Bits of Food

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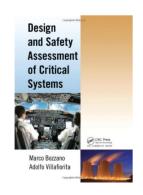


Who I am

Adolfo Villafiorita

Co-Founder Shair.Tech

Surplus food ICT4D & e-Voting Shair.Tech **AI** & Safety-**Maputo Living** recovery critical Theorem Proving syst ms 1993-1997 1997-2004 2004-2008 2008-2011 2021-2011







Shair.Tech

Mission:

 build and run the IT infrastructure which helps move and redistribute food donations in Italy

Activities:

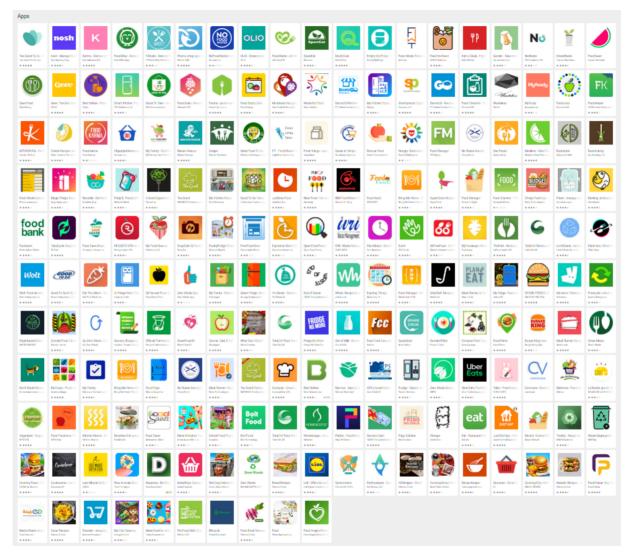
- Webapp to help recover surplus food: BringTheFood
- Consultancies & education on food waste prevention and reduction
- Custom software development

info@shair.tech - https://shair.tech

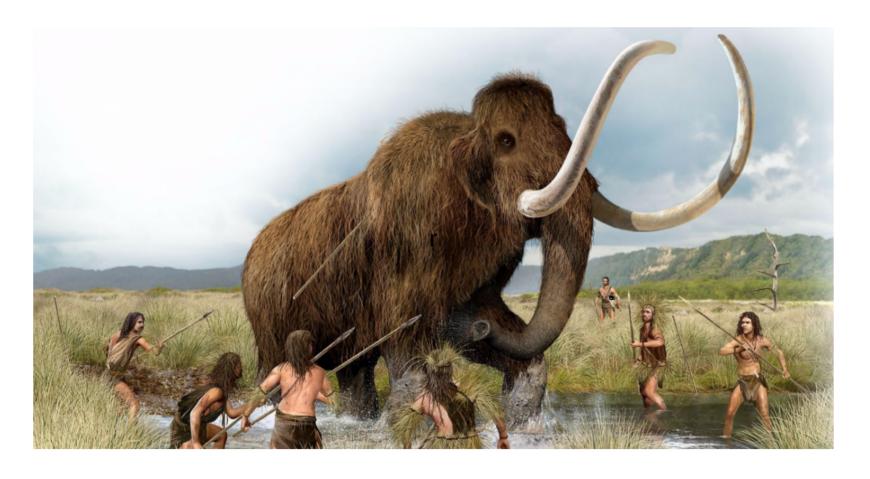
BringTheFood



- First version in production in 2011
- Basic idea: a place where demand and offers of food donations could meet (RHoK Hackathon)
- Redesigned various times, started being useful at the end of 2014



Early Adopters of BringTheFood



Early Adopters of our webapp

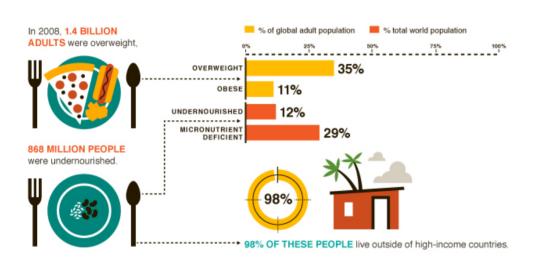


Why technologies for food are so interesting to me?





Food is a matter of life ... and death



- According to WHO:
 - Number of hungry people in the world in 2018: 821.6 million (or 1 in 9 people)
 - Adults who are obese:672 million (13% or 1 in 8 adults)

Sources:

https://ccafs.cgiar.org/ http://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf

... also as a species

What are the environmental impacts of food and agriculture?



