



LIFE FOSTER

Transferability and Replicability Plan *Action D1*

LIFE17 GIE/IT/000579

*Training, education and communication to reduce
food waste in the food service industry*

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TRANSFERABILITY AND REPLICABILITY PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY AND DISSEMINATION OF THE LIFE FOSTER PROJECT RESULTS

The aim of the replicability and transferability strategy is to multiply the impact of the LIFE FOSTER - Training, education and communication to reduce food waste in the food service industry - project results during its implementation, and to replicate and transfer its findings after its end, in order to reach a wider audience and favour the adoption of its results in other VET organisations, including those exiting the project sphere.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PROGRAMME	LIFE PROGRAMME
PROJECT ACRONYM	LIFE FOSTER
START DATE OF THE PROJECT	01/09/2018
END DATE OF THE PROJECT	31/08/2022
DATE OF DELIVERY	25/07/2022
RESPONSIBLE OF THE ACTION	ENAIIP NET
PARTNER (S) CONTRIBUTING	AFPA, CECE, UNISG, ITS, MBB, ENAIP, FIC

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INTRODUCTION

The LIFE FOSTER project was co-financed by the European commission LIFE Programme and led by ENAIP NET, Italian VET¹ network.

Started in September 2018 and ended in August 2022, the LIFE FOSTER project aims at reducing waste in the food service industry.

The project demonstrated how vocational training coupled with communication and awareness raising initiatives could contribute to tackle an important environmental challenge – such the food waste is. The project focused on concrete actions to decrease the impact of food waste generated by the food service industry.

LIFE FOSTER identified in *upstream measures* – i.e. prevention measures – the key to reduce the production of food waste through the activation of appropriate training and communication measures, targeting European food service industry and citizens, thus raising awareness on how to produce less food waste and how to sustainably employ available resources.

As the LIFE FOSTER project considered food waste as a core challenge of the food system, it featured the collaboration between different types of organisations to facilitate the interconnection between environmental, economic, and social dynamics. Coherently with this vision, the project brought together different actors, each of them bearing specific knowledge and experience, so that through their collaboration, change in a sustainable direction could be activated.

The project geographical scope included Italy, France, Spain, and Malta.

The project found in vocational training a key instrument to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN – SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production and more specifically 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.”

The present Replicability Plan is a LIFE FOSTER project deliverable aiming to highlight the main features of the project implementation, the innovative instruments used, and the potential for implementing and replicating them in other organisations.

The objective is to transmit the knowledge and experience accumulated over all these years to agencies and entities wishing to tackle food waste via the effective enforcement of best practices and legislation.

The LIFE FOSTER Transferability and Replicability Plan comprises four main chapters. In Chapter 1 we analyse the methodology used in drawing up the Plan, and the strategy chosen to relay the valuable knowledge and experience capital accumulated over the many years of this work to the widest possible audience. Chapter 2 outlines the LIFE FOSTER project’s subject relevance, objectives, main actions, and accomplishments. To favour the better understanding and fruition of the Transferability and Replicability Plan, we considered it worth

¹ VET – Vocational Education and Training

including a separate chapter in the text below (Chapter 3) on the reasons why the Replicability Plan was needed, and all the knowledge, experience and good practices singled out by us, which we believe would be of use to anyone interested in understanding and tackling this topic, which is a primary issue in our society. Chapter 4 presents the main instruments designed, developed, and piloted by the LIFE FOSTER Project Beneficiaries, which we believe could be used and replicated in other regions of the project's area and/or other EU Member States, with appropriate spatial, temporal, and technological adjustments.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO REPLICATION

In drawing up this Replicability and Transferability Plan, we wished to make the knowledge and experience acquired during the LIFE FOSTER project implementation period accessible and useful for VET organisations and entities, as well as for organisations representing food service businesses, and ultimately to the policy makers – i.e. institutions which could help to replicate and transfer the project results inside and outside the project area.

The methodology followed is outlined in Figure 1:



Figure 1. Methodology for the development of the Life Foster Replicability Plan

DESIGNATING THE WORKING GROUP TO COMPILE THE TRANSFERABILITY AND REPLICABILITY PLAN

To create the Transferability and Replicability Plan, all LIFE FOSTER project Beneficiaries collaborated via their coordinators, or the project group members designated by them, contributing to their proposals on the plan's design and contents by filling in the Questionnaire on Replicability of LIFE FOSTER Project (Annex 1). All partners involved submitted their questionnaire, providing feedback and inputs on the Replicability Plan development. They also participated in writing and formulating the Plan on its various drafts, suggesting improvements to it, and committing in disseminating and publicising it both during the project implementation period and after its completion.

