LIFE Project Number LIFE15 ENV/GR/000257

LIFE PROJECT NAME or Acronym LIFE-F4F (Food for Feed)



Annex Data			
Action:	D1: Communication and dissemination actions		
Partner:	HMU		
Deliverable:	D1.9 International Conference		

Table of contents

1.	RETASTE – INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION	3
2.	ANNEX I	35
	ABSTRACTS OF PROJECT PARTNERS	35
	PRESENTATIONS BY MS MAROULI	35

1. **RETASTE – International Conference Organization**

The RETASTE: Rethink Food Waste Conference carried out on May, 6-8, 2021 virtually. The RETASTE conference was organized by HMU and HUA. Within this conference, a workshop of the F4F project was included. All partners participate in this workshop, where the whole LIFE-F4F project was presented. Also, Ms Marouli participated, closing the session with an overview and her experience from the F4F project. In total, with eleven presentations the project was presented by all points of view by the partners.









RETASTE: RETHINK FOOD WASTE Athens, Greece, May 6-8, 2021

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The program of the 1st day, 6th of May



RETASTE: RETHINK FOOD WASTE

The program of the 2^{nd} day, 7^{th} of May

The F4F session

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 TSIPLAROU Eleni, Agricultural University of Athens TSOMPANIDIS Christos, ENV(ROPLAN SA RAPTIS Vasilion, IACM – FORTH VELONIA Kelly, University of Crete AMDETAVIS Leopidas University of Crete 						

- 21. ZENTER Jürgen, Freie Universität Berlin 22: ZERVAS Georgios, Agricultural University of Athens
- 23. ZOTOS Nikolaos, F-INT
- 24: STATHOPOULOS Costas, United Arab Emirates University

Part of this conference, as a workshop was this of the LIFE-F4F project.



Το εσύνθεματικό συνάξριο RETABITE: Haltinik Food Weene, στο διοργιτεύθητε δαδιετικού στις 6-8 Μαίου από το Ελληνικό Μασαγισμού Πανεπιστημιο και το Χαροκόσταο Πανεπιστημιό δικοίς το διόκος για το τερίσπο πρόβλημα της απατέλης τροφέμων, προτείνοντας το μετάζ λάσεις για τη διαχρίριση του. λύστας που ξεικινούν ακόρε και από το στέπ μαρ. Στο Σικτέρο RETABITE σεμματισμότει τός δύο εροινητές κατρόσωποι διατίνει σματέζ λάσεις για τη διαχρίρη του. λύστας στο ξεικινούν ακόρε και από το από περιο Στο Σικτέρο RETABITE σεμματισμού πός δύο εροινητές κατρόσωποι διατίνου της στο μετάζ λάσεις για τη διαχρίρη του, λύστας στο ξεικινούν ακόρε και από το από περιοδοτιμος από 30 χώρας. Το Πράσινα Τημαίο ιπήρεξε Εμπροκία της συγματοδοτιώντος τη σειματοχή του συνάδρων.



The RETASTE conference in the website of the F4F project



Conference Topics:

Bio-Circular economy, Prevention, Reduction, Re-use, Food for feed, Source separation schemes, Collection, Transportation, MBT, Composting, Anaerobic digestion, Waste-to-energy technologies, EU policies, Socio-economic issues, Information technology in food waste management, Food economy and culture, LCA, Environmental education, Biorefineries and biotechnology, Innovation and business interface, Food and culture, including artistic approaches

Find out more: Sinfo@retaste.gr https://retaste.gr

The Green Fund sponsors the participation of selected participants.



CALL FOR ABSTRACTS NOW OPEN!

The global food chain system is the single largest source of greenhouse gasses in the world, and the largest cause of biodiversity lass, terrestrial ecosystem destruction, freshwater consumption, and waterway pollution due to the mismanagement of biocides and nutrients. On top of these deficiencies, approximately 40% of all produced food is wasted throughout the farm to fork processes, while more than 900 million people remain undernourished. Thus, the margin for improvement of the global food chain system is huge and may unlock pathways towards the stability of the Earth system and the future of humanity.

The RETASTE Conference initiates the dialogue for innovative solutions and optimization schemes that exploit significant opportunities for food waste reduction, reuse, and recycling at all stages of the food life cycle, as well as their scalability and commercial translatability, as well as social aspects. Through the conservation of resources, the strengthening of the social fabric, and the development of new value chains, RETASTE supports the implementation of Circular Economy concept. The audience of RETASTE includes academia, industry, and stakeholders, and is truly transdisciplinary as the topics of the conference dictate. Join us to Rethink Food Wastel

Key-note Speakers: Eleni Ziko, Charis Galanakis, Marta Gomez San Juan, Clara Citatiello, Costas Stathopoulos, Maria Loizidou, Gerasimos. Lyberatos, Katia Lasaridi, Thakis Manias, and more! Publication: Selected publications will be considered for the Special Issue "Food

Waste Prevention: Reduction, Reuse and Recycling*, now open in RESOURCES (MDPI), which is guest edited by Prof. Konstadinos Abeliatis and Prof. K. Lasanidi.

Important dates

March 15, 2021: Abstract submission deadline. Submit at <u>https://retaste.gr</u> March 30, 2021: Acceptance notification after review from the scientific committee Submit up to 2 abstracts with a single registration: Visit <u>https://retaste.gr</u> for more information.