Greenhouse Gases 26% of global

Land Use 50% of global habitable greenhouse gas emissions (ice and desert-free) land

Freshwater Use 70% of global freshwater withdrawals

Eutrophication 78% of global ocean & freshwater pollution

Biodiversity 94% mammal biomass (excluding humans)

Non-food

Food 13.7 billion tonnes CO.ea 26% global emissions

Forests, urban area shrubs, freshwater Agriculture 51 million km² 50% global habitable land

Agriculture 70% global freshwater withdrawals

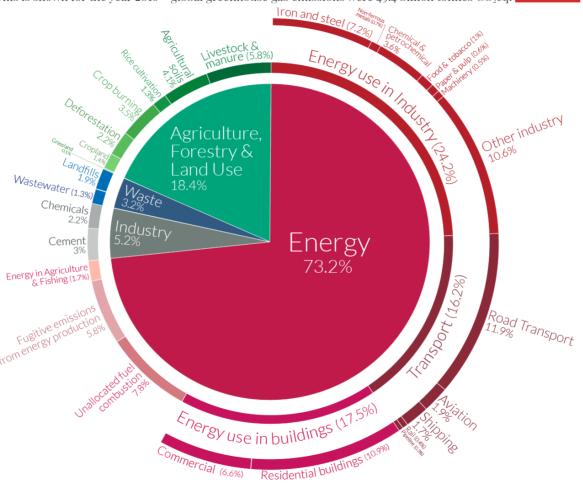
Other sources Aariculture 78% global eutrophication

Wild mammals (6%) Livestock 94% global mammal biomass (exc. humans)

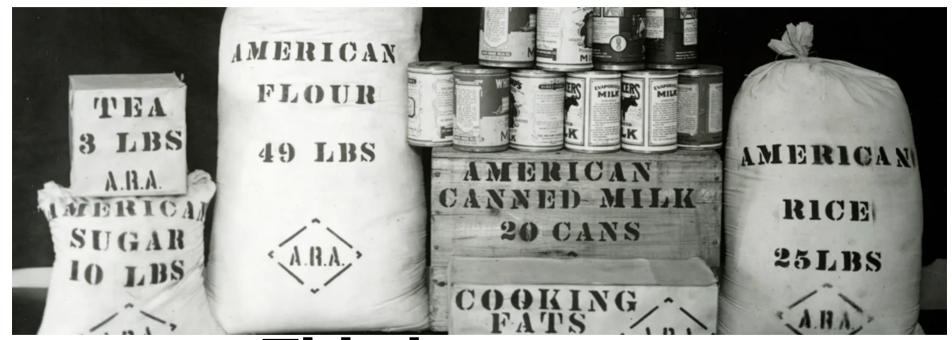
Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector



This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂eq.



Food is rich of subtle meanings



This is a weapon

https://www.hoover.org/research/food-weapon https://www.hoover.org/

Food is rich of subtle meanings



Paolo Costa Philosopher pacosta@fbk.eu



Claudio Ferlan Historian ferlan@fbk.eu



Adolfo Villafiorita well... me! adolfo@shair.tech

Food is rich of subtle meanings



This is waste This is not waste

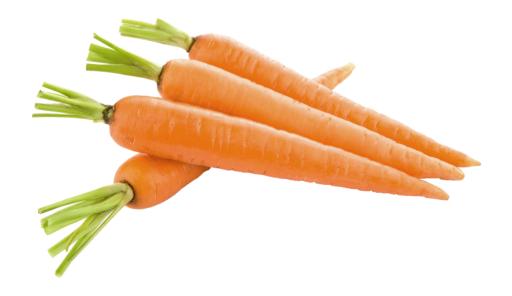
Food Losses and Food Waste

 We don't know how to unambiguously define food waste

- Some classify according to the food chain: losses occur early, waste late
- Others according to purpose: edible, non edible
- Others again according to potential use: avoidable, non avoidable

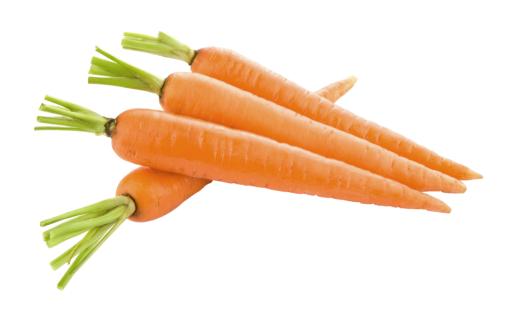
... it defies our predictions

We want it like this...