SELECTING TRANSFERABILITY AND REPLICABILITY PLAN OBJECTIVES

The basic aim of the Transferability and Replicability Plan was to make the LIFE FOSTER project known, and above all to highlight the instruments created, tested, and evaluated as effective and worth replicating both by the project itself and a series of VET organisations involved during the project implementation.

The objective was for our proposals on replicating the instruments developed to be widely accepted and adopted by VET organisations as well as agencies, private as well as public organisations and entities representing the food service industry and its regulations, with special regard to food waste.

DETERMINING STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS

Apart from describing the LIFE17 GIE/IT/000579– LIFE FOSTER Project in brief (Chapter 2), we (the Working Group) decided to include in the Transferability and Replicability Plan a chapter on the results of implementing the programme's actions and activities. To this purpose, a questionnaire on the replicability of the project's actions and good practices (Annex 1) was created by ENAIP NET – the Beneficiary responsible for this deliverable –, to identify the contents and strategies that are essential for the correct compiling of the Replicability Plan. It was then completed by the Project Beneficiaries, which provided all inputs and useful information for the drafting of the Transferability and Replicability Plan. The questionnaire, consisting of 13 points, ranged from the analysis of target groups and replicable actions to programmes and areas where transferability and replicability is possible and desirable.

DETERMINING SELECTABLE PROJECT ACTIONS FOR REPLICATION AND TRANSFER

Through the completion of the questionnaires mentioned in the previous paragraph, the main actions necessary for the replicability of the project were identified. The means originated by the project, which could be exploited in the future for the same purposes, were also highlighted. This collection of information was only possible following an in-depth analysis and simultaneous collection of the Project's best practices and lessons learnt which form the basis of the replicability actions.

DISSEMINATING AND DELIVERING THE TRANSFERABILITY AND REPLICABILITY PLAN

The Transferability and Replicability Plan fulfilled all the requirements outlined in the methodology. It was presented to the target groups defined within it in order to enable its use. The plan shared with the stakeholders allows the dissemination of the project's good practices, as well as support the adoption of the tools developed during its lifetime. This plan facilitates the replicability of the actions envisaged by the project, allowing the results already achieved during LIFE FOSTER's duration to be enhanced.

THE LIFE FOSTER PROJECT

The main project objective was to raise awareness on the problem of food waste and its reduction through prevention solutions. This directly and indirectly results in reducing wasted food in the food service sector. The project focused on the food service industry, which produces 10.5 million tons of food waste (equivalent to 21 kg per person) each year in Europe. Additionally, the food service sector contributes to 12% of the total food waste.

LIFE FOSTER operated upstream of food waste production, to reduce it through preventive solutions.

The final target groups of the project included trainers delivering trainings for food service jobs, students attending the trainings, food service professionals – including back- and front of house staff – who can improve the management of businesses, and policy makers who can define measures to favour the adoption of food waste prevention solutions.

The project stood out for its strong innovative connotation, which envisaged an impact on food service businesses mainly through:

- Enriching food service vocational training programmes with specific training to develop a food waste prevention competence
- Traineeships, that VET students have to carry out during their curricular programmes (i.e. in-company traineeships)
- The adoption of a tool to measure food waste and its economic cost
- The identification of food waste as a topic to be included into the Citizenship school subject in all educational programmes.

The innovative training model designed by the project took advantage of the potential of vocational training to amplify and maximize the results and impact of the project, fostering an upstream bottom-up approach which focused on prevention. Indeed, the project goal was to raise awareness on how to produce less food waste instead of how to manage and recycle the food waste produced.

LIFE FOSTER thus demonstrated the importance of vocational training to address environmental issues, as it prepared learners to adopt sustainable practices (like preventing food waste) in their future working environment. In addition, it fostered cooperation between multiple actors. It also encouraged close cooperation between training institutions and companies of the sector, supporting the transfer of practices which usually takes place during the apprenticeship experience provided during vocational training courses.

