

Abstract

In Indonesia, food wastage produces 28.4% of total waste. Indonesia wastes around 23-48 million tons of food waste per year from 2000 to 2019, or the equivalent of 115-184 kilograms per capita per year. Economic losses due to food waste in Indonesia reach IDR 213-551 trillion/year or around 4-5 percent of Indonesia's GDP per year. In Jakarta itself, as much as 45.5 percent of the 7,700 tons of daily waste in Jakarta is food wastage; if converted, approximately every resident throws away around 184 kilograms of food per year or 0.5 kilograms per day. Meanwhile, Jakarta still has extreme poverty, with as high as 132,345 people who cannot meet the basic needs of food and non-food. From these problems, this research seeks to find out how Food Loss and Waste Management Work in Jakarta using qualitative research methods by obtaining secondary data from the literature review and government documents while conducting basic interviews for primary data. This research found that FLW management in Jakarta originates from a grassroots movement and is still dominated by the private sector, which has succeeded in inviting the government to help solve the problem by saving foods that have the potential to become food waste and separating food loss before entering into Bantargebang. FLW management in Jakarta are still at an early stage when compared to other countries where an essential factor to be improved first is to increase the awareness of the stakeholders involved, create an accurate database on the number of FLW in Indonesia, and holistic and integrated policies for all stakeholders, and facilities in the form sorting facilities specifically for FLW and a fleet of food trucks to transport and distribute FLW to those in need by forming Penta helix collaboration with the stakeholders involved.

Keywords: Food Loss and Waste Management, Waste Prevention, Jakarta, Waste Management