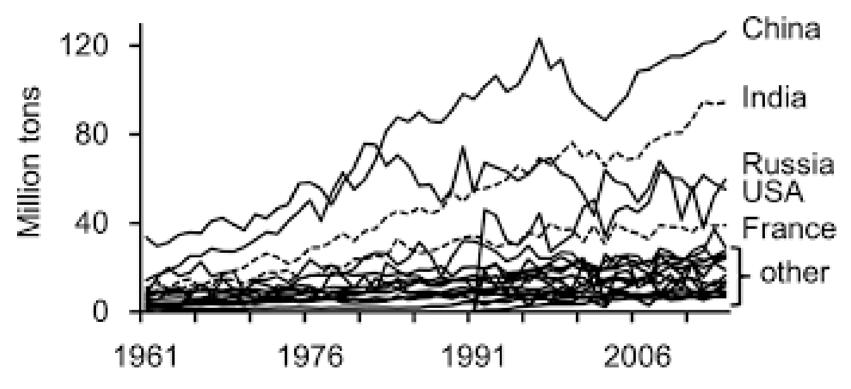
... it defies our predictions

We want it like this... It comes like this





... it defies our predictions



Source:

Future Agriculture Production and Distribution (Chapter 22)

... it keeps changing



https://www.beyondmeat.com/



https://soylent.com



... it is delicious ...









... it has numbers difficult to picture

The World's food in **19** seconds

Produced
2,381

Consumed 1,607

Wasted 774

Figures shown are based on report estimates from FAO and IMEC [1][2]. Clock values are averaged over seconds per year, 2014.

http://worldfoodclock.com/

6% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from food losses and waste





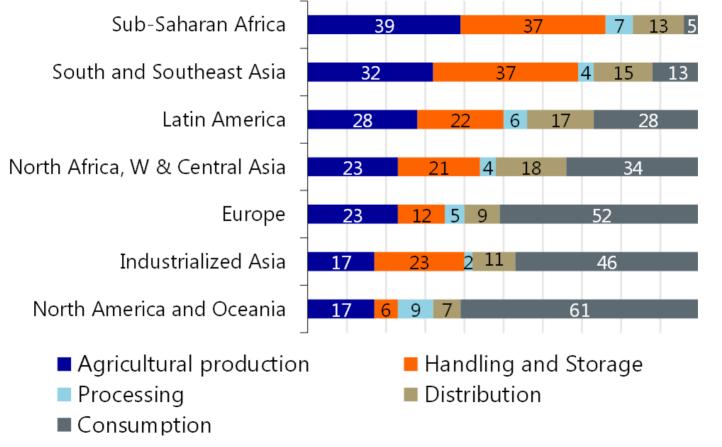
Note: One-quarter of food emissions comes from food that is never eaten: 15% of food emissions from food lost in supply chains; and 9% from consumer waste.

Data source: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science.

OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

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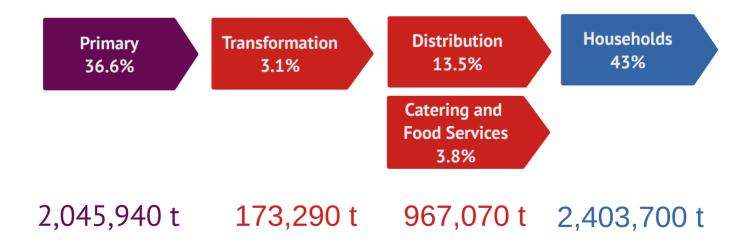
Food waste along the chain



https://economics.rabobank.com/publications/2018/march/from-food-waste-to-future-value/

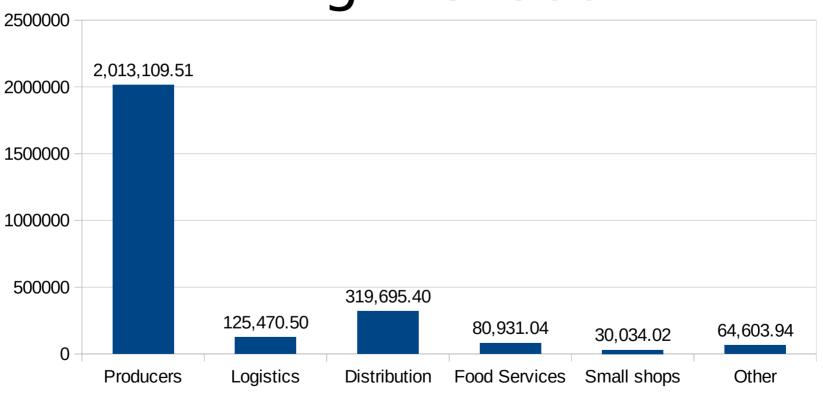
Surplus Food Streams

Surplus streams in Italy in the food sector: 5.590.000 tons/year



Source: LIFE-Food.Waste.StandUp Project (2018)
Recent data (from other sources, Waste Watchers) seems to suggest a significant reduction

Food Collected with BringTheFood



Surplus Streams in Food Services

- Food Service sector in Italy:
 - the third largest producer of food waste
 - 210 thousand tonnes of surplus per year
 - Only 12% is currently collected



Reducing Food Waste in Canteens

- **Experience 1:** Measuring the impact of fresh produce processing
- Experience 2: Analyzing the consumers' behaviors in canteens
- Experience 3: Helping collect surplus food from canteens