Moreover, the project preventive solutions were based on the circular economy approach. To achieve this, it relied on a systemic approach and on the analysis of food waste drivers and leakage points to define food waste prevention action plans.

Finally, vocational training contributed to cultural change towards sustainable behaviours through the development of 'green' skills - in this case, the skills needed to prevent food waste.

OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, AND APPROACH

The project's objectives reflected its main impact: to raise awareness on the need to prevent food waste, both among food service professionals and, more generally, among citizens.

The main objectives of the Project can be clustered in three categories:

- Raise awareness about food waste as a major problem in the food service industry, and the possibility of preventing and reducing it through more sustainable practices. Awareness was particularly raised through professional training aimed, initially, at trainers and, subsequently, at students.
- Train trainers and students, as well as professionals (back and front of house), in the food service industry to adopt more sustainable practices.
- Raise policy makers' awareness about the need for measures and instruments that favour food waste prevention and reduction.

The project approach was based on a holistic view and was an example of sustainability education, which is important to introduce at all levels and in all areas of education.

The LIFE FOSTER approach focused on waste prevention was consistent with the amended European parliament framework directive on waste of 2018, which requires Member States to reduce food waste at each stage of the food supply chain, and with the Food Waste Hierarchy illustrated here below:

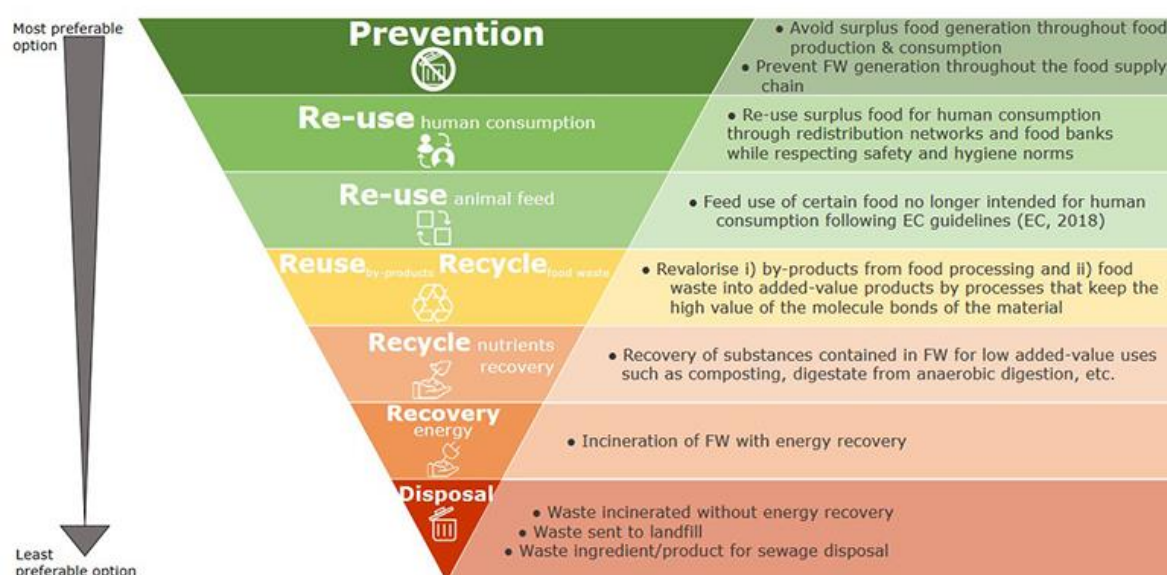


Figure 2. Food Waste Hierarchy. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food-waste/eu-actions-against-food-waste/food-waste-measurement_it

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Coherently with the systemic approach adopted by the project, the partnership implementing LIFE FOSTER represented actors that brought in complementary types of expertise and facilitate the dialogue with relevant project stakeholders. More specifically:

- The [UNIVERSITY OF GASTRONOMIC SCIENCES](#) (UNISG, Italy) ensured the scientific soundness of the adopted knowledge base and encouraged the development of innovative responses
- Vocational training providers – [ENAIP NET](#) (Italy), [AGENCE NATIONALE POUR LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES ADULTES](#) (AFPA, France), [CONFEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE CENTROS DE ENSEÑANZA](#) (CECE, Spain), and [INSTITUTE OF TOURISM STUDIES](#) (ITS, Malta) – activate change in the training target groups – which include both young people and adults – through a shared training pathway
- Business representatives – [FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA CUOCHI](#) FIC, (Italy) and [MALTA BUSINESS BUREAU](#) (MBB, Malta) - encourage the transfer of sustainable practices to the business sector, which will increasingly have to reduce its environmental impact.

