THE AUSTRALIAN FOOD PACT

Reducing food waste and food insecurity, driving change







No Time to Waste – Halving Australia's Food Waste by 2030



Food loss and waste in Australia



Food waste is a monumental challenge that affects everyone in the food value chain.

We all need to act now to deliver Australia's target to halve food waste by 2030.

Other food waste impacts:

- 25.73M ha of land is used to grow food that is then wasted - bigger than the landmass of the UK (24.2M Ha)¹ or 4x the size of Tasmania
- 2,628 Giga litres of water per year is used to grow food that is then wasted, equivalent to 286 litres per person per day¹ in an economy where the average annual rainfall is 470mm, well below the global average².

This means that, every year, **7.6**M tonnes of food (enough to fill the Melbourne Cricket Ground to the brim almost nine times) never makes it to a table, costing our economy \$36.6b a year

It also has massive environmental impacts. By wasting food, we're wasting the resources such as land, water, energy and fuel used to produce and distribute it; and generating around





3% of Australia's national GHG emissions

These shocking statistics were announced at a time when



(over 5 million people) were food insecure. Since then, food insecurity has increased, with food charities struggling to meet an average



increase in demand for food relief in 2020.

FIAL (2021) National Food Waste Strategy Feasibility Study



It matters in Australia, and the World





Foodbank Hunger Report 2022:

33% of Australian households have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity in past 12 months.



2021 National Food Waste Baseline:

Out of the 312 kg food wasted per capita each year, 70% is edible.



Fight Hunger

The world throws out 1 billion tons of food each year while 1 in 9 people globally remain malnourished.



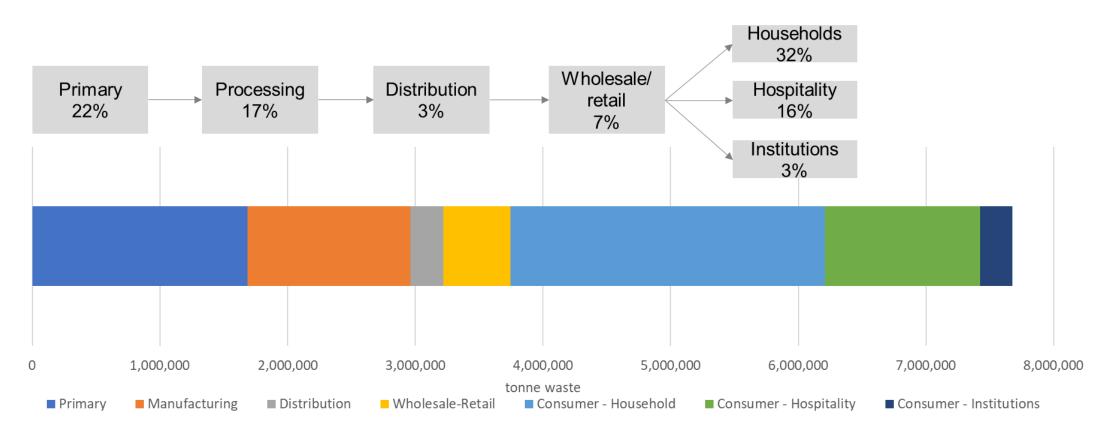






Halving food loss and waste in Australia





'It is feasible...but it will require unprecedented action by governments, industry and the community'. It will also require a whole of value chain approach and a lot of collaboration'.



Where we focus our efforts



Food and drink material hierarchy:



Reducing food waste supports the UN SDGs



Tackling food waste addresses 14 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals

TARGET 12-3

12-3

HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

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

SDG 15 Life on Land: Reducing food loss and waste reduces the need to convert more natural ecosystems into cropland or grazing pastures.

SDG 14 Life under Water: Reducing food losses at sea means reducing bycatch. Wasted food uses significant amounts of fertilizers, which contribute to eutrophication caused by agricultural run-off.