Experience 1

- A small canteens processes, every day, about hundred or so kgs of produce
- Preparation of fresh food in canteens is a combination of machinery and craftsmanship
- Excess processing remove edible parts
- Economic and environmental impact: 1 kg of carrots corresponds to
 - 270 g/kg CO2
 - 195 l/kg water
 - 1 m²/kg of land (ecological footprint)



The Project

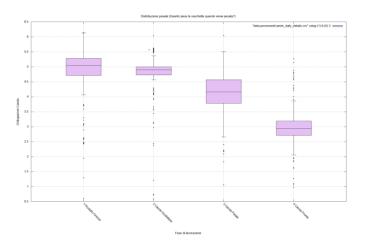
- Project in collaboration with a service provider
- We measured weight loss at all stages of processing for a selected range of products
- Measures taken daily (5/7) for various months





Results

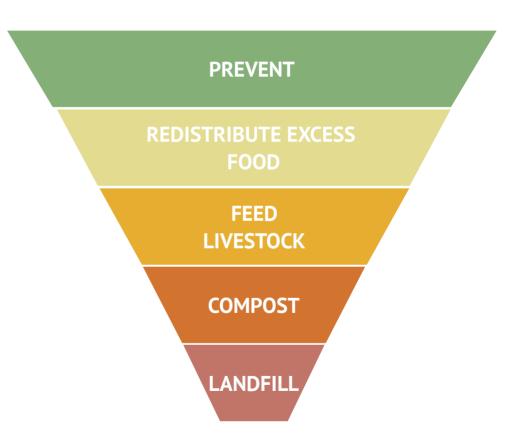
- Comparison with INRAN's, internal, and USDA data
- Suggestions on ideal working times for machinery
- Potential saving of hundreds of thousands of euros
- However: extra load on personnel, seasonal variations



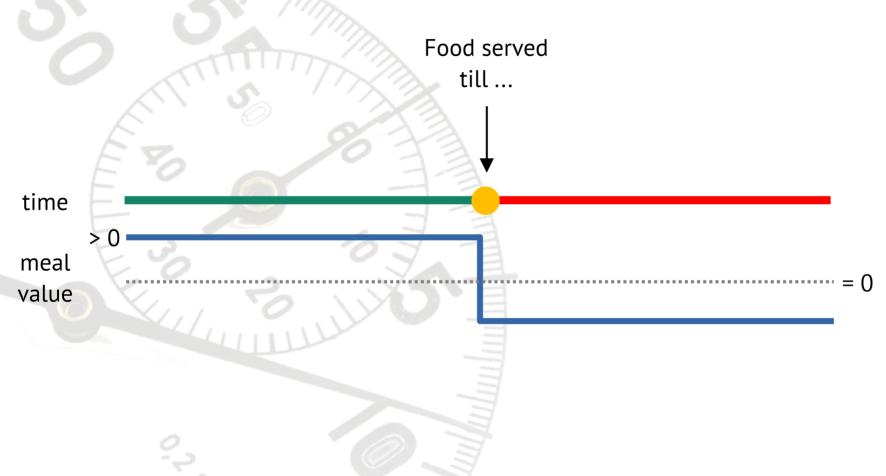


Experience 2

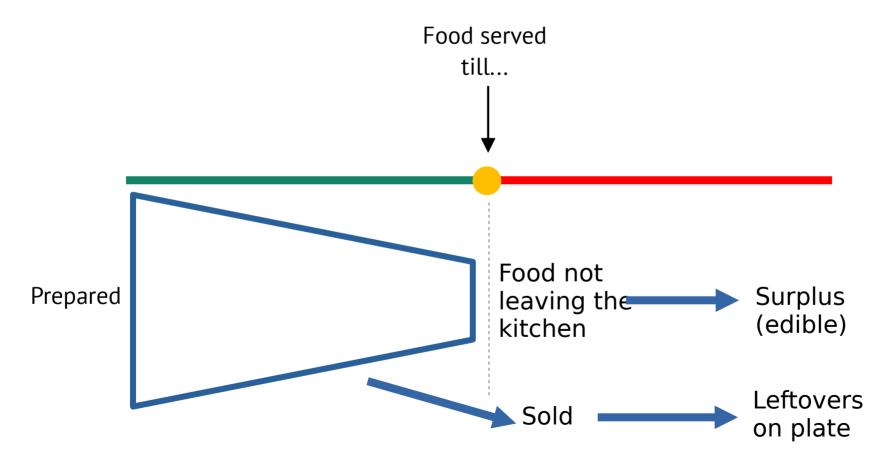
 Improving sustainability of canteen operations