The RETASTE flyer

Press releasse before the retaste Πέμπτη, Απρίλιος 15, 2021 04:26:57 andia doc. ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ КРНТН ΠΡΩΤΟΣΕΛΙΔΑ ΕΠΙΛΕΓΜΕΝΑ полтткн ΣΧΟΛΙΟ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ ΣΧΟΛΙΑ ΑΡΘΡΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΣ Q 74 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ OIKONOMIA ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ YFEIA ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ ΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΣ AIEGNH Home 2021 Απρίλιος 12 Πολυθεματικό συνέδριο ανοίγει τον διάλογο για ουσιαστικές λύσεις στη σπατάλη τροφίμων Πολυθεματικό συνέδριο ανοίγει τον διάλογο για ουσιαστικές λύσεις στη σπατάλη τροφίμων 12 Aπρίλιος 2021 Eliquator Méjis 🔰 🔟 🕲 1 Μπροστά στη ζοφερή πραγματικότητα των 690 εκατομμυρίων ανθρώπων που υποσιτίζονται παγκοσμίως στις μέρες μας και του 40% των παραγομένων τροφίμων που χάνεται σε κάποιο στάδιο της εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας, το πολυθεματικό συνέδριο RETASTE: Rethink Food Waste μας προτρέπει να σκεφτούμε σοβαρά τον τρόπο που αντιμετωπίζουμε την πολύτιμη τροφή μας και τους φυσικούς πόρους που σπαταλούνται μέχρι να φτάσει στο Νίκη Τρουλλινού πιάτο μας. Το επιστημονικό Συνέδριο RETASTE διοργανώνεται διαδικτυακά από το Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο και το Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο στις 6-8 Μαΐου 2021. Μεταξύ των προσκεκλημένων, μια σειρά σημαντικών ομιλητών ξεκινούν το διάλογο για καινοτόμες λύσεις και δίνουν νέα προοπτική στην αντιμετώπιση της απώλειας και της σπατάλης τροφίμων, με στόχο να συνδράμουν ουσιαστικά στη βιωσιμότητα του πλανήτη και Ευρ ήκαι στο μέλλον της ανθρωπότητας. Hour E ώπη και ποια Ελλάδα Η αλυσίδα της σπατάλης τροφίμων αποτελεί κύρια πηγή εκπομπής αερίων του θερμοκηπίου, υποβάθμισης της βιοποικιλότητας και των οικοσυστημάτων, καθώς και ρύπανσης των υδάτων. Κεντρικός στόχος του συνεδρίου notauó RETASTE είναι, η παρουσίαση των πλέον σύγχρονων επιστημονικών και τεχνολογικών επιτευγμάτων στο θέμα της διαχείρισης των υπολειμμάτων τροφίμων, σε εθνικό, ευρωπαϊκό και παγκόσμιο επίπεδο, ο διάλογος για καινοτόμες λύσεις και συστήματα μείωσης της απώλειας και της σπατάλης τροφίμων, αξιοποίησης των

οργανικών υπολειμμάτων (π.χ. ως συστατικά ζωοτροφών) και ανακύκλωσης των μη αποφεύξιμων αποβλήτων





Ένα πολωθεματικό συνέδριο ανοίγει τον διάλογο για ουσιαστικές λύσεις στη σπατάλη τροφίμων και πρόκεται για το RETASTE: Rethink Food Waste που αναμένεται με μεγάλο ενδιαφέρον από 6 έως 8 Μαΐου 2021.

Μπροστά στη ζοφερή πραγματικότητα των 690 εκατομμυρίων ανθρώπων που υποσττίζονται παγκοσμίως στις μέρες μας και του 40% των παραγομένων τροφίμων που χάνεται σε κάποιο στάδιο της εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας, το πολυθεματικό συνέδριο RETASTE: Rethink Food Weste μας προτρέπει να σκεφτούμε σοβορά τον τρόπο που αντμετωπίζουμε την πολύτιμη τροφή μας και τους φυσικούς πόρους που σποταλούνται μέχρι να φτάσει στο πιάτο μας.

Το επιστημονικό Συνέδριο RETASTE διοργανώνεται διαδικτυσκά από το Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο και το Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο.



παραγομένων τροφίμων που χάνεται σε κάποιο στάδιο της εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας», το πολυθεματικό συνέδριο Retaste: Rethink Food Waste μας προτρέπει να σκεφτούμε σοβαρά τον τρόπο που αντιμετωπίζουμε την πολύτιμη τροφή μας και τους φυσικούς πόρους που σπαταλούνται μέχρι να φτάσει στο πιάτο μας.

Το επιστημονικό Συνέδριο Retaste διοργανώνεται διαδικτυακά από το Ελληνικό Μεσαγειακό Πανεπιστήμιο και το Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο στις 6-8 Μαΐου 2021. Μεταξύ των προσκεκλημένων, μια σειρά σημαντικών ομιλητών ξεκινούν το διάλογο για καινοτόμες λύσεις και δίνουν νέα προσιτική στην αντιμετώπιση της απώλειας και της σπατάλης τροφίμων, με στόχο να συνδράμουν ουσιαστικά στη βιωσιμότητα του πλανήτη και στο μέλλον της ανθρωπότητας.







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Ένα πολυθεματικό συνέδριο ανοίγει τον διάλογο για ουσιαστικές λύσεις στη σπατάλη τροφίμων.

Συγκεκριμένα, μπροστά στη ζοφερή πραγματικότητα των 690 εκατομμορίων ανθρώπων που υποσιτίζονται παγκοσμίως στις μέρες μας και του 40% των παραγομένων τροφίμων που χάνεται σε κάποιο στάδιο της εφοδιαστικής αλυσίδας, το πολυθεματικό συνέδριο RETASTE. Rethink Food Waste μας προτρέπει να σκεφτούμε σοβαρά τον τρόπο που αντιμετωπίζουμε την πολύτιμη τροφή μας και τους φυσικούς πόρους που σπαταλούνται μέχρι να φτάσει στο πιάτο μας.

Το επιστημονικό Συνέδριο RETASTE διοργανώνεται διαδικτυακά από το Ελληνικό Μεσογειακό Πανεπιστήμιο και το Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο στις 6 με 8 Μαΐου. Μεταξύ των προσκεκλημένων, μια σειρά σημαντικών ομιλητών ξεκινούν το διάλογο για καινοτόμες λύσεις και δίνουν νέα προοπτική στην αντιμετώπιση της απώλειας και της σπατάλης τροφίμων, με στόχο να συνδράμουν ουσιαστικά στη βιωσιμότητα του πλανήτη και στο μέλλον της ανθρωπότητας.