SDG 13 Climate Action: Reducing food loss and waste reduces the amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with clearing land, growing, processing, and disposing of food that is not eaten.

SDG 12 Sustainable Consumption and

Production: Meeting the food loss and waste

reduction target would improve the sustain-

Reducing losses means that farmers have more food available for market and to feed themselves.

SDG 1 No Poverty / SDG 2 Zero Hunger:

SDG 2 Zero Hunger: Improved storage and handling facilities help smooth seasonal shortfalls and preserve nutritional quality, thereby stabilizing food supplies.

SDG 3 Good Health: Reducing quality losses means that food retains more nutritional value. Some food loss reduction practices, such as drying crops on tarps, can reduce the risk of contamination from aflatoxins.

SDG 3 Good Health/SDG 4 Quality Education/ SDG 5 Gender Equality: Reducing food waste could reduce unnecessary household spending on food and free up money for health, education, and other household benefits.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation: Better utilizing food already grown reduces pressure on freshwater consumption by agriculture and increases efficiency of water use.

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth:

Farmer income and prosperity can be increased when they reduce on-farm losses and thereby sell more food.

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities:

Reducing food waste in landfills can reduce landfill disposal fees for households and local authorities. It also can enable cities to meet waste, sustainability, and hunger goals.



Stop Food Waste Australia (SFWA)



A unique public - private partnership

- Established by the Commonwealth government in December 2020 to lead the delivery of the Australia's National Food Waste Strategy to halve food waste by 2030 (in line with national federal commitment in 2015 to UN SDG 12.3)
- The partnership includes:
 - All levels of government;
 - Peak industry bodies from across the food supply chain;
 - The four major food rescue organisations; and
 - Two of the world's leading organisations in the food waste space: our sister organisation, the Fight Food Waste CRC (FFW CRC) and the UK's Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP).

Our partners













































Fight Food Waste CRC



REDUCE

Reducing Supply Chain Losses

- Map resource flows, waste and root cause analysis
- Review functions and consumer perceptions of packaging and processing
- Investigate product specific supply chains and identify opportunities
- Investigate methods to increase food donation and measure its social impact

TRANSFORM

Transforming Waste Resources

- Identify and prioritise valuable products from waste streams
- Identify technology gaps and process limitations in waste transformation
- Deliver toolkit for optimising technology and feedstock combination choice
- Conduct socio-economic assessment of alternate policy setting

ENGAGE

Education and Behavioural Change

- Educate future industry professionals
- Disseminate industry and skills training
- Develop household and business behaviour change instruments

The Australian Food Pact

A shared ambition

Pact Signatories





SFWA Partners





Pact Supporting Signatories



Pact Solution Provider Signatories



How does it work?



The Australian Food Pact is a **voluntary agreement** and **multi-year commitment** to reduce food waste in your **operations** and **value chains**

When you join the Australian Food Pact, your business will be supported by our passionate team of experts using trusted tools and expertise to:



 Measure and reduce food waste and related emissions through a tailored food waste action plan



Maximise food donation and help reduce hunger in Australia

Collaborate

Collaborate on food chain transformation and innovation

Demonstrate

• Demonstrate sustainability leadership



Benefits of joining the Pact

Maintain/Increase export market share:

Supplier codes of conduct and responsible sourcing programs are asking for more evidence and data of ESG compliance inc <u>European Green Deal</u> Farm 2 Fork Strategy, Japan's MeaDRI <u>Strategy</u> and the US Inflations & Reduction Bill 2022-hort-sustainability-materiality-update.pdf

Comply with regulations:

Stricter policies on sustainability reporting, including measurement and waste disposal legislation globally, including higher levies. Signatories to the Pact will have priority access to information.

Improve Profitability

Reducing food waste means using more of what you produce, making the most of inputs and staff time. In 2021, industry research found that manufacturing would get a 380% return on every dollar invested in food waste actions.