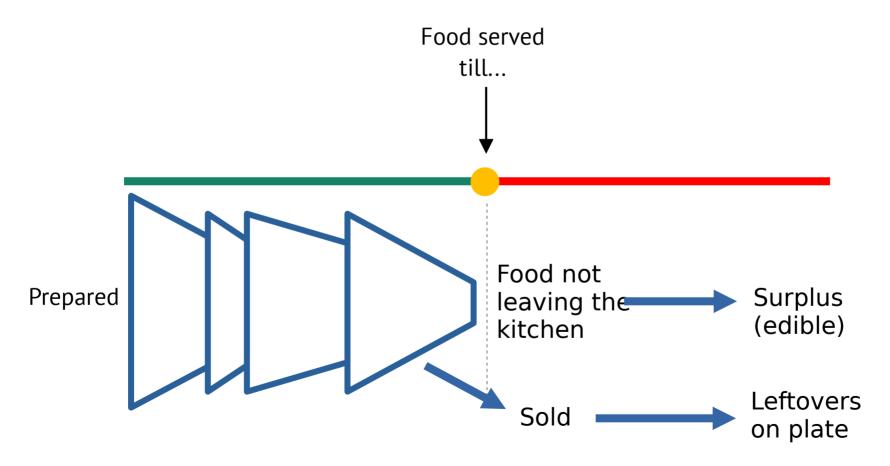
The turning point



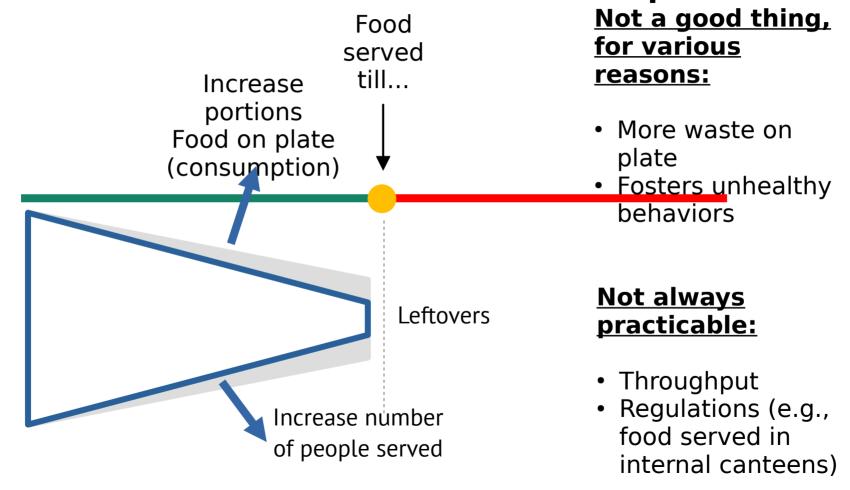
Reduce: Decrease Stock



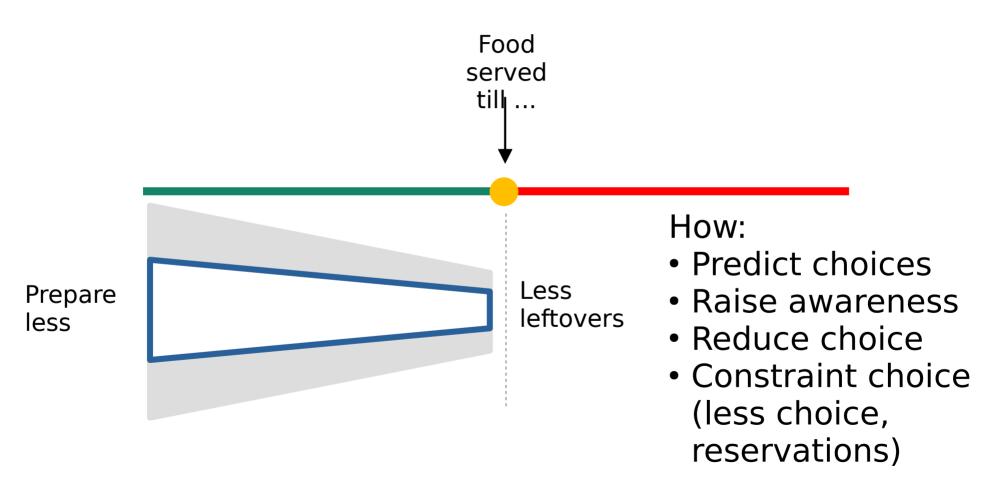
Reduce: Decrease Stock



Reduce: Increase Output

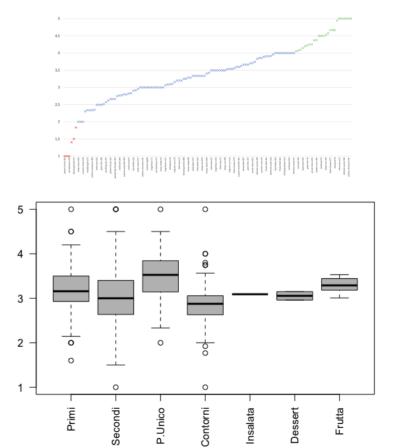


Reduce

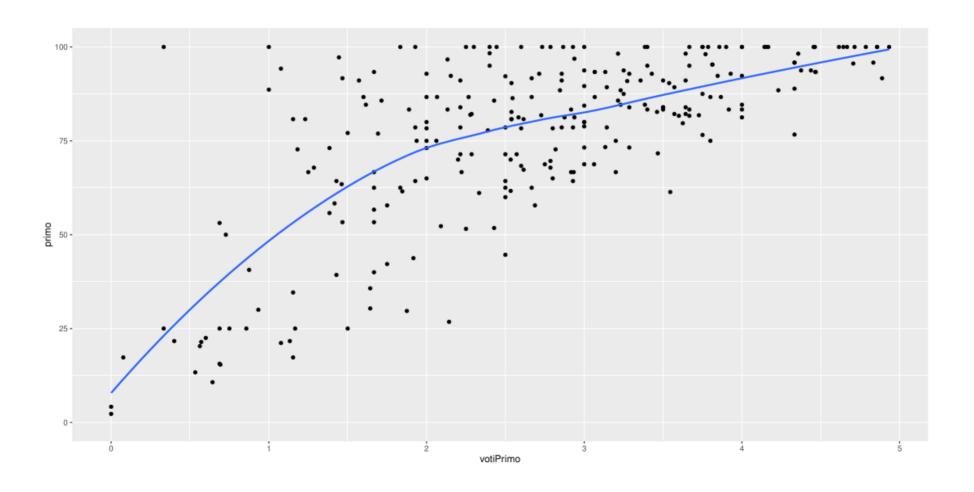


Predicting Choices

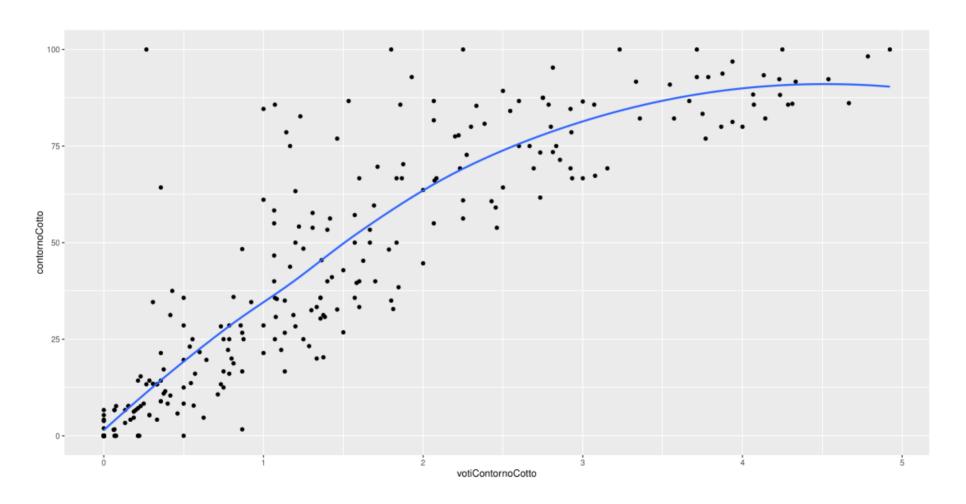
- Predicting choices
 - When
