Session 4: Transitioning traditional food offers in canteen to plant-based, organic and local offer. From procurement to staff experience.

Host: European Environment Agency







Menu of the session:

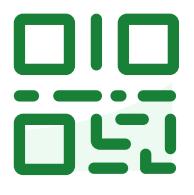
- Introduction: Cécile Roddier-Quefelec (European Environmental Agency)
- Procurement process & role of EMAS team: Olivier Cornu (European Environmental Agency)
- Implementing the contract: Michael Steijn (Loca Gruppen)
- **Experience of the EESC-CoR:** David Hesslevik (European Economic and Social Committee, European Committee of the Regions)
- Looking at EU food waste prevention: Sanna Due (European Environmental Agency)



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Join at slido.com #2585098

(i) Start presenting to display the joining instructions on this slide.





In terms of food habits are you:

(i) Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.





What is an environmentally friendly canteen or cafeteria. A canteen/cafeteria:

(i) Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use





How could your organisation support a transition towards environmentally friendly canteen or cafeteria?

(i) Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Procurement process & role of EMAS team

Olivier Cornu (European Environmental Agency)



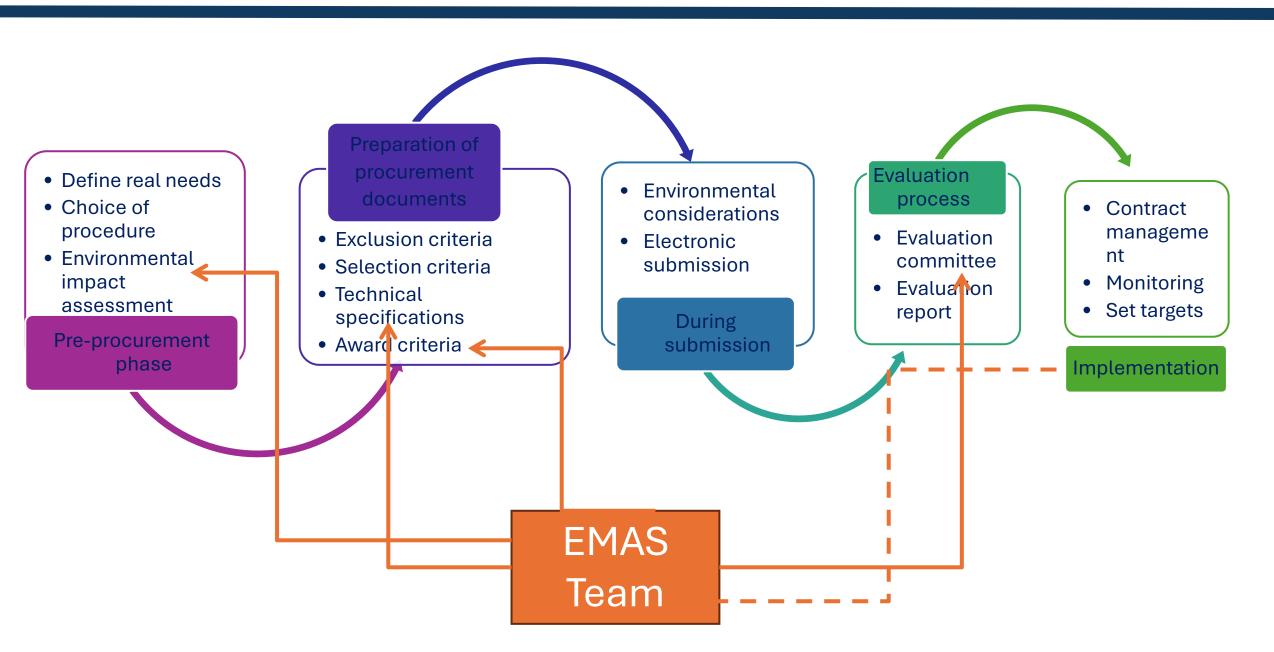
Procurement process & role of EMAS team The example of canteen services



