progress measurable



Develop on-farm prevention and reduction actions



#### Module 1: Food Loss Registry How the FL registry works?

- Integrated into existing annual agrarian declarations of each territory
- Store FL data at farm-level, following the quantification methodology developed. Farm-level data is then aggregated at territorial scale, and public authorities can use this platform to monitor the performance of the regional farming system
- Homogenous and comparable data among Member States' territories by using:
  - NACE and CPA codes for identifying food types
  - **NUTS** codes for identifying territorial levels (NUTS-3)





#### Module 1: Food Loss Registry How the FL registry works?

## FOL

#### Structure













#### Module 1: Food Loss Registry





#### 4. FL data of the products





#### Module 1: Food Loss Registry





#### 5. Extrapolation of the total FL data







#### Module 5: The FOLOU Sustainability Tool



Agnese Boccalon, ACR+



#### Module 5- The FOLOU Sustainability Tool



Module 5 provides the opportunity to evaluate the magnitude and impact of food losses based on environmental, economic and social criteria using the FOLOU Sustainability Assessment Tool. Using collected data, the module elaborates a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) where the contribution of food losses to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is calculated. The analysis also includes an assessment of the impact on habitat degradation and biodiversity loss.

The Sustainability Assessment Tool combines data from the National Food Loss Registry (Module 1), with LCA inputs to assess the sustainability of current production models in the region. It also evaluates the impact of adopting mitigation strategies for the reduction of food losses, quantifying the resulting benefits in economic, environmental and social terms.







Figure 38- Building block of the framework to be followed for the social assessment linking the models in PSILCA database to SDGs framework.







#### Module 2: Food Loss Drivers



Agnese Boccalon, ACR+



#### Module 2- Food Loss Drivers



This module allows users to validate FOLOU's preliminary findings on the direct and indirect drivers of food losses in agricultural production. These drivers have been categorized into 3 groups: behavioral, societal and environmental. Participants will be able to access the list of drivers and rank them according to their level of importance. They will also be able to contribute additional insights into the role of each driver and how to potentially address them.

| <b>Behavioral drivers</b>  | Societal drivers   | <b>Environmental drivers</b>   |
|--|--|--|
| =<br>Crop management at field<br>level, farmers and fishermen<br>knowledge, skills, and abilities,<br>etc. | =<br>Food appearance, retail sector<br>marketing standards, market<br>price of the product, etc. | =<br>Hail, droughts, excessive<br>rainfall, excessive<br>temperatures, pests, etc. |





#### Module 6: The FOLOU Learning Center



Alice Mauchline, University of Reading



#### Module 6- The FOLOU Learning Centre





**Introduction** to food losses in primary production (Q1, 2025): Provide a general introduction to the importance of measuring and reducing food losses

**Measuring food losses**: implementing the FOLOU methodology (Q4, 2025): Present the framework, methods and tools available to develop a food loss inventory, along with a repository and reporting processes

**Technological innovations** in food loss measurement and estimation (Q2, 2026): Outline current and innovative technologies and their potential application in food loss reduction

**Food loss sustainability implications** (Q4, 2026): Instil greater understanding of the need to measure, evaluate and minimise food loss through the use of the FOLOU sustainability tool

**Integrating food loss** into policy and decision making (Q3, 2026): Support the integration of food loss considerations into policy and decision-making





#### Q&A session per TWRP Module (break-out session)

11.00 - 11.45



### Break-out sessions



→Q&A and open discussion of the TWRP modules in more detail (15 min)
→The room moderator will report back during the plenary

Choose your breakout session according to the module that most interests you:
Module 1: National Food Loss Registry
Module 3: Food loss estimation technologies
Module 4: Food losses quantification protocol

Questions for Modules 2,5 and 6 can be addressed in the plenary

10 minutes coffee break while we assign you to the rooms





### Plenary session



1. Main discussion points per module:

Module 1: National Food Loss Registry

Module 3: Estimation technologies

Module 4: Quantification protocol

What should we consider to ensure the successful implementation of the program?

Can you see yourself using the modules?





#### FOLOU TWRP Registrations and selection process



### Timeline of the programme







Application form: https://www.folou.eu/twinning-regions/



The FOLOU **Twinning Regions Programme** (TWRP) is designed to support European regions in tackling food loss challenges in primary production. Through this initiative, FOLOU is partnering with at least five regions committed to reducing food losses, offering tailored support to help them detect, quantify, and report food losses.

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**European Union** 

Regions participating in the Twinning Programme also benefit from **certified training courses** provided by the University of Reading and the FOLOU Learning Centre, ensuring they have the knowledge and tools to successfully implement food loss prevention practices.

With regulatory changes and increasing facus on reducing feed lasses

Registration closes on 20 November 2024 !!!



### Registration

#### The FOLOU TWRP: Modularity option





Module 2 Food loss drivers

Module 5 Sustainability Tool

Module 6 Learning Center



### Formal requirements



Any sharing of data with FOLOU partners will be GDPR-compliant



### Good to know ...

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→ The program facilitates particiption in study visits (i.e. experimental sites) through a partial contribution to travel expenses













#### 4 reasons to join the FOLOU TWRP















#### Thank you for joining us today!

#### **Useful contacts:**

TWRP implementation:Ms. Agnese Boccalon (ACR+) <a href="mailto:abo@acrplus.org">abo@acrplus.org</a>Module 1 Food Loss Registry:Ms. Anna Sagrera (UVIC) <a href="mailto:anna.sagrera@uvic.org">anna.sagrera@uvic.org</a>Module 3: FL technologies:Mr. Wouter Maes (UGhent) <a href="mailto:wouter.maes@ugent.be">wouter.maes@ugent.be</a>Module 4: FL quantification protocol: Mr. Hector Barco (Espigoladors) <a href="mailto:circular@espigoladors.com">circular@espigoladors.com</a>

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