 - What (with what)
 - How much
- Example 1: Analyzing choices in a canteen in Italy
 - 31000 data points
 - Choices, non-choices, liking
 - Distribution over time
- Example 2: Analyzing choices in a school
 - Middle School (12-14 years/old)
 - Leftovers and rating



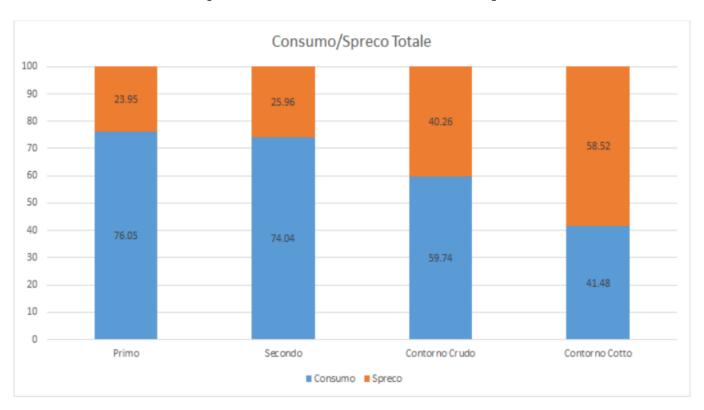
Quantity Consumed/User rating



Quantity Consumed/User rating



... e, in effetti, ...





