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Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Urban Food Redistribution: A Socio-Technical Analysis of the Feeding America Initiative

Tenny Enoch Devadas
Cognizant Technology Solutions, USA

Abstract: ***This article examines the potential of an innovative AI-driven food redistribution system, "Feeding America," in addressing the dual challenges of food waste and food insecurity among homeless populations in urban areas. The proposed system integrates deep learning models, self-driving vehicles, and strategically placed vending food hubs to efficiently collect and distribute surplus food from restaurants and stores to those in need. By analyzing the system's architecture, workflow, and implementation strategy, this paper explores how artificial intelligence and autonomous technology can optimize the logistics of food redistribution. The article also investigates the economic incentives, including tax benefits and corporate social responsibility opportunities, that could drive business participation in such initiatives. Through a comprehensive evaluation of potential social, environmental, and economic impacts, as well as anticipated challenges, this article contributes to the growing body of literature on technology-driven solutions for social issues. The findings suggest that AI-enabled food redistribution systems have the potential to significantly reduce food waste, alleviate food insecurity among homeless populations, and create a sustainable model of corporate philanthropy, while also highlighting important considerations for policymakers and future research directions in this field.***

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Food Insecurity, Food Redistribution, Smart Cities, Self-Driving Vehicles.

I. INTRODUCTION

Food waste and food insecurity represent two of the most pressing challenges facing urban communities today. In the United States alone, an estimated 30-40% of the food supply goes to waste [1], while over 500,000 people experience homelessness on any given night, many facing chronic hunger [2]. This stark juxtaposition of excess and scarcity calls for innovative solutions that can bridge the gap between surplus food and those in need. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and autonomous vehicle technology present a unique opportunity to address these issues simultaneously.

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This article introduces "Feeding America," an AI-driven food redistribution system that leverages deep learning models, self-driving vehicles, and strategically placed vending food hubs to efficiently collect and distribute surplus food from restaurants and stores to homeless and low-income communities. By examining the system's architecture, implementation strategy, and potential impacts, this study aims to demonstrate how cutting-edge technology can be harnessed to create sustainable solutions for social good, while also exploring the economic incentives that could drive widespread adoption among businesses.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Current State Of Food Waste Management

Food waste remains a significant global challenge, with approximately one-third of all food produced for human consumption being lost or wasted annually [3]. In the United States, the retail and consumer levels account for the largest portion of food waste, estimated at 31% of the food supply. Recent years have seen an increased focus on developing comprehensive food waste management strategies, including source reduction, food recovery, and recycling. However, the implementation of these strategies faces numerous challenges, including logistical complexities, regulatory hurdles, and the need for behavioral changes among consumers and businesses.

B. Existing Programs For Food Redistribution

Various food redistribution programs have emerged to address the dual issues of food waste and food insecurity. Traditional food banks have long served as a primary mechanism for food redistribution, but they often struggle with limitations in storage capacity and the ability to handle perishable items. More recently, technology-enabled food rescue programs have gained traction, leveraging mobile apps and volunteer networks to facilitate real-time food donations. Despite these efforts, significant challenges remain in scaling these solutions and ensuring consistent and equitable food distribution to those in need.

C. Applications of AI in logistics and supply chain management

Artificial Intelligence has shown promising applications in optimizing logistics and supply chain management. Machine learning algorithms have been successfully employed in demand forecasting, inventory management, and route optimization, leading to significant improvements in operational efficiency. However, the adoption of AI in supply chain management also faces challenges, including data quality issues, the need for substantial computational resources, and the complexity of integrating AI systems with existing infrastructure.

D. Self-Driving Technology In Transportation And Delivery Services

The development of self-driving technology has made significant strides in recent years, with potential applications in transportation and delivery services. Several companies have begun piloting autonomous delivery vehicles for last-mile logistics, promising increased efficiency and reduced operational costs. However, the widespread adoption of self-driving technology in urban environments still faces substantial regulatory and safety challenges. Public acceptance remains a critical factor, with recent surveys indicating mixed attitudes towards autonomous vehicles, particularly in densely populated areas [4].