Στο Συνέδριο RETASTE συμμετέχουν μεταξύ άλλων ειδικοί σε θέματα τροφίμων, βισοικανομίας και κυκλικής οικονομίας, ενώ κεντρικοί ομιλητές είναι: η Ελένη Ζήκα, Στρατηγική Σύμβουλος στον Εκτελεστικό Opγανισμό του Eupumaiκού Συμβουλίου Έρευνας, η Clara Cicatlello, Assistant Professor, Department for Innovation in Biological Systems, Food and Forestry, University of Tuscia, η Marta Gomez San Juan, Strategic Project Advisor on Sustainable and Circular Bioeconomy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), η Μαρία Λοίζίδου και ο Τεράσιμος Λυμπεράτος, Καθηγήτές της Σχολής Χημικών Μηχανικών του Εθνικού Μετσόβιου Πολυτεχνείου, ο Χάρης Γαλανάκης, Διευθυντής Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας στο Galanakis Laboratories Greece και Adjust Professor, King Saud University Saudi Arabia, ο Κωνσταντίνος Σταθόπουλος, Vice Dean of College of Food and Agriculture και Professor of Food Technology, United Arab Emirates University, η Χριστίνα Μαρούλη, Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Περιβαλλοντικών Σπουδών του Αμερικανικού Κολλεγίου της Ελλάδας, η Κάτια Λαζαρίδη, Καθηγήτρια επικεφαλής του Τμήματος Γεωγραφίας του Χαροκόπειου Πανεπιστημίου, και ο Θρασύβουλος Μανιός, Καθηγητής και Αντιπρύτανης του Ελληνικού Μεσογειακού Πανεπιστημίου.

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Είδος: Εφημερίδα / Κύρια / Πολπική / Ημερήσια Ημερομηνία: Παρασκευή, 16-04-2021 Σελίδα: 20 Μέγεθος: 241 cm² Μέση κυκλοφορία: 13160 Επικοινωνία εντύπου: 210 7547000 Λέξη κλειδί: ACTION GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS





- Οικονομικό Επιμελιπτήριο Ελλάδος: Το Οκονομικό Επιμελιπτίριο Ελλάδος, ως θεσμοθετιμένος ούμβουλος της πολιτείος για θεριτα οικοτορίας, δεοργανώψα δαοδκητιακό σεμινόριο για το πρόγραμμα ΓΕΦΥΡΑ ΙΙ με τίλιο: «Συνεσφορά Δειμοσίου για της Αποτήπρωμή Επικερηματικών Δαινώνν για Δαναιδήπτιας, που διασύ πλιτικό τη αδωαμένεις σεονομικές αυνόπειες του κοριωνοίου Covid-19-. Οι ασηγπτία είναι από της Ειδιτή Γραμματικά Διακείρισης Ιδιαιτικό Χρέους της υποαργίου Οκονομικώς (ΕΓΔΙΧ); Φάστης Χρέους της υποαργίου Οκονομικώς (ΕΓΔΙΧ); Φάστης Κουρμαύσης, οδιακός γραμματίας, θεώνη Αλαμπάος, προίσταμένη Νομικός Υποστήριξης, Χαρόλαμπος Κώστηγλου, προίσταμένος Οιονογομικάς (ΕΓΔΙΧ); Φώτης Κουρμαύσης, οδιακότος της ανδάλαματος Κώστηγλου, προίσταμένος Οιονογομικός Κραστήριξης και Συμβουλίαν: Φα κατρετέσουν την εκδάλωση σε υπουργόε Οικονομικών, Χρήστος Σταϊκούρας και πρόεδρος DEE, Κωντάτοντίνος Κόλλικα, Το σημινάριο θα διεξατθεί την Πέμπη, 22 Αρμιλίου 2021, από τα 15.00 έτως τα 17.00 και θα μεταδοθεί απευθείσει από το καινάλι του ΟΕΕ στο ΥσυΤμέρις και τη σέλλοι του ΟΕΕ στο
- RETASTE: Rethink Food Waste: Ενα πολυθερατικό συ-νέδριο ανοίγει τον διάλογο για ομοιοστικές λώσεις στη οπατάλη τροφίμων. Διαργαγιώνεται από τις 6 έως τις 8 Μαΐου 2021 διαδικτυακά από το Ελλητικό Μεσογατικό Πανεπιστήμιο και το Χαροκόπειο Πονετιστήμιο. Μπροστά στη zoφερή ηραγματικόπητα των 690 εκατομμυρίων ανθρώτων που υποστίzονται παγκοσμίως στις μέρες μας και του 40% των παραγόμενων τροφίμων που κάνονται σε κάποιο στάδιο της εφοδιαστικής αλωσίδας, το παλω Θεματικό συνέδριο RETASTE: Rethink Food Waste μας προτρώτει να σκεφτούμε σοβαρά τον τράπο που αντιμετωπίζουμε την παλύτιμη τροφή μας και τους φυσικούς πόρους που ατιαταλώγται μέχρι να φτάσει στο πιάτο μας. Keytpixás otóxos tou ouveôpiou eivai n napoudiaon των πλέον σύγχρονων επιστημονικών και τεκνολογικών επιτευγμάτων στο θέμα της διακείρισης των υπολειμμό των τροφίμων, σε εθνικό, ευρωπαϊκό και παγκόσμιο επί-πεδο, ο διάλογοs για καινοτόμεs λύσειs και συστήματα μείωσηs τηs ακώλειας και της στιατάλης τροφίμων, αξιοποίησης των οργανικών υπολειμμάτων (η.χ. ως συστατι-κά τωστροφιίκι) και ανακύκλωστε των μη αποφεύξιων αποθλήτων τροφίμων. Στο Συνέδριο RETASTE συμμετέχουν μεταξύ άλλων αδικοί σε θέματα τροφίμαν, θνοικι-νομίσε και κυκλικές οικονομίας, ενώ κεντρικοί ομλητές είναι η Ελένη Ζέκα, στρατηγική σύμθουλος στον Έκτο kerned Opyavidµti tou Eupandikoù EupBoukiou Epeu-voa, n Clara Cicatiello, Assistant Professor, Department for Innovation in Biological Systema, Food and Forestry, University of Tuscia, n Marta Gomez San Juan, Strategic Project Advisor on Sustainable and Circular Bioeconomy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), n Mopia Asizibou way o Fepdoruss Auureporce, καθηγητές της Σκολής Χημικών Μηχανικών του Εθνικού Μετοόθιου Πολυτεχνείου, η Κάτια Λαzαρίδη, καθηγήτρια επκεφαλήε του Τμήματος Γεωγραφίας του Χαρακόπει-ου Πανεπιστημίου, και ο Θρασύβουλος Μανιός, καθηγη-τής και αντηφύτανης του Ελληνικού Μεσογειακού Πανεπατημίου. Το Συνέδριο διοργανώνεται υπό την αγίδα του Πράσινου Ταμείου που υποστηρίζει την κάλυψη του κόorous συμμετακήs για επιλεγμένουs συμμετέκοντεs. Για πληροφορίεs https://retainte.gr/.