61%

Of consumers feel upset with brands/stores/super markets for not doing more to help reduce waste¹

91%

Of consumers are
willing to buy
from brands/retailers
that disclose food
waste
information¹

58%

of consumers
will increase
their spend with
companies taking
active steps to
manage food
waste¹

Annual Measuring & Reporting



Summary - 2021/22



5K

Food Handled (t)

GHG emissions of

Tonnes CO2-eq*

This page provides a snapshot of food waste prevention and management practices across your business in 2021/22.

The industry median is calculated based on other Signatories in the cohort for this reporting period that share the same sector as your business. Industry medians are expected to change in future periods as data quality improves, Signatories reduce their food waste, and additional businesses join the Pact.

'Complex Food' refers to food that is made from multiple ingredients and may be put through multiple processes. 'Other Food Types' refers to food that does not fit into other food reporting categories

The environmental impacts of food waste are represented by the three green cards on this page. This includes the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water and land use associated with food waste production and management.

25.09%

Food Not Sold as %wt of Food Handled

10.84%

26.51%

Lost Value of Food Not Sold + Disposal Cost as a % of Turnover

6.03%



872 Food Waste (t)

\$4.5M

Lost Value of Food Not Sold + Disposal Cost

Cheese 6.9%

Eggs 27.5%

13.8%

52%

Food Type Wasted (%wt)

- Nuts 6.9%

Compl... 3.2%

Cereals 34.4%

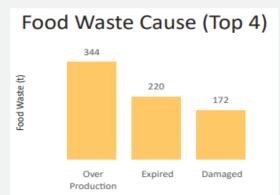
300 Prevention (t)

A snapshot of your

performance

Water use equivalent to of Food Waste was Edible

Land use equivalent to 162 Soccer Pitches Wasted*



Olympic Swimming Pools*

4K

Food Sold (t)







Objectives can be customised for your specific organisational needs and focus





Apply 'Walk the Chain' methodology to a nominated product and/or process to identify food waste hotspots across the supply chain

Generate

Solutions based on root cause analysis for food waste hotspots to inform a Food Waste Action Plan

Develop and agree on

Initiatives and activities across the value chain for your organization, your suppliers and other interested parties





Site Food Waste Assessment

Overview of the Site Food Waste Assessment Process

Step 1 - Form a Food Waste Prevention team

Step 2 - Determine which products & process will be assessed

Step 3 – Walk the line to identify stages in the process where losses may occur

Step 4 - Identify food waste 'hotspots'

Step 5 – Quantify the food waste hotpots

Step 6 - Identify any complexities in food waste inherent to the process

Step 7- Prioritise food waste hotpots

Step 8 - Apply root cause analysis to determine underlying causes of food waste at hotspots

Step 9 – Identify actions to address underlying causes of food waste **Step 10** - Prioritise food waste hotspot actions based on impact and ease of implementation

Step 11 - Develop an action plan to reduce, prevent or eliminate food waste hotspots