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND COMPONENTS

A. Deep learning models for surplus food prediction

The Feeding America system utilizes advanced deep learning models to predict surplus food availability from restaurants and stores. These models analyze historical data, current inventory levels, sales patterns, and external factors such as weather and local events. By employing techniques such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks, the system can accurately forecast the quantity and type of surplus food that will be available for redistribution [5]. This predictive capability allows for proactive planning and optimization of food collection and distribution routes.

1) Key input features: Historical sales data, current inventory levels, local events calendar, weather forecasts
2) Machine learning techniques: RNNs, LSTMs, ensemble methods
3) Output predictions: Quantity, type, and location of surplus food
4) Prediction frequency: Real-time updates with hourly forecasts

B. Notification And Coordination Systems

A central notification and coordination system forms the backbone of the Feeding America network. This system receives real-time updates from the deep learning models and manages the logistics of food collection and distribution.

It employs a cloud-based platform that integrates with participating businesses' inventory management systems. When surplus food is predicted or becomes available, the system automatically generates notifications to nearby self-driving vehicles or ride-sharing drivers. The coordination system also optimizes routes based on food availability, vehicle locations, and the needs of recipient food hubs.

1) Cloud-based architecture: Scalable, secure, and real-time processing capabilities
2) Integration protocols: APIs for seamless connection with business inventory systems
3) Notification types: Push notifications, SMS, in-app alerts
4) Route optimization factors: Traffic conditions, vehicle capacity, food perishability

C. Self-driving and ride-sharing vehicles

The Feeding America system leverages a fleet of self-driving vehicles and partners with ride-sharing services to facilitate food collection and distribution. Self-driving vehicles are equipped with temperature-controlled compartments to ensure food safety during transport. These vehicles use advanced navigation systems and real-time traffic data to optimize routes. For areas where self-driving vehicles are not yet operational, the system integrates with ride-sharing platforms, allowing drivers to participate in food redistribution during off-peak hours or as part of their regular routes.

1) Vehicle types: Autonomous electric vehicles, retrofitted ride-sharing cars
2) Temperature control: Multiple compartments with varying temperature zones
3) Navigation systems: AI-powered with real-time traffic integration
4) Ride-sharing integration: API connections with major platforms (e.g., Uber, Lyft)

D. Vending food hubs and automated loading/unloading mechanisms

Strategically placed vending food hubs serve as distribution points in areas with high concentrations of homeless or low-income individuals. These hubs are essentially large, climate-controlled vending machines capable of storing a variety of food items. They are equipped with automated loading and unloading mechanisms that interface with self-driving vehicles or ride-sharing cars. When a vehicle arrives, the hub's system automatically opens the appropriate compartments and transfers the food items. This automation minimizes human intervention, reduces labor costs, and ensures efficient 24/7 operation.

1) Hub locations: Based on demographic data and food insecurity indicators
2) Storage capacity: Varying sizes to accommodate different community needs
3) Temperature control: Multiple zones for frozen, refrigerated, and shelf-stable items
4) Automated mechanisms: Robotic arms, conveyor systems, smart compartments
5) Security features: Biometric access, surveillance cameras, tamper-proof design

E. Recipient Notification Methods

The Feeding America system employs multiple methods to notify potential recipients about food availability. These include mobile app notifications, SMS alerts, digital displays on the vending food hubs, partnerships with local shelters, and low-power Bluetooth beacons. The system uses machine learning algorithms to optimize notification timing and methods based on historical data of food collection patterns by recipients. This multi-channel approach has been shown to significantly increase the reach and effectiveness of food redistribution efforts, particularly in enhancing engagement with diverse communities and improving access to food resources for vulnerable populations [6].

1) Mobile app features: User preferences, dietary restrictions, nearest hub locations
2) SMS system: Opt-in service with customizable alert settings
3) Digital displays: Real-time inventory updates, nutritional information
4) Community partnerships: Integration with local shelter communication systems
5) Bluetooth beacons: Low-energy devices for proximity-based notifications
6) ML optimization: Personalized timing and channel selection for each recipient

Component	Function	Key Features
Deep Learning Models	Predict surplus food availability	Analyzes historical data inventory levels sales patterns; Uses RNNs and LSTM networks
Notification System	Coordinate food collection and distribution	Cloud-based platform; Integrates with business inventory systems; Generates automatic notifications
Self-driving Vehicles	Transport surplus food	Temperature-controlled compartments; Advanced navigation systems; Real-time route optimization
Vending Food Hubs	Serve as distribution points	Climate-controlled storage; Automated loading/unloading mechanisms; 24/7 operation
Recipient Notification Methods	Alert potential recipients	Mobile app notifications; SMS alerts; Digital displays; Bluetooth beacons

