

BELGIUM

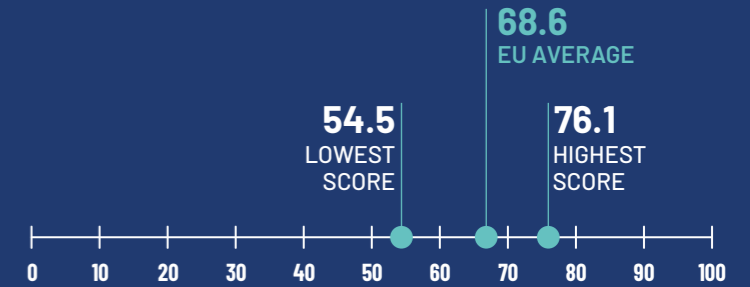
The country experiences substantial nutritional challenges mainly related to overweight in adults, adolescents and children; agriculture is characterised by low pressure on freshwater resources due to agriculture and low carbon content of soil; food waste at the end-user level is very high, but initiatives range from national targets to market based solutions.

FOOD SUSTAINABILITY INDEX PERFORMANCE

MEDIUM

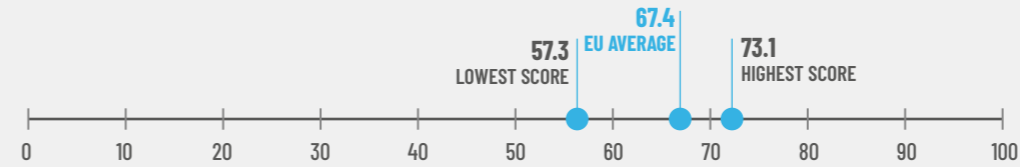
COUNTRY SCORE

66.2



NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES

68.8 COUNTRY SCORE



81 years life expectancy at birth
71 years healthy life expectancy

60% of adults are overweight
24% of children and adolescents are overweight

64% of the population reaches recommended physical activity levels

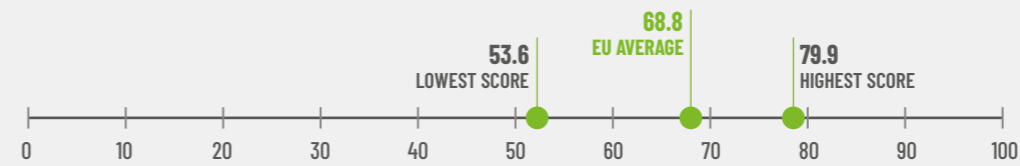
13% of calories from sugar

3.45 g of sodium per day

Food-based dietary guidelines are published on a national level

AGRICULTURE

74.6 COUNTRY SCORE



0.22% of renewable water used in agriculture

41.8% of fish stocks overexploited or collapsed

1.3% of average soil organic carbon (content in weight)

80,055 ha are deforested each year

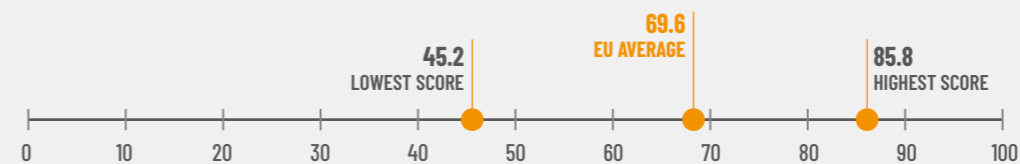
6.4 ton CO₂ eq. per ha are GHG emissions from agriculture

2.49% of GDP government expenditure on R&D

48 years average age of farmers
4% of youth (under 35) works in agriculture
50.7% of farmers are women

FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

55.1 COUNTRY SCORE



87 kg/yr per capita food waste



Strategies: Waste Management Plan
Market instruments: "Pay-per-throw" taxation

Legislation: regulatory instruments to recycle food waste, setting goals and targets for per-capita residential waste production, home composting and maximum residuals, and imposing restrictions on landfills and incinerators



Targets: Flanders aims to reduce food waste by 15% by 2020