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Action D1: Communication and Dissemination Actions Deliverable D1.9. International Conference



















Press Release after the RETASTE conclusion

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Ana-Maria Iordache	anaducu@3nanosae.org	6/5/2021 13:51	6/5/2021 13:51
Maria Gabriela Leichtweis	mg.leichtweis@hotmail.com	6/5/2021 15:49	6/5/2021 15:49
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The RETASTE Conference was attended by more than 195 researchers, representatives of international, national, as well as local institutions, as well as industry representatives from more than 30 countries.

2. ANNEX I

Abstracts of project partners

Presentations by Ms Marouli



Effects of dietary dried food waste addition to broiler diets on growth performance and haematological parameters

¹Elisavet Giamouri, ¹Athanasios Pappas, ¹George Papadomichelakis, ¹Eleni Tsiplakou, ¹Kostantinos Feggeros, ¹Georgios Zervas and ²Kiriaki Sotirakoglou

¹Department of Nutritional Physiology and Feeding, Faculty of Animal Science, Agricultural University of Athens ²Department of Plant Breeding and biometry, Faculty of Crop Science, Agricultural University of Athens

Abstract

The increasing world population in combination with the improvement of living standards has caused a raising demand for poultry products. In recent years, high cost for poultry feeding has led to demand for an alternative source of energy for poultry feeds. Food waste can be an alternative feed ingredient. Heating process and dehydration set food waste a valuable feed for monogastric animals. The aim of the present study, was to investigate the effect of adding dried food waste collected from hotels to diets of meat type chickens (broilers). Two hundred (200), male, day-old, broilers were used in total. The duration of the experiment was 42 days. There were ten (10) replicate pens of two dietary treatments. Namely control (C), which was consisted of a basal diet based on corn and soybean and treatment (T) with an inclusion of 15% dried food waste. There were ten 10 broilers per pen and 100 per treatment. Both diets were isocaloric and isonitrogenous. Broilers were weighted at the end of each growing phase, in order to calculate body weight gain, feed intake and feed conversion ratio (FCR). The carcass and breast yield were determined. At the age of 38-41 days, a digestibility trial was conducted to determine energy and nutrient digestibility. Both groups performed well, despite that those fed the treatment diet had lower body weight and feed intake. FCR did not differ between two groups. Haematological and biochemical parameters were similar for the two treatments. Carcass yield did not differ between groups. Minor differences on colour traits and shear force were observed as far as meat quality. No differences in the digestibility of nutrients were observed for two treatments. The results of the present study indicate that dried hotel food waste may be an alternative ingredient to be incorporated to poultry diets and that future studies will determine the optimum inclusion level.

Keywords: food waste, broilers, growth performance, meat quality, digestibility
Acknowledgments: The research is funded by (LIFE 15 ENV/GR/0002057): "Food for Feed: An Innovative Process for Transforming Hotels' Food Wastes into Animal Feed".



Effects of dietary dried food waste addition to broiler diets on growth performance and haematological parameters

¹Elisavet Giamouri, ¹Athanasios Pappas, ¹George Papadomichelakis, ¹Eleni Tsiplakou, ¹Kostantinos Feggeros, ¹Georgios Zervas and ²Kiriaki Sotirakoglou

¹Department of Nutritional Physiology and Feeding, Faculty of Animal Science, Agricultural University of Athens ²Department of Plant Breeding and biometry, Faculty of Crop Science, Agricultural University of Athens

Abstract

The increasing world population in combination with the improvement of living standards has caused a raising demand for poultry products. In recent years, high cost for poultry feeding has led to demand for an alternative source of energy for poultry feeds. Food waste can be an alternative feed ingredient. Heating process and dehydration set food waste a valuable feed for monogastric animals. The aim of the present study, was to investigate the effect of adding dried food waste collected from hotels to diets of meat type chickens (broilers). Two hundred (200), male, day-old, broilers were used in total. The duration of the experiment was 42 days. There were ten (10) replicate pens of two dietary treatments. Namely control (C), which was consisted of a basal diet based on corn and soybean and treatment (T) with an inclusion of 15% dried food waste. There were ten 10 broilers per pen and 100 per treatment. Both diets were isocaloric and isonitrogenous. Broilers were weighted at the end of each growing phase, in order to calculate body weight gain, feed intake and feed conversion ratio (FCR). The carcass and breast yield were determined. At the age of 38-41 days, a digestibility trial was conducted to determine energy and nutrient digestibility. Both groups performed well, despite that those fed the treatment diet had lower body weight and feed intake. FCR did not differ between two groups. Haematological and biochemical parameters were similar for the two treatments. Carcass yield did not differ between groups. Minor differences on colour traits and shear force were observed as far as meat quality. No differences in the digestibility of nutrients were observed for two treatments. The results of the present study indicate that dried hotel food waste may be an alternative ingredient to be incorporated to poultry diets and that future studies will determine the optimum inclusion level.

Keywords: food waste, broilers, growth performance, meat quality, digestibility

Acknowledgments: The research is funded by (LIFE 15 ENV/GR/0002057): "Food for Feed: An Innovative Process for Transforming Hotels' Food Wastes into Animal Feed".



In vitro fermentation of dried food residues using canine fecal inoculum

Nadine Paßlack and Jürgen Zentek

Institute of Animal Nutrition, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Freie Universität Berlin

Abstract

Introduction: The EU-funded project "Food for Feed" aims to investigate the potential use of dried food residues (DFR) for animal nutrition. Depending on the composition, DFR might provide varying amounts of fermentable substrates, which could be relevant for the metabolic activity of the intestinal microbiota.