Table 1: System Components and Their Functions [5]

IV. WORKFLOW AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

A. *Food Identification And Surplus Prediction Process*

The Feeding America system utilizes advanced machine learning algorithms to predict surplus food availability. This process begins with data collection from participating restaurants and grocery stores, including historical sales data, inventory levels, and external factors such as weather and local events. The system's deep learning models analyze this data to forecast the quantity and type of surplus food that will be available for redistribution. This predictive capability allows for proactive planning and optimization of food collection routes, significantly reducing food waste and improving the efficiency of the redistribution process [7].

1) Data sources: Point-of-sale systems, inventory management software, weather APIs, local event calendars
2) Machine learning techniques: Time series analysis, ensemble methods (Random Forests, Gradient Boosting)
3) Prediction outputs: Estimated quantity, type, and location of surplus food
4) Update frequency: Real-time data processing with hourly prediction updates

B. *Transportation Coordination And Routing*

Once surplus food is identified, the system's coordination module activates to manage the logistics of food collection and distribution. This involves dispatching the nearest available self-driving vehicle or ride-sharing partner to the food source. The system employs real-time traffic data and advanced routing algorithms to determine the most efficient path, considering factors such as food perishability, vehicle capacity, and the locations of multiple pickup and drop-off points. This optimized routing strategy minimizes transportation costs and ensures that food reaches its destination in the best possible condition.

1) Vehicle types: Autonomous electric vehicles, partnered ride-sharing cars
2) Routing algorithm: Dynamic Vehicle Routing Problem (DVRP) solver
3) Considered factors: Traffic conditions, food perishability, vehicle capacity, fuel efficiency
4) Real-time adjustments: Continuous route optimization based on new food availability and traffic updates

C. Delivery and distribution mechanisms

Upon arrival at a vending food hub, the self-driving vehicles or ride-sharing cars interface with the hub's automated loading and unloading systems. These systems are designed to handle a variety of food types and packaging, ensuring proper storage and maintaining food safety standards. The vending food hubs, strategically placed in areas with high concentrations of food-insecure individuals, serve as 24/7 distribution points. Recipients can access the food using a secure identification system, which also helps in tracking food distribution patterns and optimizing inventory management.

1) Vending hub features: Temperature-controlled storage, automated sorting system, touchless dispensing
2) Food safety measures: HACCP compliance, real-time temperature monitoring, automatic expiration tracking
3) User interface: Multilingual touchscreen, mobile app integration, voice-activated controls
4) Data collection: Anonymous user demographics, popular food items, peak usage times

D. Community engagement and partnership development

The success of the Feeding America system relies heavily on strong community partnerships and engagement. This involves collaborating with local government agencies, non-profit organizations, and community leaders to identify areas of greatest need and tailor the system to local requirements. The system also includes a public awareness campaign to educate communities about food waste and the benefits of the redistribution program. Regular feedback sessions and community meetings are held to continuously improve the system and address any concerns or suggestions from the community.

1) Key partners: Local food banks, homeless shelters, community centers, faith-based organizations
2) Engagement methods: Town hall meetings, social media campaigns, local news partnerships
3) Education initiatives: School programs on food waste, cooking classes using commonly redistributed items
4) Feedback mechanisms: In-app surveys, suggestion boxes at vending hubs, annual community impact reports

E. Technology integration and optimization

The Feeding America system is designed with scalability and adaptability in mind. It integrates seamlessly with existing inventory management systems of participating businesses and can be easily updated to incorporate new technologies as they emerge. The system employs a cloud-based infrastructure, ensuring real-time data processing and system-wide updates. Continuous monitoring and data analysis allow for ongoing optimization of all system components, from prediction algorithms to distribution mechanisms. This adaptive approach ensures that the system remains efficient and effective in the face of changing needs and technological advancements [8].

