



# FOOD TRAILS

## Deliverable 2.1

### CRFS report related to FOOD 2030

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## Executive summary

The present document presents deliverable **D2.1 CRFS report related to FOOD 2030**. As D2.1 is part of a series of deliverables developed in Work Package (WP) 2 aimed at setting up the Living Labs in the partner cities, the deliverable should not be read in isolation. In fact, the work in WP2 is largely centered around the Food Policy Action Canvas (FPAC) – a tool developed for the very purpose of creating meaningful food policy actions in the Living Labs. The FPAC is an evolved version of the City Region Food System (CRFS) assessment developed for the purposes and context of Food Trails. In contrast to the CRFS assessment, the FPAC considers the need for quick but holistic food policy making without expending large amounts of time and resources as such allowing cities to capitalize upon pressing food needs. In doing so, the FPAC guides cities from selecting a food policy intervention area until developing the food policy action in detail. The present deliverable maps the food policy action areas which the cities selected as area of interest for their food policy actions. As such, this deliverable builds upon the work presented in **D2.3 Report of the virtual workshop on codesign of pilots** in which the cities were introduced to co-creation methodologies for developing the FPAC. In turn, this deliverable forms the point of departure for the fully developed FPAC, which contains the detailed envisioned food policy action to be developed in the Living Lab (**D2.4 11 pilot innovative handbooks** due M13).

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# 1. Introduction

The present document is deliverable D2.1 City Region Food Systems (CRFS) Assessment Report as related to the FOOD 2030 framework. It illustrates the food policy priority goals identified as most relevant by Food Trails partner cities for their Living Lab and in relation to the four key priorities of FOOD 2030 (Nutrition, Climate, Circularity, Innovation). The food policy area assessment process has been conducted by Politecnico di Milano in collaboration with the other research partners through the lenses of the Food Policy Action Canvas framework (FPAC), already introduced in deliverable D2.3 and core output of WP2. The FPAC is a conceptual and practical instrument for urban policy makers to identify food issues-related policy priorities and guide their policy action in a step-by-step process. The FPAC builds upon existing policy and research frameworks – as described in the Background chapter of the present document – with the final aim of simplifying the assessment process for cities to set food policy priority goals and develop intervention policies with high transformative and innovation potential, while assessing and leveraging the city region food system dynamics and learning needs, as identified under the work of “Reviewing and mapping of existing good practices” of the WP1 of the project.

Consistently with a modular and participatory approach, the FPAC is firstly used to support the Food Trails partner cities in defining the food policy priority goals of major relevance in relation to FOOD 2030 priorities, through a collaborative and mutual learning process with research partners, as described in the Methodology chapter. The food policy priority goals of the eleven partner cities are described in the Results chapter. The Conclusion chapter summarizes the key learnings of this primary phase and depicts the further steps in the application of the FPAC as a policy decision-making tool, leading to next deliverables D2.2 and D2.4.

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## 2. Background

This chapter describes the main existing policy and research frameworks adopted at city level as key starting reference points to build the Food Policy Action Canvas (FPAC). The FPAC is a conceptual and practical instrument for urban food policymaking and output of Food Trails project. The FPAC has been designed as a tool to guide cities through a step-by-step and iterative process to:

- Firstly, identify the key policy priority goals of partner cities would like to focus on in their Living Lab based on a preliminary diagnosis of the needs of their urban food system and in relation with European goals
- Secondly, within those broad food policy priority goals develop and implement specific food policy actions with a more detailed value proposition, targeting specific groups of beneficiaries, mobilizing adequate resources and engaging relevant groups of stakeholders to perform activities.

