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AlixPartners

FLW CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT





How to complete this assessment

This self-assessment has been designed to allow firms to measure their progress on food waste reduction through a review of tangible practices across five pillars. Track your company's performance and see how your practices stack up.

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TARGET SETTING

How developed is strategic thinking around food waste and how sophisticated are associated targets/goals?

What targets do you set? How granular?

BASIC PRACTICES	CURRENT 'GOOD' PRACTICES	EMERGING AND LEADING BEST PRACTICES			
EXTERNAL COMMITMENTS					
Publicly acknowledge importance of food waste reduction, however ambitions are unspecified/unquantified	Stated pledge to reduce food waste and GHG emissions (e.g. joined the 10x20x30 initiative or have a stated goal of halving food waste by 2030)	External commitments go beyond coalition goals			
INTERNAL TARGETS					
Internal targets set at group level	Specific targets by business unit, factory/store that are backed by a transparent view between tonnage, cost and GHG impact	 Specific targets by line True zero waste targets (e.g. no buffer in BOMs) 			
Best effort food waste reduction targets on internal scorecard (e.g. we pledge to reduce food waste	External commitment is backed up by internal targets that meet or exceed external commitments				
Combined GHG targets in place with high level plans for scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	 GHG targets broken down to easily identifiable forms of waste Actionable functional KPIs in place to deliver scope 1 and 2 emissions – including impact from food waste 	Ambitious GHG targets broken out between waste and other carbon generators with clear KPIs providing actionable measurement			
		Specific plans and actionable function KPIs in place to cover scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions – including impact from food waste			



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GOVERNANCE

Who is responsible for food waste reduction? How are they assessed?

How does the company look to influence others in their value chain?

Is the importance of reducing food waste from both a cost and a net zero perspective clear and incentivized?

BASIC	CURRENT 'GOOD PRACTICE'	LEADING/EMERGING BEST PRACTICE
Sustainability lead exists	Joint food waste reduction targets and KPIs across the business	Fully integrated food waste KPIs between operations, finance, and sustainability
Food waste is an explicit part of the sustainability agenda	Overarching sustainability goals are a regular agenda item in management meetings	
Sustainability team owns explicit food waste targets		
KPIs target waste reduction and/or GHG reduction as a whole, but may not target food waste reduction specifically	KPIs focus on food waste reduction through productivity improvements	Actionable KPIs embedded routinely in productivity plans with cross-functional ownership
		KPIs based on zero waste
		Clear linkage between food waste reduction KPIs and the P&L
Some individuals within the organization are incentivized based on meeting/exceeding waste and/or emissions reduction targets	Management KPIs and incentives include meeting net zero/food waste reduction commitments	Food waste reduction KPIs and metrics are imbedded in scorecards across the organization and are a key driver of
	Individuals and teams are incentivized to measure and reduce food waste	incentives
Identify target areas along the value chain that require additional intervention to reduce food waste	Engage in discussions with suppliers to help reduce GHG food waste and emissions along the entire value chain	Track and rate suppliers based on their food waste reduction commitments and actions





METRICS AND MEASUREMENT

What do you measure and how?

BASIC PRACTICES	CURRENT 'GOOD' PRACTICES	EMERGING AND LEADING BEST PRACTICES
Financial value of 'wasted' products or discounted stock sold recorded	Quantified volume/financial impact of waste	Quantification includes lost/recovered margin through discounting
Calculation based upon Product cost tracked	Product costs and operational costs (store, logistics, DC) tracked	Full loss, including opportunity cost in waste assessment
GHG impact of destination accounted for	GHG impact of retailer operations (store, DC etc.) tracked	 Full GHG impact assessment including scope 3 transparency from supply chain partners.
Scan-in/scan-out process tracks products at store/category level	Daily SKU level waste tracking in place to spot and remedy patterns	AI and/or deep analytics used to track and address waste route causes (e.g. demand forecasting, supplier engagement)





OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

To what extent is food waste reduction embedded into operations?

How well can you put strategy into action?

BASIC PRACTICES	CURRENT 'GOOD' PRACTICES	EMERGING AND LEADING BEST PRACTICES
Waste identified when scanned-out	AI used to identify opportunities to reduce price and maximize chance of sale in store	AI used to identify food in DC that is unlikely to sell (redirect and mitigate downstream costs)
Review terms and conditions with suppliers to mitigate waste	Review quality standards to identify opportunities to limit what is classified as waste (but still fit for human consumption)	Partnerships with suppliers to reexamine own brand recipe construction to reduce food waste
	Repurposing food in ready meals (e.g. rotisserie chicken or bread into a salad or crouton)	True cost of waste and associated drivers well understood. Actionable KPI's embedded is routinely in productivity plans with cross functional ownership
Store routinely review performance and look for improvement opportunities	Best practices shared amongst sites (stores and DCs) to drive performance	Best practices shared both internally and between peers





DONATION AND DESTINATION OPTIMISATION

How is unsold product disposed? How do you ensure it is sent to the 'best' location as early in the value chain as possible?

How do you ensure unsold product makes it to the 'best location'?

BASIC PRACTICES	CURRENT 'GOOD' PRACTICES	EMERGING AND LEADING BEST PRACTICES
Keep waste out of landfills, incinerators and sewers; send waste to more environmentally preferred channels:	Bring donations up the value chain and collaborating with redistribution charities	Donations are pre-planned (not a side effect of having surplus food) to have the maximum societal impact
Animal feed		
Composting		
Anaerobic digestion (energy conversion)		
Engage with local landfill as demand requires	Engage communities and consumers through marketing and external relations	Actionable pledges linking consumer action to specific actions and partnerships - committing to influencing food waste reduction outside of immediate control
Surplus food in store is discounted or directed to charity	Surplus food in DCs sent home with workers or directed to local charities	AI used to identify food in DC that is unlikely to sell (redirect from DC to donations or other destinations without sending to store: maximizing the chance that food gets eaten while reducing downstream costs)

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GETTING THE MOST OUT OF THE FLW CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

- Take an unvarnished view of your company's capabilities the results will be much more useful if you are a tough grader.
- Engage key SMEs and stakeholders to develop a well-rounded perspective on current state.
- Not all gaps are created equal. Carefully assess, quantify and prioritize the gaps that, if closed, will offer the most impact, the fastest.
- Once you have a prioritized plan of action across 2-3 priority waves, integrate it with your planning and resource-allocation processes.
- As you implement capability improvement, put KPIs in place that measure progress and enable credible communication on the progress made.

For more information reach out to:

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Use this assessment tool and join the CGF's Food Waste Coalition of Action