Material and Methods: In the present study, an *in vitro* model (Vierbaum et al., 2019; slightly modified) was considered to evaluate the microbial fermentation of DFR in canine fecal inoculum. Besides DFR, soluble (inulin, dried sugar beet pulp (DSBP)) and insoluble fibre sources (wheat bran, cellulose) were incubated with fresh dog feces for 24 hours and the concentrations of microbial metabolites were measured afterwards. Feces of two healthy adult dogs were used. The dogs were fed the same dry extruded complete standard diet. For statistical data analysis, a one-factor analysis of variance was carried out, using Scheffé (variance equality) or Tamhane tests (variance inequality) for group comparisons (IBM SPSS 22). A P value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: The DFR were highly fermentable, indicated by high concentrations (µmol/ml) of bacterial metabolites in the inoculum. Means for total short-chain fatty acids: Control (incubation of the feces without substrate): 1.23^a, DFR: 22.9^b, inulin: 6.64^{ac}; DSBP: 12.8^c, wheat bran: 10.8^c, cellulose: 2.35^a; SEM: 1.40; for acetate: control: 0.91^a, DFR: 14.6^b, inulin: 4.96^{ac}, DSBP: 9.84^c, wheat bran: 8.05^c, cellulose: 2.01^a; SEM: 0.87; for propionate: control: 0.22^a, DFR: 2.93^c, inulin: 1.33^{abc}; DSBP: 2.27^{cd}, wheat bran: 1.46^{bd}, cellulose: 0.19^a; SEM: 0.19; for n-butyrate: control: 0.09^a, DFR: 5.32^b, inulin: 0.34^{ac}, DSBP: 0.73^{ac}, wheat bran: 1.25^c, cellulose: 0.14^a, SEM: 0.38; for L-lactate: control: 0.14^a, DFR: 3.72^b, inulin: 1.12^a, DSBP: 0.97^a, wheat bran: 1.81^a, cellulose: 0.56^a; SEM: 0.27; for D-lactate: control: 0.04^a, DFR: 1.74^b, inulin: 0.66^{ab}, DSBP: 0.50^a, wheat bran: 0.45^a, cellulose: 0.04^a; SEM: 0.13; for ammonium: control: 6.98^a, DFR: 24.2^b, inulin: 7.32^a, DSBP: 8.82^a, wheat bran: 16.6^c, cellulose: 8.99^a; SEM: 1.25

Discussion: The DFR were not digested prior to the *in vitro* measurements. Thus, the high

fermentation rate of the DFR compared to the other test substrates might result from highly digestible nutrients, e.g. protein, sugars or starch, wich might also be present in DFR.

References: Vierbaum et al. (2019). Arch Anim Nutr 73: 399-413.

Keywords: dried food residues, fermentation, dogs

Acknowledgments: The study is funded by the project "Food for Feed" (LIFE15 ENV/GR/000257).



Solar Drying of Food Waste as a Feed Production Process: Experience from the Three Operational Periods of the F4F Pilot Unit

¹Galliou, F., ¹Bouki, C., ¹Markakis, N., ¹Sampathianakis, M., ¹Papadaki, A., ²Panteli, P., ²Georgiou, M., ²Giakoumaki, I., ²Borboudaki, K., ²Stylianidis, N. and ¹Manios, T.

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²Association of Solid Waste Management of Crete, Heraklion, Crete, Greece

Abstract

International attention on the issue of food loss and waste is firmly reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (FAO, 2019). It is often assumed that reducing food losses and waste will automatically help reduce world hunger and improve food security. The evidence today indicates that globally about one-third of the food produced is lost or wasted, along the food chain, from production to consumption (HLPE, 2014). Many countries are already taking actions to reduce food loss and waste, but the challenges ahead remain significant and we need to step up efforts. Within the LIFE-F4F project a pilot scale modified solar drying process provides an innovative, low-tech and low emissions method for safe transformation of source separated food waste into animal feed. The F4F project targets food waste sourced from the luxury hospitality industry units, applying strict quality assurance standards. The process involves an efficient food waste collection system and a processing unit consisting of a hand sorting conveyor belt, a shredding and pulverizing system and a solar drying greenhouse with two rotary turners, yielding a total nominal processing capacity of 1.5 t/day. An innovative solar drying procedure, supported with a heat pump and a subfloor heating system is used to dry food waste in a steady temperature of 55 °C. The initial moisture of the collected food waste is about 75 - 80% and the final moisture of the dried product is up to 12%. Three operational period have been concluded, from May till October, for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020. More than 500 tn of food waste have been collected, treated and solar dried, producing more than 100tn of a material used as a component in animal feed. About 4 days are needed for the drying of the food waste for months July and August and less than 10 days for months May and October. The produced material has been used in pets, pigs and broilers with promising preliminary results. Within the F4F project an ambitious prospect of utilization of food waste is initiated in the field of animal feed, always taking into account the limiting factors of the legislation. Is it time to incorporate source separation of food waste and utilization as part of an integrated MSW management scheme? Could any legal restriction be reconsidered?

References

HLPE (2014). Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2019). The State of Food and Agriculture. Moving forward on Food Loss and Waste Reduction.

Keywords: hotel food waste, solar drying, novel feeds, Crete

Acknowledgments: This research is co-funded by the EU LIFE+ project "Food for Feed: An Innovative Process for Transforming Hotels' Food Wastes into Animal Feed", with acronym LIFE-F4F (LIFE15 ENV/GR/000257) and by the Hellenic Green Fund.



The effects of the dietary inclusion of dried food residues on the fecal microbiota of cats

¹Nadine Paßlack, ²Thrassyvoulos Manios, ³Katia Lasaridi, ⁴Wilfried Vahjen and ⁴Jürgen Zentek

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Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Abstract

Introduction: Dried food residues (DFR) might be an interesting ingredient for petfood in the future, although their use is currently subject of legal restrictions. As a part of the project "Food for Feed", the current study aimed to investigate the effects of DFR on the fecal microbiota of cats.

Material and Methods: Seven adult cats were fed a complete diet with or without DFR (0, 5, 10 and 15 %). At the end of each three-week feeding period, fecal samples were collected. The fecal microbiota was analysed by 16S rDNA sequencing. A GLM repeated measures and calculation of polynomial contrasts was used for statistical data analysis (SPSS 22), with $\alpha < 0.05$ as the level of significance.

Results: Increasing amounts of DFR in the diets increased the alpha diversity of the fecal microbiota of the cats (P < 0.05). Additionally, an increase of the relative abundance of *Coriobacteriales, Collinsella, Lachnoclostridium, Libanicoccus* and *Romboutsia*, as well as of propionate and n-valerate concentrations in the feces of the cats was detected with increasing dietary inclusion levels of DFR (P < 0.05).