Raising Awareness

- Make customers more aware of the environmental and ethical implications of their choices
- Footprints
- We didn't do it, but I would now try with the social impact



Minestra di lenticchie

204.115 kcal - 584.589 kJ

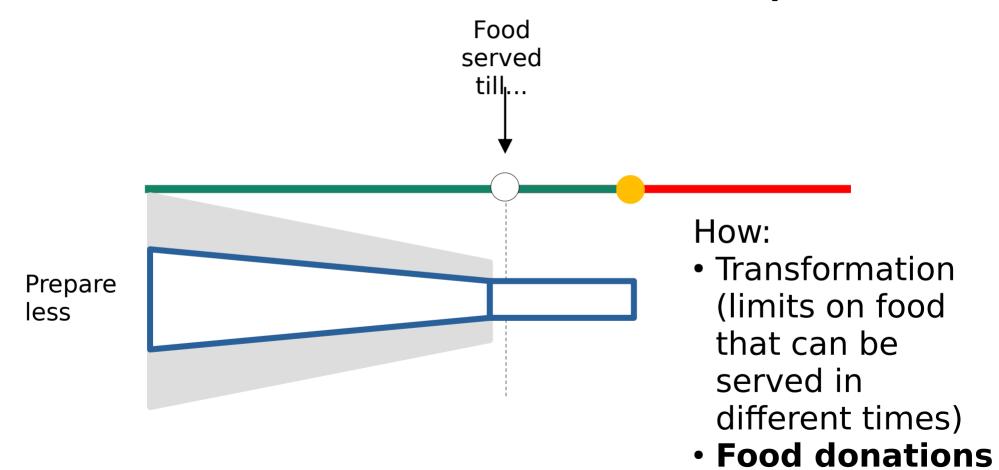




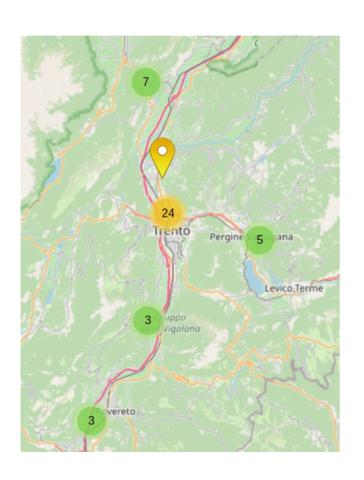


Minestrone di verdura surg., acqua, lenticchie, secche, formaggio, grana padano punta, olio di oliva extravergine, cipolla, bio - sedano, bio carote fresche e sale iodurato fine. allergeni: uova. latte e sedano.

Reduce: Increase lifespan



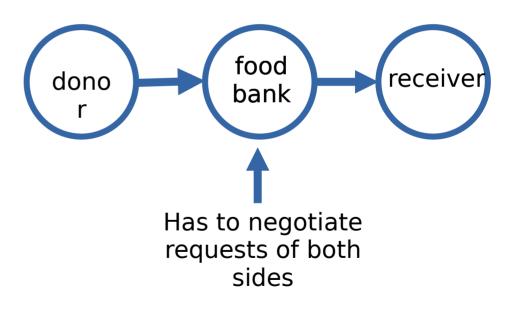
Issues: Size and Distribution



- A cup of spaghetti: 196 kcal, 3 euros
- By car: 2 liters of fuel (10 km - return trip)
- On foot: 70 kcal/mile
 (1.5 miles return trip)

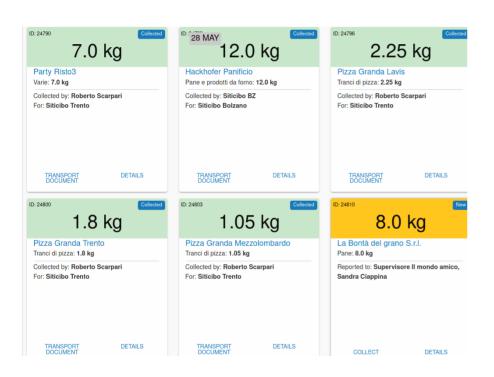
Timings

- You need to collect and serve in the same day
- If you don't do it, waste is simply moved along the chain to the food bank