THE NEED FOR A REPLICABILITY AND TRANSFERABILITY PLAN OF LIFE FOSTER

According to the LIFE Application guide (2016) “Replicability and transferability is the potential of the project to be replicated by other economic actors and stakeholders and transferred to other regions or countries during and after its implementation.” Replicability and transferability are connected to two interlinked goals: 1) learning from the existing best practices and 2) feedback to European projects' lessons learnt.

Beyond contractual obligations of the LIFE FOSTER project, the project recognised the need of replication and transfer of project results to other realities. This contributes to enhance the impact of project's efforts, by using already successfully implemented practices, methodologies, and actions .

Indeed, while preparing the LIFE FOSTER project, the focus was on creating activities that could be easily replicated and could have a long-term impact. Specifically, the project's outcomes, activities and procedures were designed to be promoted to some VET organisations/agencies across Europe, through a dedicated action (D1), which could easily replicate the project's operational model in their centres. Furthermore, the replicability of the activities involving trainers and students (and indirectly food service enterprises) can be carried out by VET centres with a high level of cost-efficiency, since many of the activities can be included into regular training course activities.

Similarly, initiatives targeting the businesses can be easily replicated: workshops and practical work materials are available on the project website and advertised among the contacts network created thanks to the communication activities of the project.

Our approach to replication was to provide inspiration, guidance and advice for planning and implementing similar approaches in different contexts. The project methods are easily replicable elsewhere in Europe, if adjusted to the local context.

To facilitate this, the project took advantage of the numerous contacts that all VET providers involved in the consortium had in the VET system to organise technical workshops aiming to show the benefits of undertaking food waste activities and, more specifically, to favour the adoption of the project's solutions as well as tools.

POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS AND TARGET GROUPS ADDRESSED

This project focused on key actors of the food service sector. The stakeholders that LIFE FOSTER worked with in the Partner's regions include chefs, restaurant owners, students, trainers, food service industry organisations, as well as policy makers. Indeed, policy makers were addressed as well since they can endorse FOSTER practices through appropriate policy measures.

Choosing target groups and stakeholders and getting them involved was vital for successful implementation of the actions being replicated. Gaining their acceptance and support, combined with a formal or informal commitment from all bodies to work together, assisted by informative, educational, and awareness-raising actions, boosted the effectiveness of the above tools, ultimately leading to an improvement in the problematic situation those tools were designed to tackle. Bearing in mind that every involved area or country faces similar problems, though in an entirely different socioeconomic context, we sketched out the potential stakeholders and target social groups for each proposed instrument in Figure 4 below.