### FOOD 2030

The FOOD 2030 is a policy framework adopted by the European Commission in response to the recent international policy developments including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the commitments of the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21). The FOOD 2030 framework builds upon four key food and nutrition security priorities:

- **Nutrition:** tackling malnutrition and obesity; personalizing nutrition including for healthy aging; sourcing and developing new protein alternatives to foster plant-based diets; improving food authenticity, traceability and safety systems; fostering consumption of forgotten crops for nutrition and resilience; supporting healthier and more sustainable diets
- **Climate:** fostering climate smart food systems that adapt to climate change, conserve natural resources and help reduce greenhouse gases into the atmosphere; boosting diversity healthy eco-systems and soils; moving to environmentally friendly sustainable agriculture and aquaculture
- **Circularity:** achieving zero food waste; using unavoidable biomass and waste as a resource; reducing water and energy use by more efficient industrial processes; fostering more tailored and local food on demand; moving to sustainable and biodegradable food packaging and reducing plastics in food
- **Innovation:** boosting innovation and investment, while empowering communities and promoting the responsible development of urban, rural and coastal economies; creating job opportunities and improving labor conditions; fostering fair trade and pricing, inclusiveness and sustainability.

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## Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the globally shared objectives to end extreme poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the planet by 2030, included in the Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015 by the Member States of the United Nations. The Agenda contains 17 priority goals and 169 actionable and measurable targets which require the joint intervention of national governments, local public institutions and private actors to be achieved. The 17 SDGS are listed below.

- SDG 1: No poverty
- SDG 2: Zero hunger
- SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- SDG 4: Quality education
- SDG 5: Gender equality
- SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy
- SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth
- SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
- SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production
- SDG 13: Climate action
- SDG 14: Life below water
- SDG 15: Life on land
- SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

The priority goals and targets of the Agenda highlight the relevance of shifting to more sustainable and inclusive agri-food system for the global sustainable development.

## Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Monitoring Framework

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact is an international agreement of city Mayors, launched in 2015 and signed by more than 200 cities worldwide. It relies on a Framework for Action listing 37 recommended policy actions, clustered in 6 categories. For each recommended action there are specific indicators to monitor progresses in implementing the Pact.

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The six categories are the following:

- **Governance:** ensuring an enabling environment for effective action in cities, through collaboration across city agencies and departments, urban stakeholder participation, supporting local and grassroots initiatives, developing or revising urban food policies and plans and developing a disaster risk reduction strategy.
- **Sustainable Diets and Nutrition:** promoting sustainable diets, better consumptions and nutrition through sustainable dietary guidelines for urban environment and public facilities, education and communication programs targeting schools, markets and media, ensuring access for all to safe drinking water in urban and peri-urban areas.
- **Social and Economic Equity:** proving access to healthy food for all citizens through financial support, food distribution and food banks, encouraging and supporting social and solidarity activities, promoting networks and supporting grassroots activities, fostering participatory education, training and research.
- **Food Production:** promoting sustainable food production, reinforcing rural-urban linkages through supporting food producers in and around cities, developing short food supply chains, improving waste and water management and reuse in agriculture.
- **Food Supply and Distribution:** ensuring a sustainable, safe, fair, continuous and efficient supply and distribution of food into and within cities through developing short food supply chains based on more solid urban, peri-urban and rural areas linkages, green public procurement, municipal public markets.
- **Food Waste:** preventing and managing surplus food to reduce food waste, adopting a circular economy approach through awareness campaigns on food loss and waste, recovering and redistributing surplus food for human consumption, reusing and recycling surplus food and food scraps for other uses.

## City Region Food System Assessment

The City Region Food System (CRFS) assessment is a theoretical and analytical tool developed by RUAF and FAO to understand and improve the city region food system dynamics. Specifically, the CRFS assessment aims to:

- Create an understanding of the city region context and of the city region food system dynamics including (qualitative and quantitative) data on different aspects of the CRFS;
- Create awareness and understanding of the needs and options for food system transformation and change and a (preliminary) vision for the local CRFS;

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- Identify and assess stakeholder roles and food governance/policy mechanisms.

The final goal of the CRFS assessment is to advance the CRFS policy design or strategy planning (FAO, 2021). To do so, the CRFS assessment builds upon 9 overarching objectives, 29 desired outcomes, 29 impact areas and 210 indicators (RUAF & FAO, 2016) as such building upon and extending the SDGs, the MUFPP, the FOOD 2030 policy priorities and other food system approaches such as bioregions and foodsheds, alternative food networks, short food supply chains and rural-urban linkages (Blay-Palmer et al., 2018). The CRFS arguably provides the most comprehensive framework to develop food policies to-date.