Discussion: The observed effects on the composition and metabolic activity of the fecal microbiota of the cats might be especially attributed to a microbial fermentation of undigestible carbohydrates as a part of the DFR. In order to prevent major effects on a balanced intestinal microbiota, which could negatively affect gut health, lower dietary inclusion levels of DFR (e.g., 5 %) can be recommended for diets for cats.

Keywords: dried food residues, microbiota, cats

Acknowledgments: The study is funded by the project "Food for Feed" (LIFE15ENV/GR/000257) and the Hellenic Green Fund.



The effects of dried food residues in a diet on the apparent nutrient digestibility and fecal microbiota of dogs

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Abstract

Introduction: The project "Food for Feed" aims to evaluate dried food residues (DFR), derived from hotel catering, as a potential component for animal nutrition. As dogs often receive table scraps by their owners, this animal species might be an interesting recipient, although legal restrictions have to be taken into account.

Material and Methods: Ten adult dogs received a complete diet with or without DFR (0, 5, 10 and 15 %). For the determination of the apparent nutrient digestibility, titanium dioxide was included in the diet. Each diet was fed for 3 weeks. At the end of the feeding periods, fecal samples were collected.

Results: The apparent crude fat and crude protein digestibility decreased, and the fecal acetate, propionate, butyrate and total short-chain fatty acid (SCFA) concentrations increased with increasing amounts of DFR in the diets (P < 0.05). In addition, an increase of the relative abundance of *Actinobacteria* and *Bacteroidetes*, and a decrease of the relative abundance of *Fusobacteria* in the feces of the dogs was observed with increasing dietary inclusion levels of DFR (P < 0.05).

Discussion: The DFR seemed to be intensively fermented by the intestinal microbiota of the dogs. Lower dietary inclusion levels of DFR (e.g., 5 %) might be recommended in order to prevent negative effects on the nutrient digestibility.

Keywords: dried food residues, digestibility, microbiota, dogs

Acknowledgments: The study is funded by the project "Food for Feed" (LIFE15ENV/GR/000257) and the Hellenic Green Fund.



In vitro fermentation of dried food residues using canine fecal inoculum

¹Nadine Paßlack, ²Thrassyvoulos Manios, ³Katia Lasaridi and ⁴Jürgen Zentek

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Abstract

Introduction: The project "Food for Feed" aims to investigate the potential use of dried food residues (DFR) for animal nutrition. Depending on the composition, DFR might provide varying amounts of fermentable substrates, which could be relevant for the metabolic activity of the intestinal microbiota.

Material and Methods: In the present study, an *in vitro* model (Vierbaum et al., 2019; slightly modified) was used for the microbial fermentation of DFR. Two different batches of DFR (batch 1: sterilized and non-sterilized DFR including meat (DFR_{ms}, DFR_m); batch 2: sterilized DFR without meat (DFR_{wms})) as well as different non-digestible carbohydrate sources (beet pulp, wheat bran, inulin, carrot pomace, brewer's spent grains, cellulose and lignocellulose) were incubated with fresh dog feces for 24 hours, and the concentrations of microbial metabolites were measured afterwards. Except for inulin, cellulose and lignocellulose, all substrates were incubated as raw and enzymatically pretreated substrates.

Results: Compared to the other substrates, the DFR were fermented to a similar or partly higher extent, as indicated by high concentrations of bacterial metabolites in the inoculum. In particular, the raw DFR were highly fermentable, although the effects were less pronounced for DFR_{wms} . When the pre-treated DFR were microbially fermented, effects were more clear for the DFR_{wms} .

Discussion: Based on the results when incubating raw and enzymatically pre-treated food residues, DFR might contain both digestible and microbially fermentable substrates. For the potential future use as a component for petfood, collection and processing of food residues should be standardized in order to reduce variability in nutrient composition and effects on the intestinal microbiota.

References: Vierbaum et al. (2019). Arch Anim Nutr 73: 399-413.

Keywords: dried food residues, fermentation, dogs

Acknowledgments: The study is funded by the project "Food for Feed" (LIFE15ENV/GR/000257) and the Hellenic Green Fund. We would like to thank Claudia Kipar for her support in laboratory work.



LIFE Food-4-Feed: Context, experience and future prospects

Christina Marouli, PhD Monitoring Expert, LIFE Programme – Neemo EIEG



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Food for Feed

An Innovative Process for Transforming Hotels' Food Wastes into Animal Feed. LIFE15 ENV/GR/257

- LIFE: The funding context
- LIFE F4F project view from outside:
 - strengths and challenges
 - policy implications
 - future prospects

LIFE Programme: The Funding context

- It is the EU funding instrument for the environment and climate change
- Contributes to the implementation, update and development of the European environmental and climate policies via the co-funding of relevant projects

Objectives for 2014-2020:

- Contributing towards a resource-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy; protecting and improving the environment; maintaining and improving biodiversity, ecosystems and, in particular, the Natura 2000 network
- Improving the development, implementation and enforcement of Union environmental and climate policy and legislation
- Integrating and mainstreaming of environmental and climate objectives into other Union policies
- Improving environmental and climate **governance**
- Implementing the 7th Environment Action Programme



LIFE 2014-2020: Priority Areas & Budget



LIFE Programme **3.5 B€** (2014 – 2020)

> Sub-Programme for Climate: 0.9 B€

Nature & Biodiversity: **55%** of the sub-programme's budget

Environment and resources efficiency

Governance and Information

Mitigation

Adaptation

Governance and Information





LIFE – General features

- Emphasis on replicability/transferability, long-term sustainability, and an EU added value of the project results
- ► Not focused on research (→ H2020)
- No large infrastructure; not focused on rural or regional development (= agricultural, structural funds)

Support and monitoring: from Contracting Authority (EASME - now CINEA) and external monitoring team



LIFE "Traditional" projects



- Demonstration projects
- Best practices
- Information, awareness & dissemination



The "traditional" projects

Applicants

• All legal persons registered in the EU (Companies, research institutes, NGOs, public administrations)

Objectives

- Pursuit of general and specific objectives of the 6 priority areas
- Sub-programme for environment: additional focus on thematic priorities and on project topics (LIFE Multi-Annual Work Programme for 2018-2020)
 Size
 - 1 to 5 beneficiaries usually; EU contribution: €500,000 to €1.5 million

Co-funding rate

- Max. 55%, with two exceptions:
 - ►NAT/BIO projects: max. 60%
 - NAT/BIO projects under specific conditions linked to conservation actions on priority habitat/ species: max.75%



Support to start-ups

The LIFE programme favours **innovation** and **commercialisation** introduced by dynamic start-ups.