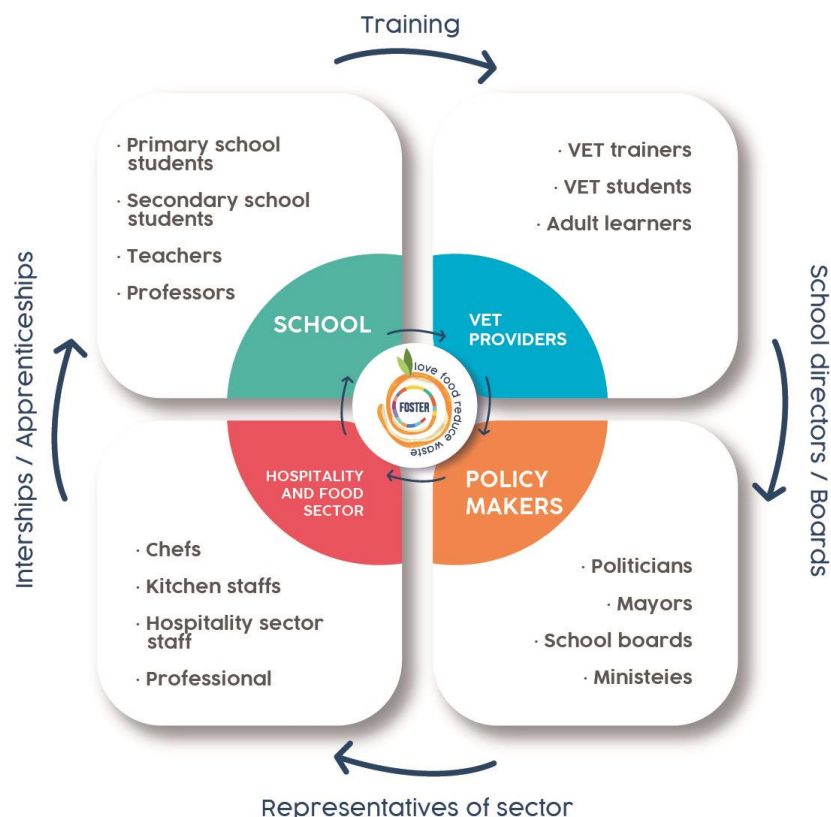


Figure 3. Target groups and stakeholders involved in the Project Actions for Replicability

HOW TO ENABLE TRANSFERABILITY AND REPLICABILITY?

The replication and transfer of project results to other contexts/entities/regions for the same, similar, or even different purpose contributes to the success of the project itself, amplifying the impact that the project results already made during the course of the project.

Replication means the same methods, techniques, prototypes, or practices developed and/or used in the project are used again in the same way and for the same purposes by other entities.

Transfer means that methods, techniques, prototypes, or practices developed and/or used in the project are used in a different way or for a different purpose.

This document lays down a list of actions and tools needed in order to replicate the LIFE FOSTER project and includes applicable recommendations to prepare the ground for putting the interventions made by the project into practice elsewhere. Since this document was prepared at the last stages of the project, the plan can provide a comprehensive and in-depth guidance of the LIFE FOSTER practices and means to be integrated in future transferability and replicability actions. The plan includes an overview of: (a) which of the project's approaches/methods are the most suitable to transfer and replicate, and (b) which are the main tools provided by the project for transferability (the LIFE FOSTER tool kit).

THE LIFE FOSTER TOOL KIT: PROJECT MATERIALS SUPPORTING REPLICATION

The materials produced during the project are available on the project website www.lifefoster.eu. The website will remain operational for at least 5 years after the project end. The videos, questionnaires, and the learning materials produced in the project are also made available in three languages in addition to English (Italian, Spanish, and French).

The project materials will be employed by the partners to communicate food waste reduction and awareness as part of their institutional activity after project end. The videos on the website produced during the project lifetime are a good example of those tools that will be used in the after-LIFE FOSTER period. They were uploaded also to the LIFE FOSTER official YouTube channel and may be used and disseminated in support of future activities. Easy-to-use illustrative flyers were also created in order to be used in various events. These materials will support replication by providing information about the project topics for anyone interested. They were and will be actively disseminated via e.g. the activities presented in this chapter.

The contact information of the project Beneficiaries was updated on the website and paper materials so that direct contacts to the project staff is possible.

Furthermore, the Manifesto for food waste prevention will remain alive and will continue to be updated with any person who decides to sign up and join the LIFE FOSTER's cause.

The LIFE FOSTER Training Model: An innovative approach

Reducing food waste has multiple positive effects, not only on the environment, but also social and economic. In this regard, Vocational training is an effective lever for change, as it acts on behaviours through practice and training in the work environment. This facilitates direct observation of the effects of one's work on the part of the students, with the consequence that they will also feel more involved in the solutions to be adopted in order to contribute to the solution of an environmental problem, which, especially for younger people, is an important aspect. In this sense, the LIFE FOSTER training model is the first important tool produced and the one that underpins its replicability.

LIFE FOSTER created a training model and tools for food waste prevention, starting from a basis of scientific evidence, which features four main steps:

- The first one is to recognise the problem of food waste and define it. The problem of food waste originates at very different stages in the food service process, which are not always easy to identify. It is therefore important to analyse the causes of waste globally and then recognise them locally
- The second step is to develop a strategy to fix the problem in one's own organisation. The LIFE FOSTER strategy maps the actors, looks for causes and connections and creates feedback loops from its context.
- The third step is the adoption and implementation of an action plan which defines which solutions are to be adopted. It is important to look for the best solutions for preventing and managing waste and to prioritise them, shifting from waste management to waste prevention
- The final step in our model is the monitoring of progress and results, with a view to continuous improvement, based on the principle that "what can be measured can also be managed." Monitoring also includes the feedback involving both staff and customers. This is also why communication is a key element of the LIFE FOSTER project.