### Limitations of the CRFS assessment

Despite the comprehensiveness, the CRFS assessment does not come without limitations. Identified limitations include data availability, engaging stakeholders in the assessment process and the expertise needed to perform the assessment (Blay-Palmer et al., 2018). In fact, in developing the CRFS assessment, each pilot city relied upon external support and required training of local teams. Therefore, the assessment process requires adequate time to be performed and the access to information, data and competences – not universally available to cities. In fact, resources and time are often limitedly available for cities as local authorities compete for attention, personnel, and financial resources with a wide array of different issues to tackle affecting the urban system (Treutwein & Langen, 2021). Hence, limitations might arise in distinguishing between the scope for municipal action in tackling certain problems and national and European field of competence (Treutwein & Langen, 2021).

Moreover, the time consuming research phase needed to create a comprehensive understanding of the city region food system likely results in long lead times for implementing food policy actions. In a municipal context, where elections affect food policy actions, such long lead times may result in reports about the city region food system needs gathering dust on municipal bookshelves after the next election rather than in implemented food policy actions before the next election.

Therefore, based on the above-mentioned limitations an alternative approach to the CRFS assessment process is proposed and tested in task 2.1 to diagnose needs and guide cities through the development of their food policy action(s).

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## The Food Policy Action Canvas: a decision-making instrument for urban policy makers

The Food Policy Action Canvas (FPAC), developed by Politecnico di Milano in close collaboration with the other project partners, serves to guide cities in selecting food policy priority goals in relation to FOOD 2030 priorities and European directions, while simplifying the whole assessment process related to the CRFS assessment. The FPAC has the advantage of easily providing cities with an immediate and holistic overview of the key building elements for developing food policy actions and assessing their feasibility and potential of transformative impact.

Relying on existing research and policy frameworks illustrated in the previous paragraphs, the FPAC is a conceptual and practical instrument aimed at supporting urban policy makers to translate most relevant food-issue related policy areas in detailed and concrete policy actions, contributing to achieving FOOD 2030 priorities. The FPAC is composed of two major components which reinforce each other and are developed in an iterative manner.

The first component relates to defining the food policy priority goals of most relevance for the City Region Food System and as contributions towards achieving the FOOD 2030 priorities. The definition of the food policy priority goals is guided by the policy priorities and categories set by the frameworks FOOD 2030, Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as previously described. The FPAC underlines the linkages between those approaches, integrating them in a unique and harmonized assessment framework. Defining the policy priority goals is the task of the present deliverable D2.1 and results for each city are provided in chapter 4.

The second component of the FPAC is aimed at developing the food policy action and consists of nine key elements, deeply intertwined with each other in a synergic mode. In particular, the *value proposition* translates the food policy priority goals of the first component into practical goals to be achieved through the development of the food policy action. Starting from the value proposition, the other key building elements of the FPAC will be assessed and defined: key beneficiaries to address, type of relationship and channels to engage them, activities to be performed, relevant stakeholders and resources to mobilize. Potential and actual drivers and barriers will be considered to assess the risk and feasibility of the planned food policy actions. This phase will be core part of setting-up urban Living Labs and will lead to 11 pilot innovative handbooks, as object of deliverable D2.4. Figure 1 illustrates the nine key elements of the second component of the FPAC.

<b>Key stakeholders</b> Who are the key stakeholders (in terms of interest/power) taking part to the food policy action?  Which is the supply chain stage most affected by that action?	<b>Key activities</b> What activities are needed to develop, implement and carry on the food policy action?	<b>Value proposition</b>  What is the reason to undertake the food policy action?  Which goal / need does it address?	<b>Beneficiaries' relationship</b> How are beneficiaries involved / engaged in the process?	<b>Beneficiaries</b>  Who are the key beneficiaries targeted by the food policy action?
	<b>Key resources</b> What are the key resources needed? Is there a food policy organization in place or about to be established?		<b>Channels</b> What is the scope of the action? Where does it take place? By which means does it reach beneficiaries?	
<b>Main barriers</b>  What are the key hurdles to face and overcome in order to succeed?			<b>Main drivers</b>  What are the key factors driving the development and implementation?	