The LIFE programme welcomes proposals that want to commercialise their solution and whose partnership combines the knowledge and expertise that can support such commercialisation.



LIFE 2021-2027: New programme



- The European Parliament just approved the LIFE deal and guidelines are being prepared
- The new LIFE programme will have <u>4 sub-programmes</u>:
 - Nature and Biodiversity
 - Circular economy and Quality of life
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - Clean energy transition
- Budget: €5.4 billion (+60% compared to previous)
- The call is expected in June 2021

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Food for Feed

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An Innovative Process for Transforming Hotels' Food Wastes into Animal Feed. LIFE15 ENV/GR/257

LIFE F4F – The project – basic characteristics

Food waste from hospitality units \rightarrow animal feed via solar drying

- Promising technology (solar drying)
- Close to market (potential for market uptake after the project end date)



LIFE F4F: Challenges

- Technical challenges needed adjustments in the process
 - Impurities in food waste (decided to collect only from kitchens)
 - Needing further cutting to smaller pieces in the pretreatment unit (shredder and pulvetiser installed)
 - Higher temperature needed for the product (added underfloor heating system)
 - Proper handling of food waste at the source (e.g. refrigerators needed)
 - Microbial content of final product has to be monitored no problems
- Delays in tendering (changes in public procurement law, inconclusive tenders)
- Licensing the facility and bureaucratic procedures
- Amount and quality of food waste available in winter
- Entrepreneurial know how (external assistance with business plan)
- COVID pandemic impact on tourist sector and amounts of available food waste; delays in dissemination and policy work



LIFE F4F: Strengths

- Project team with diverse expertise and experiences
- Knowledge of public administration and procurement procedures
- Creative problem solving (e.g. procurement planning, green waste from super markets after the pandemic)
- Passion and interest
- Actions for securing funding for scale up (already)
- Company of HMU (EADIP)- actively seeking funding for a Technological Park – to be hired to companies



LIFE F4F: Policy insights

Key pieces of legislation are Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 (pet feed cannot include waste or food residuals especially containing meat) and Regulation 142/2011 (laying down health rules as regards animal by products). Present legislation regarding animal feed specifies prerequisites / barriers regarding the source and the final use of the feed. It contains no quality standards.

The existing legal barriers should be replaced with specific procedures to be followed and quality standards to be met irrespective of where the materials for the animal feed originate from.



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LIFE F4F: Future prospects

- Good product for the market (nutritional quality, no chemical contaminants including mycotoxins)
- Market of fur animals in Greece
- Need to access other international markets
- Policy challenges
- A new market can be generated in Greece

I wish the team luck with the entry into the market and their policy work



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LIFE Information Sources

- LIFE Web site It contains everything you need: <u>https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life_en</u>
- LIFE Regulation priority areas
- MAWP (Multi-annual work programme) – project topics
- Application Packages
- Guides for evaluation of LIFE project proposals
- Eventually, specific information, guidelines designed by your National Contact Point







Food – waste – circularity: Contradictions & challenges

Christina Marouli

Monitoring Expert, LIFE Programme – Neemo EIEG Urban Innovative Actions (UIA) expert Environmental Studies, Deree – American College of Greece





Retaste - 5-8/5/2021

A natural law



... But NOT a human habit

- Rising production
- Exploitation of resources
- Increasing waste volumes
- Increasing population
- Overconsumption
- Linear metabolisms







Food & Food waste: Some facts

World:



1.3 billion 1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year, while almost 2 billion people go hungry or undernourished.

22% The food sector accounts for around 22 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions, largely from the conversion of forests into farmland.

2 billion

Globally, 2 billion people are overweight or obese.

production.html

- More hunger in some parts of the world (Asia, Africa) unequal distribution
- In industrialized countries:
 50% of food is lost at consumption level
- Urban contexts the biggest source of post-consumption food waste How will 10 billion people in 2 our How will 10 billion people in 2 our how will 10 billion destroying on 2 how be fed without destroying on 2 notural support system?

European Union:

- 88 million tons of food produced per year;
- 20% of produced food is wasted, or 173 kg/person/year;
- 55 million people cannot afford a quality meal
- 6% of total EU Greenhouse gas emissions

The goal: UN Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs

UN Sustainable development goals set the ground:

Proposed goals:

- food security for all
- sustainable agriculture for high yields and clean environment,
- Responsible production & consumption (circular economy)
- →Need to increase availability of good quality food for those in need
- →Need to eliminate minimize food waste
- ➔ Promotion of circular economy



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The goal of the EU: Green Deal – Farm to Fork strategy

- The European Commission is taking the issue of tackling food waste very seriously. Reducing food waste has enormous potential for reducing the resources we use to produce the food we eat. Being more efficient will save food for human consumption, save money and lower the environmental impact of food production and consumption.
- The EU and the EU countries are committed to meeting the <u>Sustainable Development Goal 12.3</u> target to halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030, and reduce food losses along the food production and supply chains.

Source: EU actions against Food waste.

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food waste/eu actions en#:~:text=The%20EU%20and %20the%20EU,food%20production%20and%20supply%20chains.&text=Reducing%20foo d%20loss%20and%20waste,of%20the%20strategy's%20Action%20Plan • Green Deal – Farm to Fork strategy

- EU will step up its action to prevent food loss and waste along the whole food value chain
- To facilitate food donations and feed use of food no longer intended for consumption
- To develop a food waste measurement methodology
- To improve food date marking practices
- EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste
 - Multistakeholder
 - Established in 2016