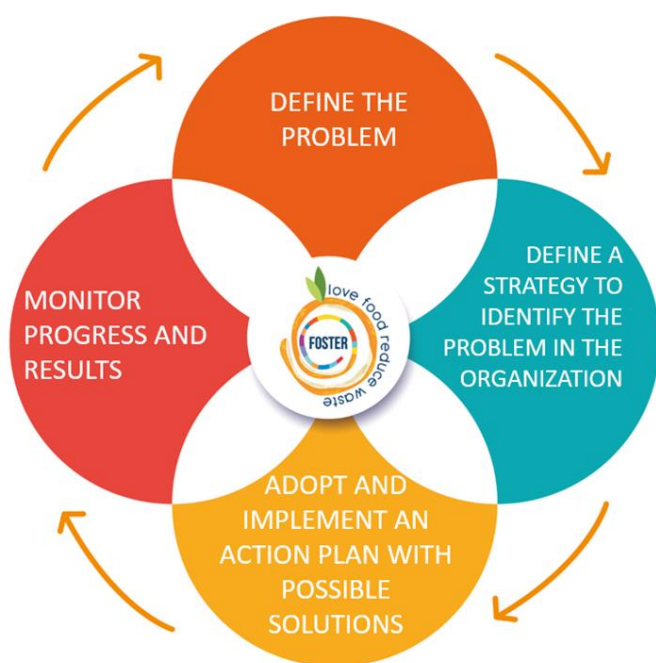


Figure 4. LIFE FOSTER's training model

Training of trainers and students was then developed on this basis. This approach is based on the idea that to sustain change it is necessary to start with the training of trainers. There is an ongoing important discussion at European level on the role of education and vocational training in fostering the ecological transition, which lets emerge how important it is to favour teachers' and trainers' continuous professional development (CPD). Afterwards, students are trained on food waste prevention, to work properly in their traineeships and future job positions. This increases the scope of change, which occurs both through the people who are trained - whether young people or adults - and in the organisations that deliver the training and are called upon to support the change.

It will be increasingly required to support the ecological transition through the preparation of students, workforces, and citizens. An approach involving various actors on several fronts is therefore increasingly necessary, also considering the growing general attention to this issue, which is often based on a strong motivational component. In particular, people working in the VET sector are day by day developing a stronger interest in environmental sustainability of which food waste is a part, seen also its effects on climate change.

The LIFE FOSTER training model acts on four different levels, seen in the lifelong learning perspective:

- Trainers: they can renew their contents and keep updated on issues related to environmental sustainability. **Trainers' continuous professional development** in this sense is a fundamental component to bring change in the system
- Staff of food service business and adults who want to work in food service: Through LIFE FOSTER's training and the tools provided by the project they can update their skills and monitor as well as adopt correct behaviours. Their **upskilling or reskilling** through training results in an impact on food waste reduction realised in their work and profession
- Students aged 14 to 18 years: It is necessary to prepare students to work in a more environmentally sustainable way. The jobs of the future will consider this as an essential competence to work in the food service sector. Food waste prevention is a cross-cutting issue which should be incorporated into **all food service curricula**
- Students aged 3 to 13: All children – including pre-school pupils - are already able to understand the importance of food and the topic if posed properly. **Environmental education** is present in many cases already at pre-school age and enables children to carry with them from this early age a baggage of effective behaviours which must be supported and enlarged in subsequent education.

FOOD WASTE FLOW BALANCE – The Web Application

The Food Waste Flow Balance was established as a tool at the service of a training model and a problem-solving strategy to tackle food waste in the food service sector (VET centres and businesses).

Monitoring was crucial, as it demonstrated the effectiveness of food waste reduction actions in terms of the incidence of food waste (expressed in kgs) and its economic value (expressed in Euros) in VET centres and in food service businesses. This helps minimize the incidence of food waste in vocational training centres and restaurants and guide professionals in rethinking their business with a view to improving planning, to reusing materials, and to saving by reducing waste.

The app is accessible to anyone who is interested and registers in it. It requires to prepare two similar menus, made of four dishes each and to track the flow of waste and energy / water consumption during the preparation of each menu. The results provide concrete evidence in qualitative but above all quantitative terms of savings.