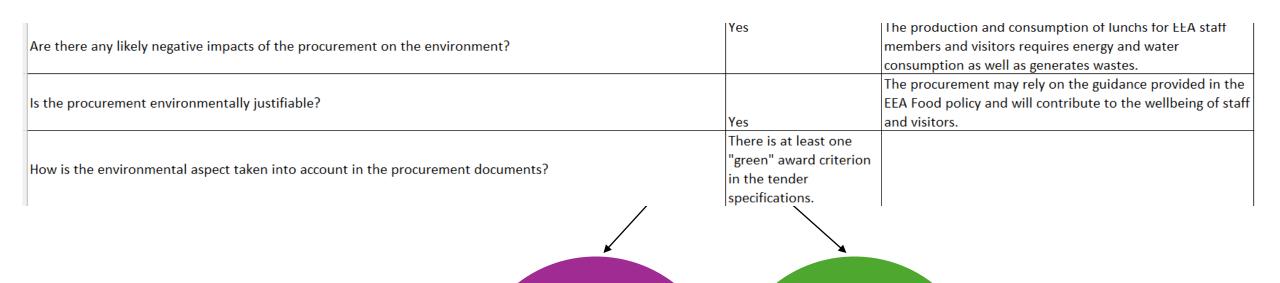
Olivier Cornu/ EMAS Days/ 05 November 2024



EMAS Team and green procurement in the procurement process



Pre-procurement phase: Environmental impact assessment



There is at least one "green" award criterion in the tender specifications.

The environmental policy of the tenderer is one of the selection criteria.

Preparation of procurement documents: technical specifications

Sustainability
objectives, technical
specifications and
award criteria linked
to the subject of the
contract

Reference to performance or functional requirements, including environmental characteristics, reference to standards, common technical specifications

Environmental considerations as minimum requirement in the technical specifications

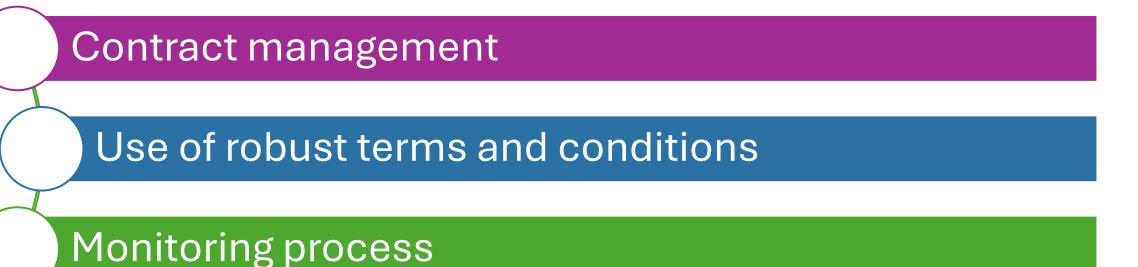
• <u>EU Green Public Procurement (GPP)</u> criteria

(core and comprehensive)

Eco-labels



Implementation – A challenge



Lessons learned



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EMAS team involved in more calls after the canteen example

- Tenderers in general familiar with the concept of environmental policy
- High level of environmental awareness in Denmark
- Tenderers score high in environmental award criteria
- EMAS re-certification (and auditing) process a good incentive for greening our calls

Strengthen monitoring of env targets during contract implementation – joint effort EMAS team and contract manager

- Need to adapt the GPP criteria
- Comprehensive GPP criteria more challenging to use
- Difficult to identify green award criteria for all calls



procurement@eea.europa.eu

Implementing the contract

Michael Steijn (Loca Gruppen)

(See additional PDF)



Experience of the EESC-CoR

David Hesslevik (European Economic and Social Committee, European Committee of the Regions)



Innovative catering in a post-COVID environment

The new catering contract of the EESC & CoR

EMAS Days - 05/11/2024



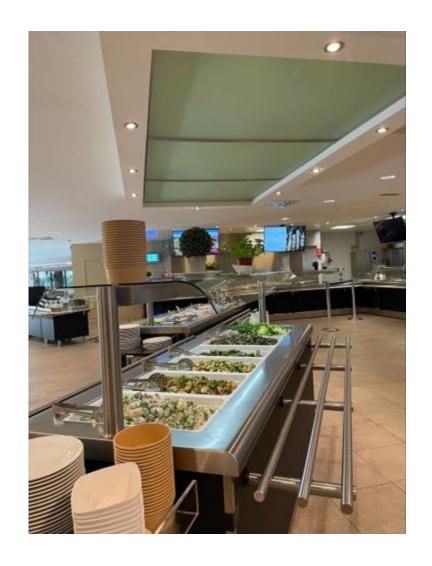
Context

Inter-institutional

- EESC European Economic and Social Committee
- CoR European Committee of the Regions

Services

- Self-service restaurant (450 guest/day)
- 3 cafeterias
- Restaurant « à la carte »
- Banqueting (meetings and events)



Context

Post-COVID environment

- Teleworking
- Demand variations

Struggling catering sector (staff, salaries, finance...)