Indicative EU funded Food waste projects

Project Title	Project Website	Project Title	Project Website
LIFE FOSTER - Training, education and communication to		LIFE TRIFOCAL London - TRIFOCAL London - Transforming	
1 reduce food waste in the food service industry	http://www.lifefoster.eu/	11 City FOod hAbits for LIFE	http://trifocal.eu.com/
LIFE YEAST - Recycling brewer's spent YEAST in innovative		H2020 - REFRESH - Resource Efficient Food and dRink for	
2 industrial applications	https://lifeyeast.com/	12 the Entire Supply cHain	https://eu-refresh.org/
LIFE-Brewery - New Strategies for Improving the Sustainability	/	H2020 - FUSIONS - Food Use for Social Innovation by	https://www.eu-
3 of Breweries: Full Waste Recovery for Aquaculture Feed		13 Optimising Waste Prevention Strategies	fusions.org/
LIFE-DRV/GAS - Waste Water sludge solar DRVing FOR energy	www.drv/gas.ciemat.es.	H2020 - NOSHAN - Sustainable Production of Functional	http://www.poshan.eu/ind
Arecovery through gasification GAS	https://twitter.com/dry4gas	14 and Safe Feed from Food Waste	ex nhn/en/
LIFECAB - Biogas and digestate with controlled ammonia		FoodWasteTreatment - INTEGRATED PROCESS FOR A	
content by a virtuous biowaste cycle with integrated		SUSTAINABLE AND COST EFFECTIVE FOOD WASTE	http://www.foodwastelife.e
5 bio&chemical processes	http://www.lifecab.eu	15 TREATMENT	u
LIFE Waste2NeoAlginate - Demonstration of innovative	https://www.neo-		
alginate production from granular sludge: a paradigm change	alginaat.nl/grondstoffabriek	VALORLACT - Full use of the whey produced by the dairy	
6 in wastewater treatment	L	16 industry	http://www.valorlact.eu
LIFE Zero Cabin Waste - Tackling international airline catering			
waste by demonstrating integral and safe recollection,		AGROWASTE - Sustainable strategies for integrated	
7 separation & treatment	http://www.cabinwaste.eu	17 management of agroindustrial fruit and vegetable wastes	http://www.agrowaste.eu
LIFE-F4F (Food for Feed) - Food for Feed: An Innovative		NOW - No more organic waste. A new integrated system	
Process for Transforming Hotels Food Wastes into Animal		to eliminate organic waste in the organised large scale	http://www.nowlife.eu/pro
8 Feed	https://life-f4f.gr	18 distribution	getto.html
		BE-FAIR - Benign and environmentally friendly fish	
LIFE-FOODWASTEPREV - Food waste prevention in the food		processing practices to provide added value and	
chain to support the implementation of the 7th Environment		innovative solutions for a responsible and sustainable	http://www.befairproject.c
9 Action Programme	http://maradeknelkul.hu/	19 management of fisheries.	<u>om/</u>
LIFE-Food.Waste.StandUp - Awareness-raising campaign for		UIA - A2UFood - Avoidable and Unavoidable Food	https://www.uia-
food waste prevention and surplus food management among	http://www.lifefoodwastest	Wastes: A Holistic Managing Approach for Urban	initiative.eu/en/uia-
10 agrofood SMEs, retailers & consumers	andup.eu	20 Environments	cities/heraklion

Contradictions and challenges on the way there
Food waste: Contradictions



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Culture : Contradictions (1)



- Contradictory cultural conceptions of food and of waste
 - Food: positive, desirable, clean, healthy
 - Waste: negative, undesirable, dirty, unhealthy

Contradiction



- Education and awareness raising for food waste as food stuffs to be reused/recycled;
- Should focus on culture and community practices. (not only individuals)

Action

From F4F project: "For acceptance by the industry, it is important how you talk about the product (e.g. not food waste but alternative food sources)"

Culture : Contradictions (2)





Policy: Contradictions



Contradictions:

- Policies and legal frameworks for food and for food waste are based on very <u>different definitions and approaches to</u> <u>food stuffs</u>.
 - Food policies: relating with food production for increasing human population; hunger; food quality, safety and health; overconsumption and wasted food
 - Food waste policies: relating with increasing amounts of food waste; food waste collection and management; urbanization and food waste; health threats from food waste
- Contradictions in legal frameworks and obstacles for implementation of circular economy and surplus food redistribution

Need & action:

- Need to revisit policy framework (in EU and elsewhere) to ensure it conduciveness for desired circular logic.
- Policies should emphasize structural / institutional / cultural changes more

Administration - Bureaucracy : Contradictions

Contradictions / Challenges:

- Public administration as bureaucracies aim to maintenance of social order / status quo.
- Contradictory logic to that needed for innovation that is forward looking and new ways of thinking and being.
- Fragmented organization of bureaucracies (by department).
- Not conducive to the effective implementation of holistic / integrated sustainability initiatives.

Need:

Need reorganization of public administration for integrated, more flexible and new approaches.

Action:

- Technology / ICTs can help but intervention should not remain at the technical level.
- Public private / community collaborations may be helpful

Economy: Contradictions & challenges



Challenge:

Food redistribution organizations - usually **NGOs - have shortage of resources** and thus low capacity to connect food supply and demand. They are conceived as informal/private activities although they serve public needs.

Need:

to reconceive our priorities for the distribution of available finances (criteria: wellness, in balanced ecosystems, together/sharing economies)

Contradiction:

Economic growth continues being a goal of mainstream and sustainability planning (as stated in the UN SDGs). But nature/Earth has limits.

Need:

To reconsider: can continuous economic growth exist when nature has limits? To re-envision our economies to what they used to be - productive activity for the satisfaction of basic human needs

Physical space: Contradictions

Culture Policy Administration -Bureaucracy Economy Physical Space

Space a physical structure that reflects past socio-economic relations and cultural values.

Challenge:

With increasing urbanization and **cities** that are **becoming old & huge**, there are **serious space constraints** that limit possibilities for construction / installation of new alternative facilities (e.g. space for neighborhood composters; space for bioplastics unit; historic cities – extra constraints, more rigid use of space)



→ people resistant to change in a very tight organization of urban space – time. Lack of motivation & obstacles.

Need:

- Urban planning: In human settlements, need reorganization of time (i.e. lower rhythms) and space (i.e. less accumulation in one place, close proximity between the nature/farm and the city).
- Need policies and education and cultural change to promote population control and gender equality.

Concluding thoughts

- Many contradictions in our societies
 - experienced as risks or constraints or causes of delays etc. by sustainable food food waste initiatives
 - → obstacles for achievement of the target of food waste reduction and foodwaste-circularity.
- Need to be addressed at different levels and in an integrated and daring manner: culture, policy, administration, economy, and urban/spatial planning
- Need to be addressed at the societal level (not primarily individuals).

Thank you for your attention

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