Step 12 - Identify
barriers to
implementation &
strategies to overcome
barriers

Case Study

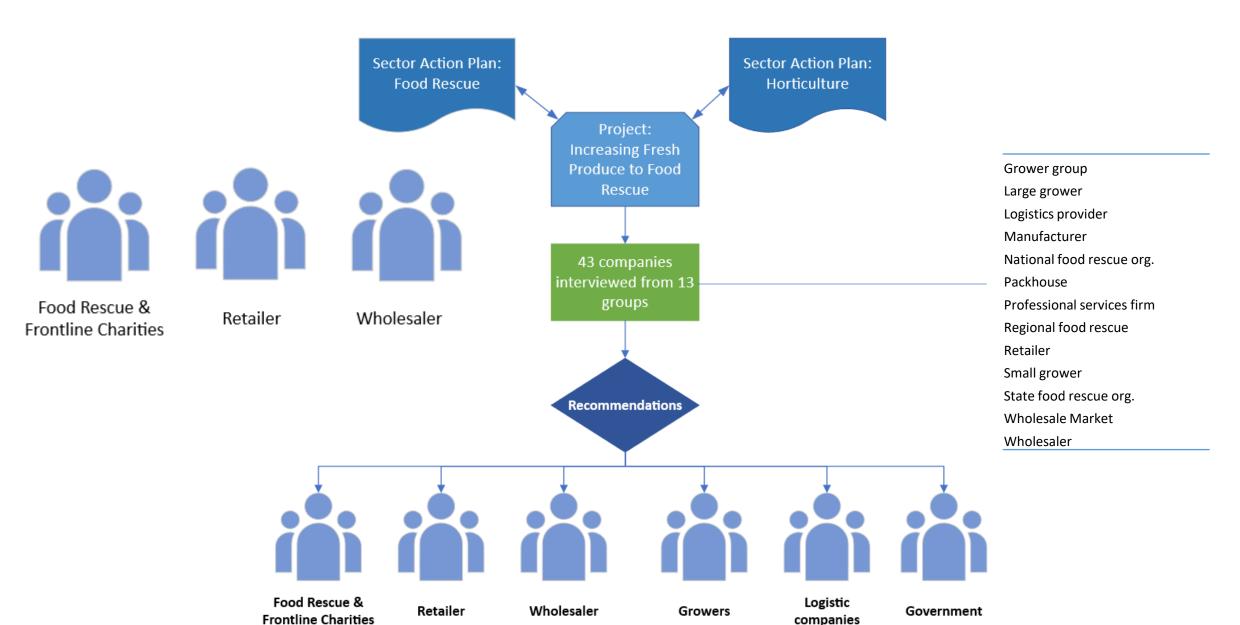


MARS

- Mars Food factory in Australia (Wyong) implemented food waste measures and saved 1,000 tonnes of food per year, primarily by increasing 'right-first-time' from 96% to 98%, which they primarily attributed to mind-set and behaviour change
- Mars Wrigley in Asquith, Australia, made small equipment improvements and eliminated 70 tonnes of wasted Skittles per year equivalent of 1-2 weeks of production.
- Petfood factory in Australia diverted \$7M worth of product to donation
- Chewing gum (US): minor machinery changes, e.g., tweaking a chute,
 reduced daily gum waste by 60%.
- Filled bar line (US): root cause analyses identified 3 issues and reduced the coated waste by more than 50% and saved ~\$150k p.a.

Project – Increasing Fresh Produce to Food rescue







Top Tips for Growers

To increase your donations to food rescue...

National Food Donation Tax Incentive **Sign the letter of support here**



1. Tax incentive:

1. Sign the letter of support for the proposed tax incentive for food donations and join leaders of Australia's food and grocery supply chain, manufacturing, retail, transport, and agricultural sectors in reducing food waste and feeding the food insecure.

2. Cultural Change:

- 1. Effective food rescue relies on senior management's clear mission and endorsement.
- 2. Create measurable targets for your organisation's food rescue efforts.
- 3. Embed food rescue into the KPI's of your staff executing donations.

3. Training:

1. Identify and train your organisation's "first responder", i.e., the person in your organisation that knows first about stock available for donation. The people executing donations must understand why food donation is important, how they are best executed, and feel supported in doing it well.

4. Relationships:

1. Introduce and endorse food rescue organisations to your suppliers. Particularly, growers and logistics companies rely on trusted partnerships, and you can enable relationships to be reinforced.

5. Decision making

1. Consider which departments are involved in approving stock for donations and optimise the process, e.g., allocate budget for donations, or create a generic quality assurance decision tree, to avoid slow approval processes.

Further, Faster, when we work together



"You and your industry peers may be competitors outside of the Australian Food Pact, but you all have a common goal—reducing and preventing food waste for future generations."

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