Objectives

People, Planet, Profit

- Flexible opening days / hours
- High quality
- Sustainable
 - Seasonality
 - Ecological farming
 - Faire trade
 - Sustainable fisheries
 - Vegetarian and vegan
 - Local products
 - Zero plastic
 - Food waste
 - Fair prices



Classical approach

Steps

- Quality requirements (minimum)
- Tenderers determine quality and price
- Evaluation points for quality and price
- Award total points



Disadvantages

- Tenderer set quality
- Uncertain quality (Will tenderer keep promises? How long?)
- Difficult to monitor performance
- Unpredictable

5: 1 (

Innovative approach

Steps

- Quality requirements (maximum)
- Capable tenderers submit offers
- Evaluate offers
- Award best price



Advantages

- We determine the quality
- Tailor made monitoring and follow-up
- Partnership with boundaries (penalties)
- Low risk of appeals
- Short evaluation process

Disadvantage

- Hard to sell "award only by price"
- Catering operators hesitate to participate

Looking at EU food waste prevention

Sanna Due (European Environmental Agency)







- 1. Why is it important to prevent food waste?
- 2. Food waste in the EU 2022 amounts and causes
- 3. Food waste prevention strategies in the EU
- 4. Examples of actions to prevent food waste



- Food systems are among the most resource-intensive, with food consumption accounting
 for 48% of the EU's total environmental footprint in 2021, making it the largest contributor,
 followed by housing and mobility (EEA, 2023).
- In the EU, **food waste significantly drives climate change**, accounting for approximately 16% of the total greenhouse gas emissions from the EU food system (EC)
- Beyond its climate impacts, **food waste poses a serious threat to biodiversity**. Agriculture, driven by unsustainable food production practices, remains the leading cause of biodiversity loss. The current food production model accelerates habitat destruction and ecosystem degradation, compounding these crises (UNEP)
- Food waste prevention significantly enhances food security by increasing food availability
 for consumption, and reducing food costs, making it more affordable for consumers,
 especially in low-income communities.

Food waste in the EU by main economic sectors, 2022

TOTAL

132 KG

(kg per inhabitant)

Primary production

10 KG

Retail and other distribution of food

11 KG

Restaurants and food services

15 KG

Manufacture of food products and beverages

25 KG

Data not available for Greece, Spain, Lithuania and Romania.

EU aggregate: estimated.

59 million tonnes of food waste generated annually in the EU (Eurostat, 2024)

Households

72 KG

Market value estimated at 132 billion euros. This shows that around 10% of all food supplied at retail, food services and households is wasted.



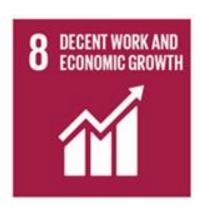


SDG 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.











Food waste reduction

Bv

In comparison with 2020, Member States should reduce food waste at national level by 2030:

10%

in processing and manufacturing

30%

per capita jointly in retail, restaurants and food services and households.



#FoodWasteEU #FLWDay



Legislative proposal adopted by the Commission on 05 July 2023

Part of the revision of the Waste Framework Directive (+textile waste)

<u>Step-by-step approach</u>: Review progress, adapt objectives (also beyond 2030), and reward early achievers

On-going negotiations with the European Parliament and the Council of the EU

Prevention at source



 Avoid surplus food generation throughout food production & consumption

Donation/Redistribution of surplus food



 Donating or redistributing surplus food for human consumption through food banks or other redistribution organisations

Use for animal feed



 Using food no longer intended for human consumption as animal feed

Industrial uses



- Using by-products from food processing
- Transforming food-based material into added-value products for food and non-food purposes

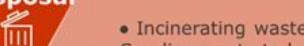


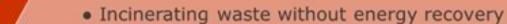
 Recovering substances contained in food waste for low added-value uses such as composting and biogas production (with use of nutrients)



 Incinerating food waste with energy recovery such as biogas (without use of nutrients) and biofuels made from food waste



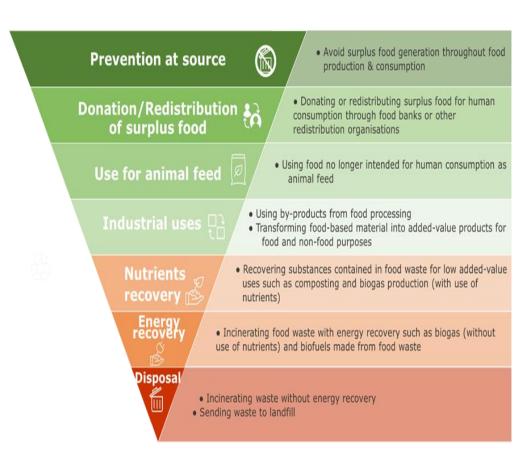




Sending waste to landfill



- <u>Legal obligations</u> for Member States to reduce, measure and monitor food waste
- Common <u>EU methodology</u> to measure food waste consistently
- EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste
- Facilitate food donation
 - <u>EU food donation guidelines</u>
- Optimise safe use of food in feed
 - EU guidelines on feed use of food no longer intended for human consumption
- Promote better understanding and use of <u>date</u> <u>marking</u>