Waste measurement also helped students to be aware of their capacity to manage the problem with appropriate practices in their work. The measurement tool proved a very important means to also develop the ability to reflect and look for new solutions to tackle the challenge of food waste.

This app was developed to be applied in training situations, which was a new tool in a context formerly excluded from measurement of food waste. It demonstrated how training on waste prevention delivers benefits in both environmental and economic terms.

The app can therefore become an effective teaching tool because it can provide quantitative data that the learner can immediately understand. The immediate evidence also makes the impact more visible and the search for solutions faster, thus favouring innovation. Moreover, the immediate reading of the economic data is a very important lever for a change of attitude and mentality regarding food waste, both from an educational and professional point of view. The use of the tool also triggers important self-reflection about one's own way of working.

The E-Learning Platform

The LOVE FOOD REDUCE WASTE online training was created in addition to the in-person training, to increase the outreach of the project's replicability.

The innovative multi-level education material was delivered through the e-learning platform. The project was able to produce scientifically validated teaching materials with a strong focus on food consumption and food waste. Broader programmes often risk being unfocused and inaccurate. The LIFE FOSTER e-learning platform is narrowly targeted and realised for the specific target groups of the project.

The *LOVE FOOD REDUCE WASTE* online training content took stock of the train-the-trainer conducted by the University of Gastronomic Sciences - UNISG (IT), initially with adjustments for easier online use. The courses, which are accessible from the home page of the LIFE FOSTER website www.lifefoster.eu, are free of charge and aimed at food service professionals, trainers, educators and students, but can be useful to anyone who wants to contribute to the reduction of food waste in their daily lives. *LOVE FOOD REDUCE WASTE* is flexible and can be freely navigated according to one's own interests and is divided into 4 modules of a maximum duration of 10 hours:

- The challenges of combating waste
- How to prevent food waste in catering
- How to reduce food waste in catering
- How to use and valorise leftovers.

The Student Support Pack

To favour the adoption of proper practices in work situations during students' traineeships as well as to favour the professionals' adoption of those same practices, LIFE FOSTER proposed a "hands-on" manual which focused the attention on the best practices to adopt at each stage of the food service process.

The manual can be either downloaded from the project website <https://www.lifefoster.eu/love-food/> or used as an online tool, as it is optimised for smartphones and tablets.

The Manifesto

To encourage the replicability of the LIFE FOSTER experience and to create interest in the project goals and the challenge of food waste, a "LIFE FOSTER food waste prevention manifesto" was created.

The manifesto can be found on the project website (www.lifefoster.eu) and is addressed to:

- companies and catering professionals
- professional training organisations
- schools
- individual trainers and teachers
- individual students
- citizens

The width of these target groups is possible because the issue of food waste is also an active citizenship issue and should be part of the school curriculum as well as everyone's daily life. It is possible for everyone to enter the project website, download the manifesto and declare what they want to do to prevent waste. They can be simple actions: in return, enrolled people will receive a foster ambassador badge, which food service businesses can eventually display.

CONCLUSIONS

To reduce food waste the LIFE FOSTER project proposed an approach featuring preventive solutions and circular economy for food, activated through specific training based on multi-stakeholder collaboration, system thinking, critical thinking, and measurement.

The following proposals are based on the project's lessons learned organised around three focuses.

1. Involvement and awareness-raising of businesses is crucial to encourage them to take action to prevent food waste. To this aim, the definition of specific training offer on food waste prevention and incentives for the professional training of employees (especially if they are unskilled) is necessary
2. VET centres should be considered to trigger behavioural changes in the workplace and changes of mentality when dealing with environmental issues. The practical orientation, the strong connection between VET organisations and businesses, their rootedness in the territory and their relations with local institutions, make vocational training a powerful lever for the practical awareness of individuals, as the project showed. To this end, it would be essential:
 - to include food waste prevention as a transversal competence in the catering sector curricula
 - to encourage the certification of competence for food waste prevention (e.g. micro-credentials)
 - to encourage the training of young people and employed/unemployed adults on food waste prevention for catering operators
 - to encourage the introduction of food waste measurement tools in food service training
 - to create an ecolabel for vocational training organisations that engage in food waste prevention
3. The importance of measuring food waste was already emphasised in the 2018 waste framework directive and is found in many documents, including the recommendations by the European platform on food losses and food waste. It would be important to develop a mindset that is favourable to measurement and monitoring. However, it would be necessary to identify the system(s) and tool(s) that fit to this scope and provide reliable information.