1) Integration protocols: API-first design, standardized data formats (e.g., JSON, XML)
2) Cloud infrastructure: Microservices architecture, containerization for easy scaling and updates
3) Optimization techniques: A/B testing of UI changes, reinforcement learning for routing algorithms
4) Security measures: End-to-end encryption, regular security audits, compliance with data protection regulations

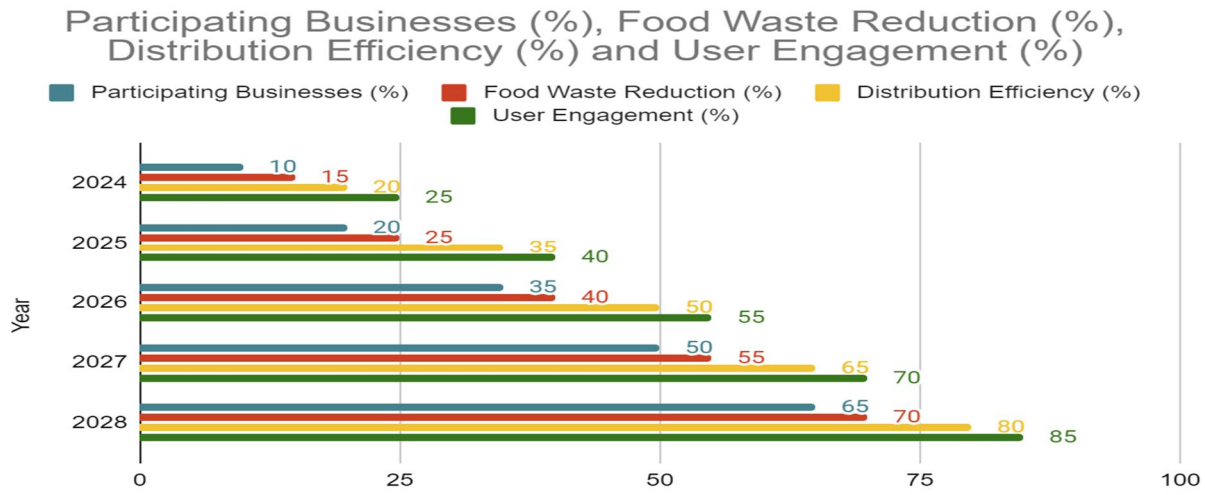

Fig. 1: Projected Adoption Rate and Efficiency Improvements of Feeding America System [5, 7]

V. ECONOMIC INCENTIVES AND TAX BENEFITS

A. *Charitable Contributions Deductions*

Participating businesses in the Feeding America system can benefit from significant charitable contribution deductions. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) allows corporations to deduct the fair market value of food inventory donations, up to 15% of the company's net income [9]. This incentive encourages businesses to donate surplus food rather than discard it. For the Feeding America system, this means that restaurants and grocery stores can reduce their tax liability while contributing to a socially beneficial cause.

1) Deduction limit: Up to 15% of net income for C corporations
2) Valuation method: Fair market value of donated food inventory
3) Documentation requirements: Detailed records of donations and their value
4) Additional benefit: Potential state-level tax deductions

B. *Corporate Social Responsibility Incentives*

Engagement with the Feeding America system aligns with corporate social responsibility (CSR) goals, potentially leading to various indirect benefits. Companies that demonstrate a commitment to addressing food insecurity and reducing waste may experience enhanced brand reputation, increased customer loyalty, and improved employee satisfaction. While these benefits are not direct tax incentives, they can contribute to long-term financial success and may make companies more attractive to socially conscious investors.

1) Brand reputation enhancement: Positive public perception and media coverage
2) Customer loyalty: Increased patronage from socially conscious consumers
3) Employee satisfaction: Improved morale and retention rates
4) Investor relations: Attractiveness to ESG-focused investors
5) Reporting benefits: Positive impact on sustainability and CSR reports

C. *Operational Expense Deductions*

Companies can deduct various operational expenses related to their participation in the Feeding America system. This includes costs associated with adapting inventory systems, training staff, and maintaining equipment necessary for food donation. For businesses using their vehicles for food transportation, related expenses such as fuel, maintenance, and depreciation can be deducted as charitable contributions. These deductions can significantly offset the costs of implementing and participating in the program.