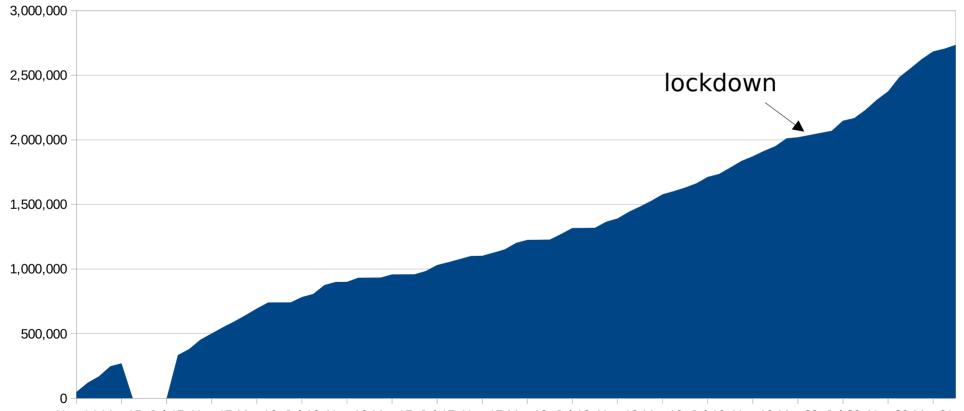
Ideally: a steady flow

Why BringTheFood

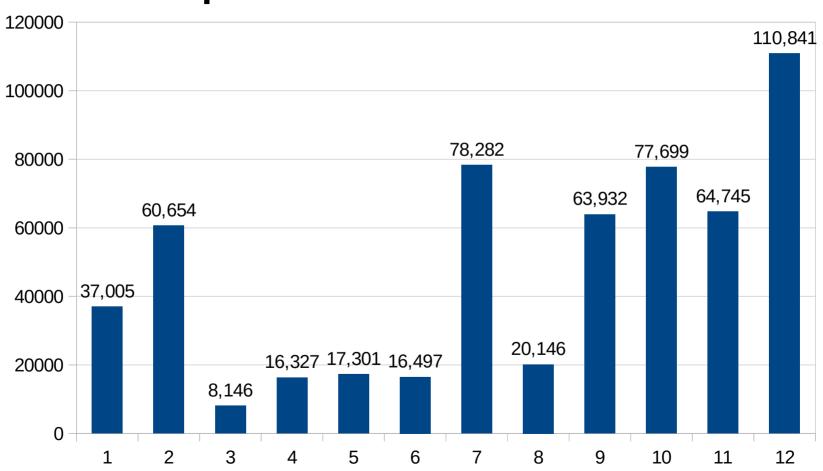


- Helps planning and organizing work (including routing and redistribution)
- Coordinates work across organizations
- Improves accountability: traces food from source to destination
- Data, Paperwork and documentation

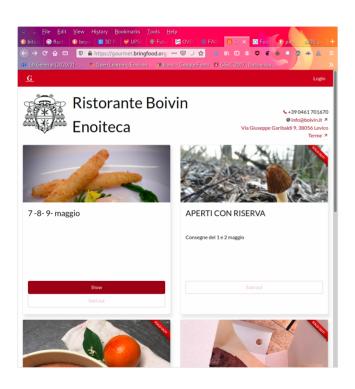
Food Collected with BringTheFood



Impact of COVID-19

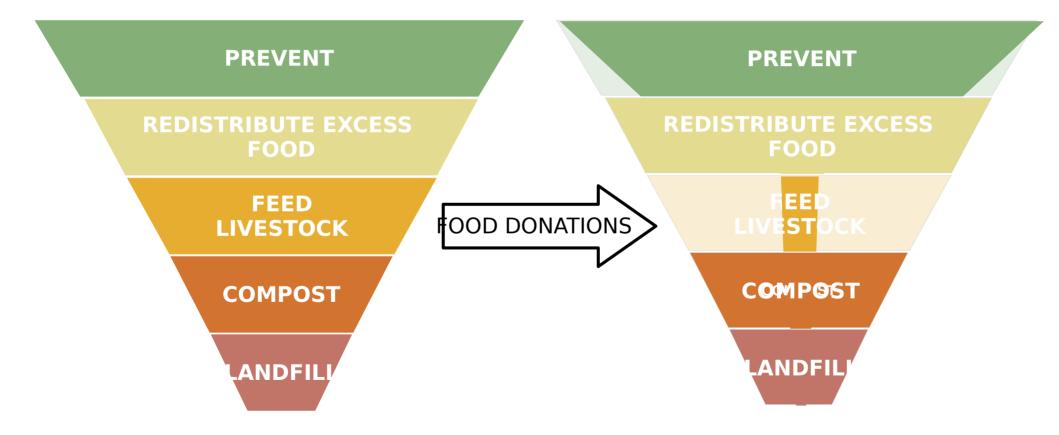


Moving from supply-driven to demand-driven systems



- Small pilot during the pandemic in Fidenza for the COVID hospital
- Now we would like to bring in production for restaurants

Our Goal



Conclusions

- There is a lot this talk did not cover:
 - Circular food systems
 - Urban food systems and local supply chains
 - Tags and sensors for quality assurance and extending shelf-life
 - Population growth and food demand
 -

- ... but I hope I raised a bit of interest (or just reminded you!) about:
 - The role technologies have in measuring waste and redistributing surplus food
 - Making our food system fairer and more sustainable requires a holistic approach
 - There is a need to think big, but also a need to promote small changes

Bits of Food Questions?

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