

BringTheFood: fighting food waste with new technologies

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ict4g.org

- find novel ways in which technologies can promote economic and <u>social development</u>
- we target, in particular, areas characterized by a low penetration of ICTs and marginalized communities



where we are

- **FBK** is a no-profit research center (mainly) owned by the Autonomous Province of Trento
- Research in Humanities, IT, and Materials and Microsystems
- Dimension of the IT-center: about 180 people, among researchers, developers, and phd students
- Basic and applied research



Initiatives

- Maputo Living Lab (innovation lab in Mozambique)
- Hackathons
- SAMO (social accountability in Moz.)
- ComeButta (help recycling better)
- BringTheFood (help donate food)





Random Hacks of Kindness



... alas, sometimes, it is survival of the fittest ... person



ComeButta

in collaborazione con



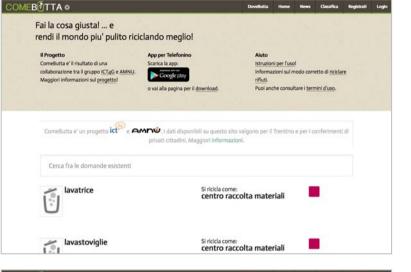
motivating example

- the actual possibility of recycling batches of waste depend upon the "quality" of the collected (recyclable) waste
- two methods: <u>pre-disposal selection</u> or <u>post-disposal</u> <u>selection</u>
- pre-disposal selection can be problematic: ceramic vs. glass, thermal paper, ...
- goal: helping motivated people in improving wastedisposal services
- ComeButta, DoveButta, ButtaMale and ButtaMeno

services

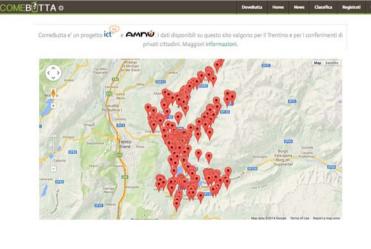
front-end

back-end









approach

- involvement of middle- and high-schools students (they work as "vectors" in their families)
- gamification:
 - content production and classification as a "competition" (against peers and a machine-learning component)
 - geolocation as a "treasure-hunt" (take a picture of a bin and submit it)

some results and next steps

- in 2013 ComeButta used by high school students in Alta Valsugana: 700+ users created ~10k posts
- in 2014 we started with ComeButta (second round) and DoveButta:
 - 2700 posts in 4 weeks
 - 2/3 of bins already "found"
- new services in the pipeline ButtaMale and ButtaMeno



BringTheFood



context

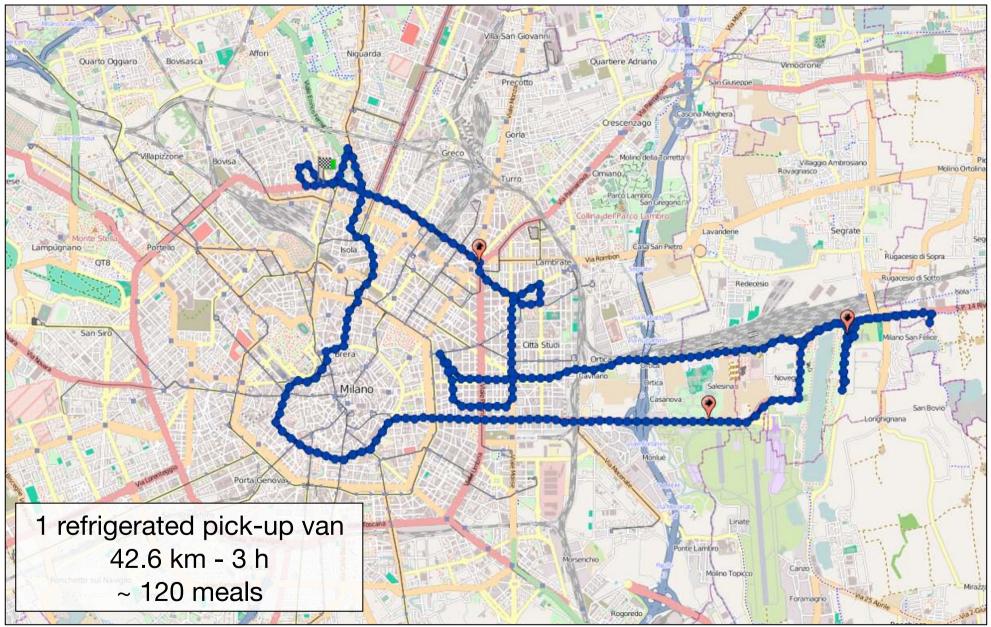
- **food donations**: making food available to people in need
- according to ISTAT, in Italy in 2012:
 - 15,8% of people is on the verge of poverty (~ 9.5 M people)
 - 8% is poor
 (~ 4 M people)
- the actors: donors, vectors, receivers (often in the form of shelters, NGOs, "canteens")
- reduction of waste is a <u>side</u> effect (if at all)