1) Deductible expenses: System integration costs, staff training, equipment maintenance
2) Vehicle-related deductions: Fuel, maintenance, insurance for food transportation
3) Technology investments: Costs for implementing AI and IoT systems
4) Labor costs: Wages for employees managing donation processes

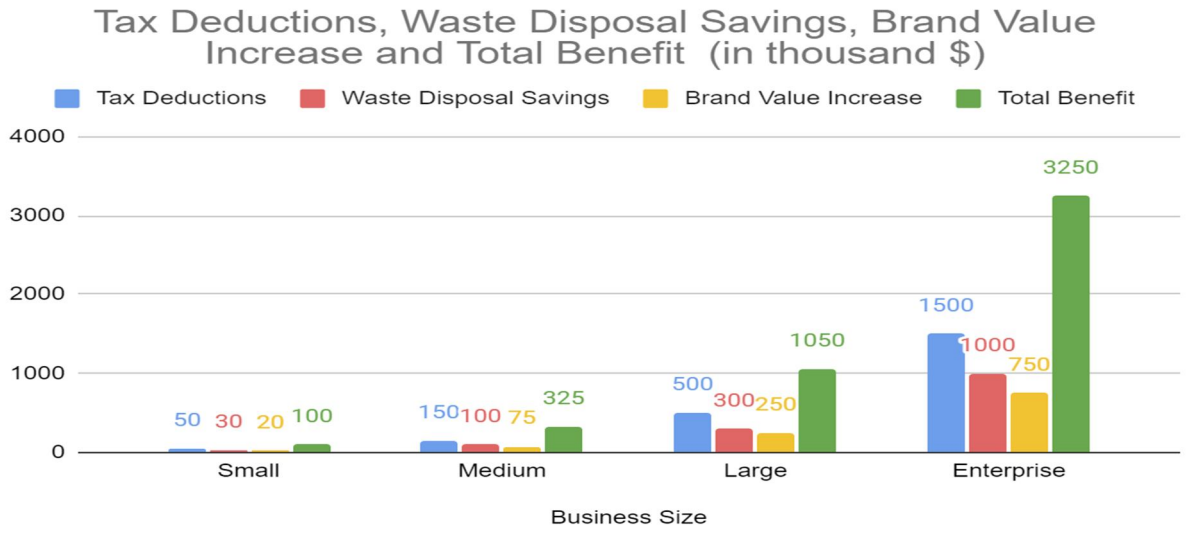

Fig. 2: Economic Benefits for Participating Businesses (in thousand $) [9, 10]

D. Environmental and sustainability credits

Participation in the Feeding America system can make businesses eligible for various environmental and sustainability credits. Many states offer tax incentives for companies that implement waste reduction programs or invest in sustainable technologies. By redirecting food waste from landfills, participants may qualify for these credits. Additionally, the use of energy-efficient technologies and sustainable practices in the distribution and storage systems could make companies eligible for federal and state-level sustainability incentives. The EPA's Sustainable Materials Management program provides resources and potential funding opportunities for businesses engaged in food waste reduction efforts [10].

1) State-specific waste reduction credits: Varies by jurisdiction
2) Sustainable technology incentives: Credits for implementing energy-efficient systems
3) EPA Sustainable Materials Management: Guidance and potential funding for food waste reduction
4) Carbon offset potential: Possibility of generating carbon credits through waste reduction

E. Enhanced Depreciation Benefits

The Feeding America system involves significant investment in technology and equipment. Fortunately, businesses can take advantage of enhanced depreciation benefits for these investments. Under current tax law, companies can often fully deduct the cost of qualifying equipment in the year it's put into service, rather than depreciating it over several years. This accelerated depreciation can provide substantial upfront tax savings, improving the return on investment for participating in the program.

1) Section 179 deduction: Immediate expensing of qualifying equipment
2) Bonus depreciation: 100% first-year depreciation for eligible assets
3) Qualifying assets: AI systems, IoT devices, automated loading/unloading equipment
4) Benefit timing: Upfront tax savings in the year of investment

VI. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND CHALLENGES

A. Social Impact On Homeless And Low-Income Communities

The Feeding America system has the potential to significantly improve food access for homeless and low-income populations. By efficiently redistributing surplus food, the system could help alleviate hunger and improve nutrition among vulnerable groups. Regular access to varied and nutritious food can lead to better health outcomes and potentially reduce healthcare costs for these communities. According to a comprehensive report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, food-insecure households face numerous challenges beyond hunger, including increased risks of chronic diseases and mental health issues [11]. The Feeding America system's approach to improving food access could thus have far-reaching positive impacts on community health and well-being. Additionally, the system's user-friendly interface and multiple notification methods may empower individuals to make choices about their food, promoting dignity and autonomy.