**Figure 1** – Second component of the Food Policy Action Canvas (FPAC)

The development of the two FPAC components takes place in a synergistic and iterative manner as presented in Figure 2 below. Through the guidance of the FPAC and leveraging co-creation methodologies, as described in deliverable D2.3, cities will define the specific objectives to develop both components of the FPAC.

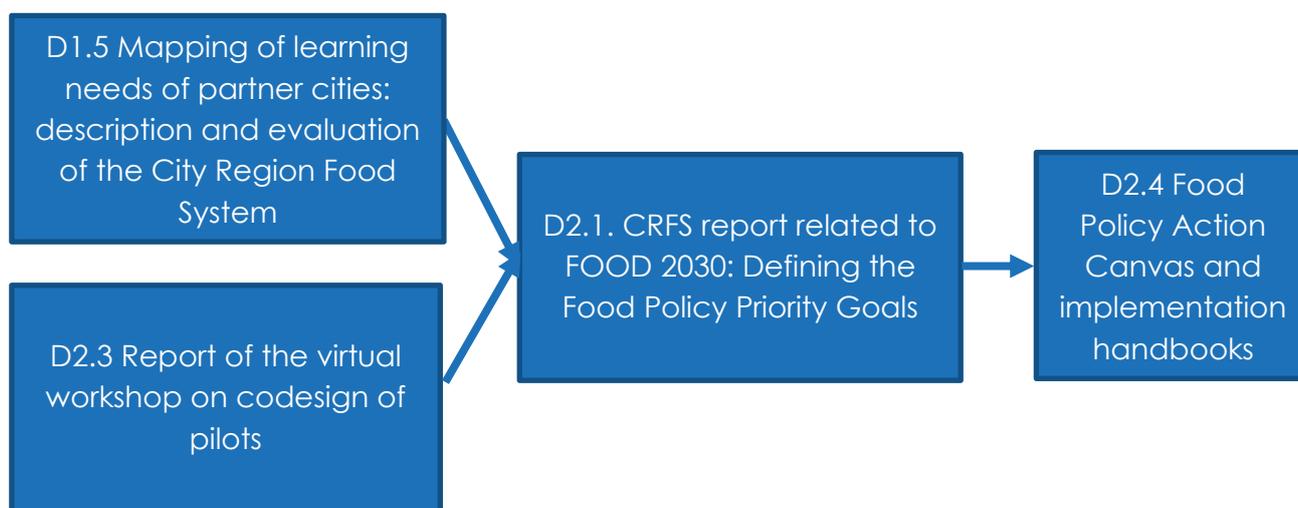


**Figure 2** – The two components of the Policy Action Canvas (FPAC)

### 3. Methodology

To identify relevant food policy priority goals for improving the CRFS, the partner cities were guided through the FPAC through a series of (plenary and 1-1) workshops. The workshops took the work carried out under *Task 1.5 – Mapping of learning needs and successful practices in partner cities* as a starting point to describe and evaluate the current CRFS. During the workshops, the cities were encouraged to use co-creation methods to further develop the FPAC (see also deliverable 2.4).

The outcomes of this deliverable serve as input for completing the FPAC and the implementation handbooks which will be presented in the deliverable D2.4. Moreover, the work carried out in this deliverable aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of how the FPAC can be applied in practice and to identify potential improvements to the tool and the process for it to become a replicable tool also outside of the Food Trails project. Figure 3 positions the work carried out in the current deliverable. The next sections describe each of the workshops in more detail.



**Figure 3.** Positioning of D2.1 CRFS report related to FOOD 2030

The development of the FPAC is planned to accompany the set-up of the living labs and will be useful for monitoring their execution. Updated data on the sections of the living labs FPAC for the partner cities will be included in the **deliverable D2.4 11 pilot implementative handbooks**, foreseen at M13.

## Overview of the workshops

In total, each city participated in four different workshops for the development of the FPAC and particularly for the development of the food policy priority goals. Each of the workshops aimed at creating a holistic overview to ensure that defined food policy priority goals:

- Tackle relevant food policy needs in accordance with the FOOD 2030 policy priorities
- Are realistic, i.e. the municipality can make an impact
- Do not collide with the role of the city (the role of the city may differ from country to country)

The following tables provide further details on each of the workshops with the cities.