"traditional" approach

- food collected in large quantities from processing plants, large distribution, etc.
- food is stocked in warehouses where it is then re-arranged in packages and distributed to charities



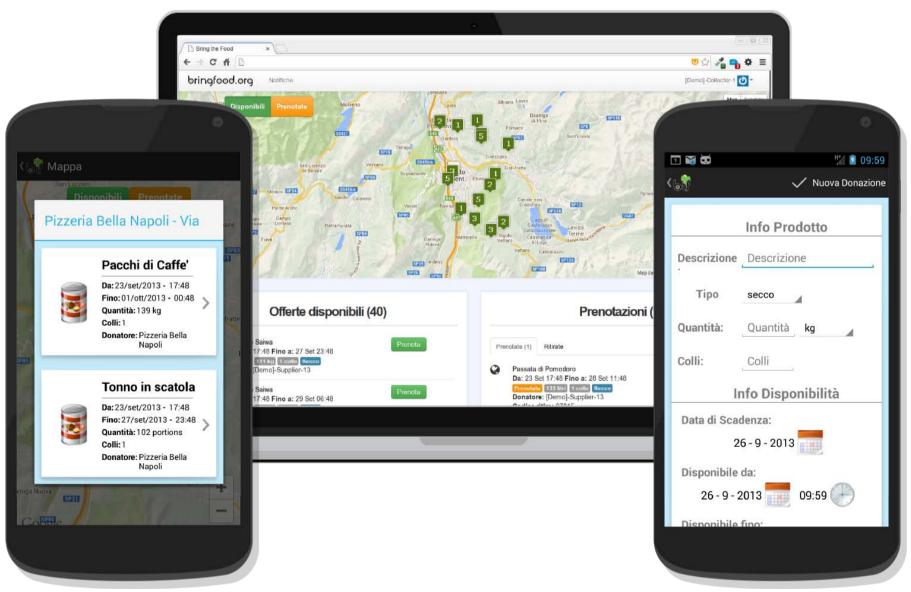




the gaps

- gaps and inefficiencies
 - small retailers, "casual" donations, private
 - the distribution could be more efficient (the KM0 donation)
- idea:
 - use new technologies to mediate food donations
 - "BringTheFood" is the "eBay" of food donations
 - first of its kind, it has been followed by similar initiatives

bring the food



some constraints

- social: being a game changer without being a game "killer"
- quality: setting standards on the quality of food which is donated
- legal: allocation of liabilities, etc.

experimentation

- approach: collaboration with the italian food bank (while keeping the app open to others to use it)
- "controlled" experimentation:
 - trentino Alto Adige Food Bank (Trento)
 - food Bank Foundation (Milan)
 - mensa di fassolo (Genoa)

some lesson learned

- breaking the habits (SAP, ...)
- building a critical-mass: you need enough donors and receivers to make the system effective (viral communication, traditional campaigns, coordination with the food bank)
- sustainability and "business" models

the future

- integrating peer to peer with donations to charities
- moving "up" the chain (small farmers, supermarkets, etc.)
- enlarge to other domains (donations)