1) Potential reduction in food insecurity rates
2) Improved nutrition and health outcomes
3) Enhanced sense of dignity and choice for recipients
4) Possible reduction in community healthcare costs
5) Strengthened community resilience and social cohesion

B. Environmental Benefits Of Reducing Food Waste

By diverting surplus food from landfills, the Feeding America system could contribute significantly to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Food waste in landfills produces methane, a potent greenhouse gas. The EPA estimates that landfills account for 15% of U.S. methane emissions, with food waste being a major contributor [12]. Additionally, reducing food waste conserves the resources used in food production, including water, land, and energy. This system could play a crucial role in helping cities and businesses meet their sustainability goals.

1) Reduction in methane emissions from landfills
2) Conservation of water, land, and energy resources
3) Contribution to urban sustainability initiatives
4) Potential for carbon credit generation
5) Alignment with circular economy principles

C. Economic Implications For Participating Businesses

Participating in the Feeding America system presents both opportunities and challenges for businesses. On the positive side, businesses can benefit from tax deductions for food donations, potential reductions in waste disposal costs, and enhanced brand reputation. However, there may be initial costs associated with implementing the necessary technology and training staff. Long-term economic benefits could include improved inventory management and reduced overproduction, leading to cost savings.

1) Potential for tax deductions and credits
2) Reduced waste disposal costs
3) Enhanced brand reputation and customer loyalty
4) Initial implementation and training costs
5) Long-term inventory optimization benefits

D. Technological and logistical challenges

Implementing the Feeding America system involves several technological and logistical challenges. Ensuring the accuracy of AI predictions for surplus food availability is crucial and may require continuous refinement. The system must also be robust enough to handle variations in food supply and demand. Integrating with existing inventory systems across diverse businesses could be complex. Additionally, maintaining a fleet of self-driving vehicles and ensuring their reliability in various weather conditions presents significant challenges.

1) AI accuracy and continuous model improvement
2) System scalability and flexibility
3) Integration with diverse business systems
4) Maintenance and reliability of self-driving vehicles
5) Ensuring consistent connectivity for real-time updates

E. Legal And Regulatory Considerations

The Feeding America system must navigate a complex landscape of food safety regulations, data privacy laws, and transportation regulations. Ensuring compliance with food safety standards during collection, transport, and distribution is paramount. The system must also address data privacy concerns, particularly regarding user information and business inventory data. Regulations surrounding autonomous vehicles vary by jurisdiction and are still evolving, which could impact the system's operations in different areas.

1) Compliance with food safety regulations
2) Data privacy and security measures
3) Navigating autonomous vehicle regulations
4) Liability considerations for food quality and safety
5) Adherence to labor laws for participating drivers

Category	Positive Impacts	Challenges
Social	Reduced food insecurity; Improved health outcomes; Enhanced community resilience	Ensuring equitable access; Maintaining user privacy
Environmental	Reduced methane emissions; Resource conservation; Contribution to sustainability goals	Accurately measuring impact; Balancing food safety with waste reduction
Economic	Tax benefits for businesses; Reduced waste disposal costs; Enhanced brand reputation	Initial implementation costs; Ongoing system maintenance
Technological	Improved efficiency in food	AI accuracy and reliability; System

	redistribution; Data-driven decision making	integration complexities
Legal/Regulatory	Potential alignment with sustainability regulations	Compliance with food safety laws; Navigating autonomous vehicle regulations

Table 2: Potential Impacts and Challenges [11, 12]

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Feeding America AI-driven food redistribution system represents a pioneering approach to addressing the dual challenges of food waste and food insecurity in urban communities. By leveraging advanced technologies such as deep learning, IoT, and autonomous vehicles, this system has the potential to significantly reduce food waste, improve food access for vulnerable populations, and offer economic benefits to participating businesses. The projected improvements in distribution efficiency, user engagement, and overall waste reduction demonstrate the system's capacity for substantial positive impact. However, the implementation of such a complex system is not without challenges, including technological hurdles, regulatory considerations, and the need for widespread adoption among businesses and users. Future research should focus on refining the AI algorithms for more accurate surplus food prediction, developing strategies for seamless integration with existing business systems, and conducting long-term studies on the social and health impacts of improved food access. As cities continue to grapple with issues of sustainability and social equity, innovative solutions like the Feeding America system offer a promising path forward, combining technological innovation with social responsibility to create more resilient and equitable urban food systems.