Check out the Toolkit website:

- See what type of actions you can take
 - -> action planner
- Calculate the impacts of your action
 - -> food waste prevention calculator
- Learn how to design, implement and evaluate an action
 - -> video tutorials
- Read the recommendations of the experts
 - -> leaflets (in all EU languages)



Reducing consumer food waste: recommendations for schools

nsequences. In the EU, nearly 59 million tonnes o

of EU food waste is generated in households 170 kg/person/yearl.



of EU food waste arises in restaurants and food services, including school canteens (12 kg/person/year)

The role of schools

Educating young children and adolescents about food waste is essential to raise awareness of the importance of preventing and reducing it. Schools play a key role in sharing information about healthy and sustainable food habits that can help shape the behaviours of new generations, including in relation to food waste Addressing food waste in school canteens can also set a positive example for children and young people and inspire them to take similar action at home.





Taking action against food waste in schools

Primary and secondary school pupils can be educated through classroom. Some successful examples: activities to reduce food waste arising from meals at school and at home. A ... An educational package on programme could consist of one or two lessons or be implemented over the entire school year. Monitoring the effectiveness of such programmes is highly recommended, either by measuring food waste before and after the programme or by conducting interviews to get pupils' feedback. Involving teachers, catering staff and parents will contribute to the success of the initiative.

Teaching pupils how to reduce food waste

- . Check if educational materials (e.g. those provided by the Wasteless project in Hungary) are available in your country from the Ministry of Education or other organisations (e.g. non-governmental organisations, public institutions).
- Coordinate with other teachers, educators and canteen staff in your school to create momentum and facilitate the organisation of the lessons/
- Inform parents about the lessons/programme to get their support and engage them in food waste prevention at home.
- introduce activities that pupils can do at home, such as keeping a food waste diary or making shopping lists.

- food waste available in several languages, for primary and secondary school pupils. The package is freely available online and includes a manual with lessons and activities, instructions for teachers pasters and food waste reduction tools for school
- . A food literacy programme about food and eating for 4- to 12-yearold primary school pupils, which includes a module on food waste.
- A cooking challenge for secondary school pupils that was promoted





Q&A



Thank you!









Emas Days 05-11-2024 Canteen at EEA

LOCA GRUPPEN

EVERY MEAL MATTERS

LOCA

1. LOCA Canteens & restaurants in Copenhagen

2. Starting the canteen at EEA, challenges and succes

1. LOCA - taste & datadriven canteens

Taste and food joy is everything

Our intentions – "Manifesto"
 In cooporation with The Basque Culinary center



Our results – Quarterly KPI's and yearly sustainability report

Data based on invoices



2. Challenges and succes

Starting at EEA



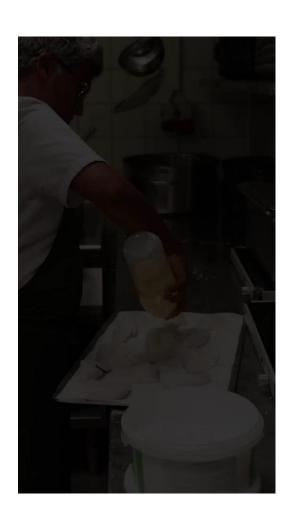
Understanding the concept – both staff and guests

