

Food Loss in Norway

Drivers

Part of the FOLOU activities is the identification and mapping of the main drivers for food loss generation¹. These are categorised into the following categories:

- A. Behavioural: Human or individual factors in place within the farm boundaries, which can be categorised as the presence or absence of motivations, perceptions and beliefs, knowledge, skills and abilities that lead agricultural operators to cause food losses (e.g. harvesting techniques, knowledge).
- B. Societal: Factors that come from external human sources of socio-cultural, economic, technical, political and regulatory nature and that influence or condition the behaviour and decisions of farm operators. These factors are beyond the direct control of people and can influence food losses (e.g. market price, standards & regulations, coordination & cooperation, supply chain capacity, overproduction).
- C. Environmental: Environmental factors that have a consequence on food losses generation (e.g. climate and weather conditions, pests and diseases).

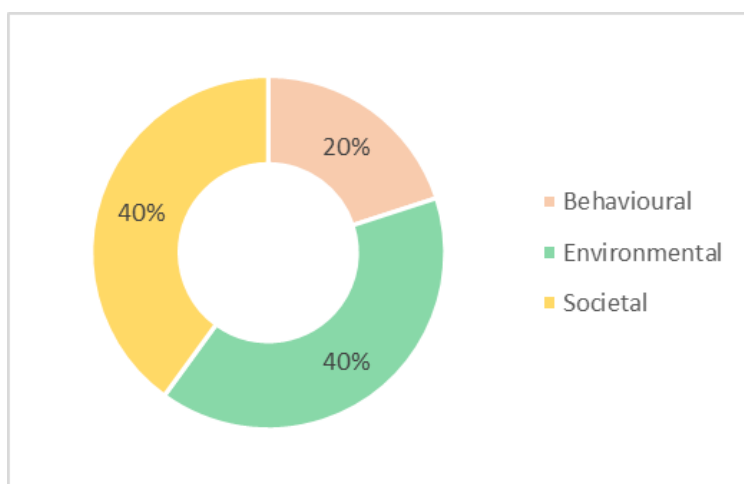


Figure 5: Distribution of the three driver categories for the identified barriers in Norway

The following Table lists the number of reasons driving food loss in Norway under the sources that were identified by the FOLOU project. More information can be found in the Deliverable 2.2².

Table 6: Food Loss drivers in Norway per commodity and driver category

¹ As is produced in the Deliverable 2.1: https://www.folou.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/D2.1_Standard_protocol_vF.pdf

² https://www.folou.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/D2.2_ReportreviewFLdrivers_VF.pdf



Driver Category	Driver	Commodity Category
Environmental	Due to natural weather/meteorological conditions	Cereals and Pulses
	Due to pests / animal damage	
	Due to quality issues	
Behavioural	Lost when separating peas from soil and other non-pea material	Fruits and Vegetables
Societal	Marketing and industry standards (weight, aesthetic standards, size, and shape)	
	Not harvested	
Environmental	Due to pests, plant diseases and quality issues	Roots, Tubers and Oil Crops
Behavioural	due to harvester adjustment and manoeuvring, cultivar choice, size of field, size of headland	
Societal	Adoption of a paradigm that produce losses and waste	Fish and Fisheries Products
	Market organization	
Behavioural	Insufficient understanding of market fluctuations and price mechanisms	
	Inadequate or improper handling of the product	
Environmental	Due to natural weather/meteorological conditions	
	Due to unexpected weather conditions	