<b>Workshop 1</b>	<b>Introduction to the FPAC</b>
<b>Date</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> of April, 2021
<b>Duration</b>	1.5 hours
<b>Participants</b>	All cities and research partners
<b>Content</b>	The workshop aimed at introducing the FPAC to the cities and the (research) partners of the project who are involved in WP2. All components of the FPAC were explained in detail and three practical examples were given to illustrate how the FPAC could be used (based on FoodSavers in Ghent, Belgium, the Giocampus project in Parma, Italy and from food waste to healthy off-season food in Riga, Estonia).

<b>Workshop 2</b>	<b>Initial work with the FPAC and introduction to co-creation strategies</b>
<b>Date</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> of June, 2021
<b>Duration</b>	1 hour
<b>Participants</b>	All cities and research partners
<b>Content</b>	The cities were divided in smaller groups for a series of interactive workshops aimed at identifying the current state of the FPAC and determining next steps in the development of the FPAC. To do so, the cities actively participated to build upon the findings of Task 1.5 and to develop a preliminary FPAC on an online whiteboard called Miro. Next steps for the

	FPAC development were identified and co-creation methods were shared with the cities to further develop the FPAC. A detailed description of the workshop can be found in deliverable 2.3.1.
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<b>Workshop 3</b>	<b>Organizing individual work by the cities on the FPAC</b>
<b>Date</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> of July, 2021
<b>Duration</b>	1 hour
<b>Participants</b>	All cities and research partners
<b>Content</b>	A recap was given of the work performed in the previous workshop and cities were given the opportunity to ask questions on the FPAC, the co-creation methods and the process. Following this, the cities were matched with research partners and given the task to further develop the FPAC over the summer with a focus on the food policy priority goal.

<b>Workshop 4</b>	<b>1-1 documentation and evaluation of Food Policy Priority Goals and progress on the FPAC</b>
<b>Date</b>	Beginning of September
<b>Duration</b>	1 hour
<b>Participants</b>	All cities and research partners
<b>Content</b>	The progress of the cities with regards to the food policy priority goal is shared and documented in line with FOOD 2030 objectives through 1-1 meetings with the individual cities. A standardized template was used to fill out the food policy priority goals of the cities as well as the process how they arrived at these food policy priority goals. The meetings also serve to guide the cities in further developing the (value proposition of the) FPAC.

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## 4. Mapping food policy priority goals for the Living Labs of partner cities

Based on the key learnings from task 1.5 and through workshops and one-to-one learning exchanges involving partner cities and research partners within task 2.1, cities identified food policy priority goals of major relevance. This assessment activity is part of an ongoing process and represents a further step towards the definition of the ultimate objectives and value proposition of cities' Living Labs.

In this chapter we describe the food policy priority goals that cities have assessed as focus of their Living Lab and the overall assessment process. In certain cases, co-creation methodologies were applied. The identified food policy priority goals can be mapped in relation to the key priorities of FOOD 2030: Nutrition, Circularity, Climate, Innovation, providing us with an overall indication of the key macro-areas that cities consider of high transformative potential.

This information is of particular interest also concerning the work of Cross-cutting Managers in the support of cities for the implementation of actions. As explained in Figure 2, the definition of the food policy priority goals is an iterative process and is influenced by the further development of the food policy actions. Hence, the presented food policy priority goals are susceptible to change.

The present chapter illustrates results collected from nine partner cities, which have identified their priority food policy area/s as focus of their Living Lab.

A few missing cities are still in the preliminary stage of the innovation process and need to go through additional steps to identify relevant needs and define priority food policy areas. For those cities the key learnings collected in the deliverable D1.5 are taken as reference.

Cities are moving at different pace in the innovation process due to different factors: timing of political elections, presence of a food policy council and food policy strategy, availability of data, resources, and infrastructure.

Finally, this deliverable is meant to be a "living document", that will be further integrated to have a complete overview of the focus policy areas of the eleven cities' Living Labs.