Minimizing animal based food and working with taste

Portioning + smaller plates

We have achieved most of our goals in a short period of time

Reel 1 - More with less



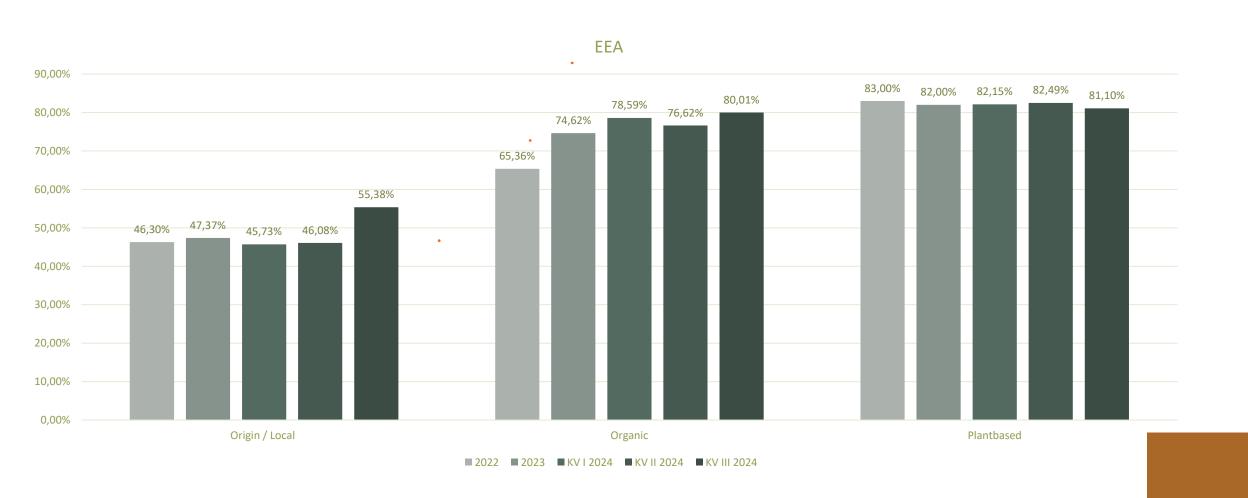
Reel 2 - Working with Food waste



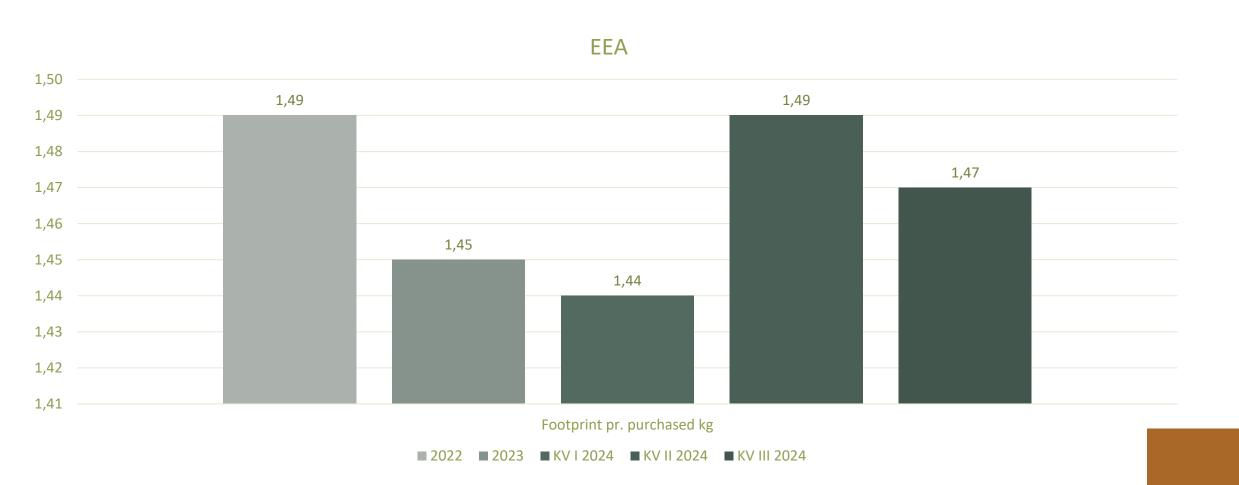
Daily Food Waste registration

Overview Food waste 2024						
Month	Total waste % - procurement	Total % avoidable waste - procurement	Total waste gr. pr. person pr. day	Total avoidable waste gr. pr. person pr. day	Kitchen % total	Buffet % total
Jan	not measured	not measured	not measured	not measured	not measured	not measured
Feb	12%	5%	101,24	39,22	61,3%	38,7%
Mar	9%	3%	114,98	46,99	59,1%	40,9%
Apr	7%	2%	101,26	29,02	71,3%	28,7%
Maj	9%	3%	107,24	37,27	74,2%	25,8%
Jun	8%	3%	23,64	33.86	72,4%	27,6%
Jul	18%	4%	149,84	33,92	77,4%	22,6%
Aug	11%	3%	135,40	31,49	76,7%	23,3%
Sep	13%	4%	123,72	36,84	70,2%	29,8%
Okt						
Nov						
Dec						

Local, organic, plantbased



Co2 kg eq. pr. kg purchased food





Thanks!