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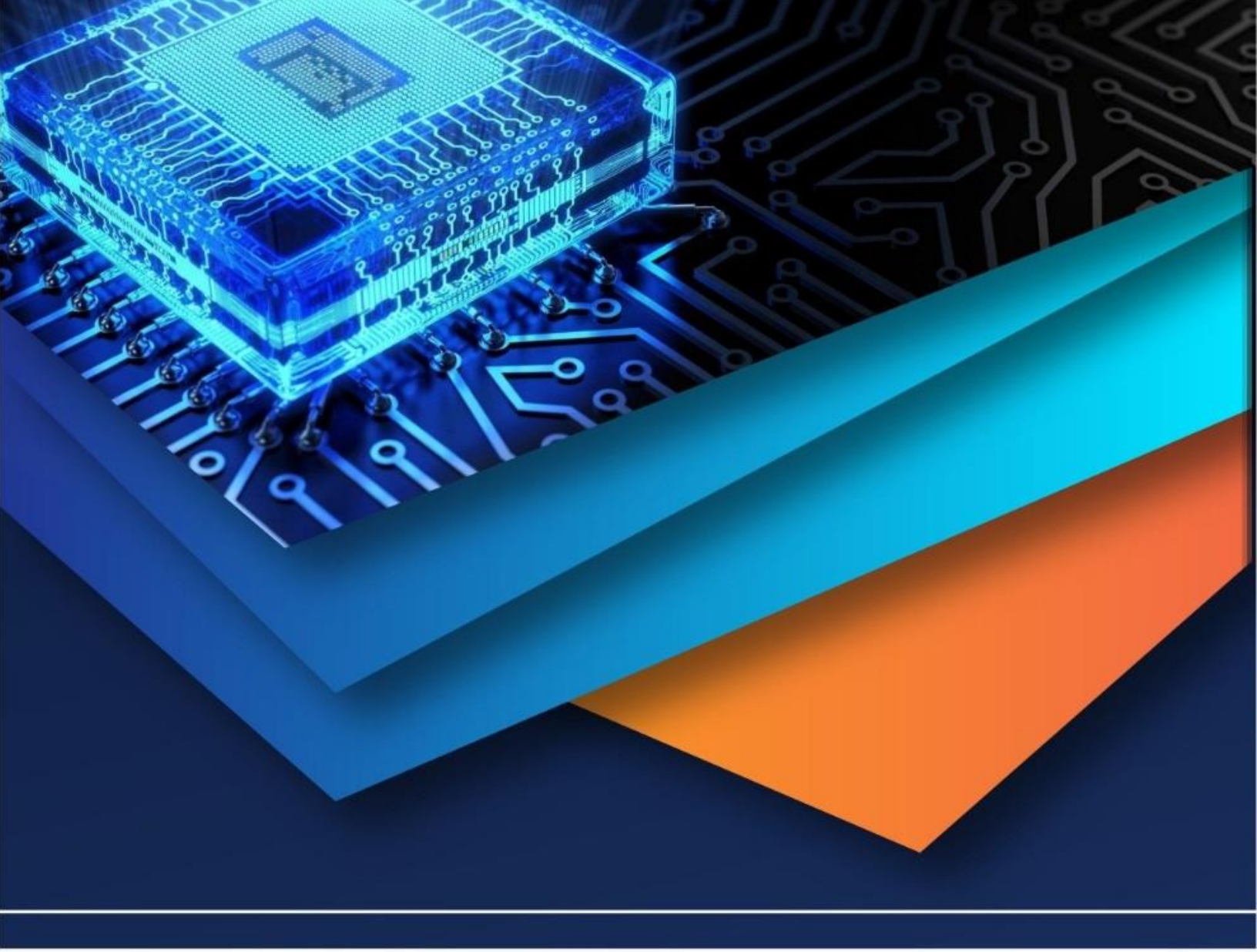

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