ANNEX I – QUESTIONNAIRE ON TRANSFERABILITY AND REPLICABILITY OF LIFE FOSTER

The aim of this supporting document is to receive recommendations and inputs from the partners regarding the replicability of the LIFE FOSTER experience and the vision of the project after its end. These inputs will be useful in order to elaborate the Replicability Plan and guidelines for making the LIFE FOSTER project results sustainable and used in a long term prospective.

1	<p>Please state which is/are the main target group(s) of the LIFE FOSTER project in your country. For each target group please briefly describe the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age (define a range) • job • why should they be interested (needs and motivation) • their time availability (how much time during the day or the week they can devote to training and/or to the implementation of the project actions and activities) • potential size of the target group (in your country or region) 								
2	<p>Who could deliver and promote the LIFE FOSTER actions in your country? Please briefly describe the organizations (institutions, training centres, operators of food service sector etc.) who could carry out the main LIFE FOSTER actions listed here below by making use of the tools developed by LIFE FOSTER.</p>								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1509 456 1733">Raise Awareness on food waste (E.g. Disseminate the subscription of the Manifesto)</td><td data-bbox="456 1509 780 1733">Train trainers and students on food waste with the programme developed by the LIFE FOSTER Project</td><td data-bbox="780 1509 1066 1733">Sensitize policy makers with the support of the LIFE FOSTER guidelines</td><td data-bbox="1066 1509 1390 1733">Take direct actions to reduce food waste (by using the <i>food waste flow balance</i> app to measure the impact in terms of food waste reduction)</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="204 1733 456 2018"></td><td data-bbox="456 1733 780 2018"></td><td data-bbox="780 1733 1066 2018"></td><td data-bbox="1066 1733 1390 2018"></td></tr> </table>	Raise Awareness on food waste (E.g. Disseminate the subscription of the Manifesto)	Train trainers and students on food waste with the programme developed by the LIFE FOSTER Project	Sensitize policy makers with the support of the LIFE FOSTER guidelines	Take direct actions to reduce food waste (by using the <i>food waste flow balance</i> app to measure the impact in terms of food waste reduction)				
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3	Would it be necessary or helpful to get support /funding from national/regional/local authorities? If yes, please briefly describe which kind of authorities and the steps/strategies to get their support /funding.
4	Once adopted the LIFE FOSTER strategy and approach, how would it be possible to monitor progress and results of the undertaken actions? Who would be able to do that and how could this be carried out?
5	Once ready to deliver the activities, would an organisations/enterprise etc. be able to implement LIFE FOSTER actions by itself or would it need to work in partnership with other organisations (companies, education institutes, public authorities, etc..)?
6	Do you think mentoring by project partner organisations is necessary and/or appropriate also after the end of the project in order to provide assistance and give support?
7	What are the innovative aspects and the most attractive outputs (methodology, tools, app, etc.) created by the LIFE FOSTER project, that could draw the attention of new VET providers?

8	<p>In which of the scenarios represented here below is your organisation going to act in order to promote replicability of the project after the project end? Please choose one or more of the below-mentioned options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Dissemination/Networking/Raising awareness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Training (students, trainers, workers etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Activities implementation</td> </tr> </table>	a	Dissemination/Networking/Raising awareness	b	Training (students, trainers, workers etc.)	c	Activities implementation
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c	Activities implementation						
9	<p>Are there similar programs (initiatives, projects, policies etc.) available in your country addressing food waste issues? If yes, please briefly describe them underlining the main differences with the LIFE FOSTER Project.</p>						
10	<p>Do you think the LIFE FOSTER strategy could be transferred to other sectors? Is the strategy structured adequately for such transfer? (e.g. in hospitality sector, large-scale retail trade, mechanical engineering, etc.). Please highlight what elements could be transferred (e.g. strategy, products etc.)</p>						
11	<p>What could be the most effective promotional strategy in your country to make the most of the LIFE FOSTER goals, activities and practices? Please briefly describe the activities and tools you would put in place, according to the different target groups you need to reach.</p>						

12	What geographical area would you be able to cover with your marketing/promotional activities?
13	Would you be able to involve international associations/institutions that could help in sharing and promoting the LIFE FOSTER main actions in order to reduce food waste? If yes, which steps/strategies would you take in order to do so?