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## Warsaw

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

Warsaw recently performed a general diagnosis of its urban food system to map the most urgent needs. Food waste reduction has emerged as food policy priority goal priority to be tackled in the Living Lab.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Food loss and waste reduction falls within FOOD 2030 “Circularity” category.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

The preliminary assessment of the urban food system was conducted by the Centre for Public Communication of Warsaw municipality in collaboration with Warsaw University of Life Science. The assessment aimed to identify the most urgent needs, analyze food accessibility in the city and inhabitants' food consumption habits. Based on this preliminary study, Warsaw initiated several participatory sessions (in November and December of 2020) involving citizens and different actors of the urban food system. Food waste was identified as a key food policy priority goal to focus food policy efforts. In the assessment process several factors were considered: the willingness to tackle the issue by different stakeholders; the level of intervention for the local municipality (in terms of area of competence) and the possibility of joint effort among different municipal departments (particularly the Economic Development and the International Cooperation Offices); the innovative and transformative potential of the area; the accessibility to more in-depth data on urban food waste through partnerships with experts and researchers. As next steps, Warsaw aims to identify three priorities within this macro topic to define the value proposition of the FPAC.

Participatory workshops will be organized to identify and map the main stakeholder groups who contribute to the generation of surplus food and food waste and the behaviors which need to be changed. Potential stakeholders include vegetable stands in the food markets and final consumers particularly the younger generation.

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## Groningen

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

The municipality of Groningen has identified as food policy priority goal the accessibility to healthy and sustainable food for all citizens, particularly for most vulnerable people.

To achieve this goal, the Living Lab is meant to be an accelerator for ongoing and successful pilot actions, scaling up activities, leveraging existing resources and networks and building new connections. Particularly two pilot initiatives occurring in *Toentje* and *Tuinindestad* have been identified. *Tuinindestad* is a community center in Groningen renting space for vans and camping and promoting community social activities. *Toentje* is a community garden which supplies fresh produce to the Groningen food bank, which has been running since 2004 and serves 850 families. Regional farmers have been involved in the initiative to up-scale production and food supply. A social restaurant has been opened. *Toentje* employs vulnerable people suffering with economic or mental issues as volunteers and involves experts as managers of the facilities. The municipality has provided the location and supports the project through financial contribution.

As objective of the Living Lab, Groningen will extend and scale-up those best practices by extending and reinforcing the network of stakeholders involved. The Living Lab will foster education and awareness-raising activities on healthy and sustainable food and food accessibility and affordability for all citizens.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

The food policy priority goal of ensuring access to healthy and sustainable food for all citizens falls within the "Nutrition" category of FOOD 2030 framework.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

A participatory workshop was held in June 2021 involving the European Project Manager, representatives of Food Policy and International Affairs of Groningen municipality; researchers of Wageningen University; the founders of the two pilot initiatives; policy and food innovation advisors. During the workshop, participants discussed about the main objectives and food policy priority goals of the Living Lab by using MIRO boards. A preliminary mapping of relevant stakeholders to be

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engaged in the process was performed, which includes residents, schools and childcare, farmers, food producers, supermarkets, food banks, civil-society organizations, policy makers and city management. As a next step, a second participatory workshop is planned for end of September 2021 involving the municipality of Groningen, Wageningen University and the founders of the pilot initiatives to proceed with the definition of the focus activities and stakeholders to involve in the Living Lab.

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## Funchal

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

The city of Funchal has been mapping most relevant food policy priority goals in its urban food system with the ultimate goal of developing a food policy strategy. In this direction the promotion of sustainable and healthy diets through educational and awareness raising initiatives particularly targeting schools is considered as one of key food policy priority goals and possible focus of the Living Lab.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Funchal targets Nutrition as key food policy priority goal in the path towards developing a food policy strategy.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

The city is at the early stage of the food policy priority goal definition process. The municipality is planning a participatory event during the city Food Week in the upcoming October. During that event, a general assessment of urban food system dynamics and most relevant needs will be performed through stakeholder engagement in participatory events using co-creation methods. During that week the municipality will launch awareness-raising and educational campaigns for schools on healthy and sustainable diets based on locally sourced vegetables and fruit.

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## Thessaloniki

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

The city of Thessaloniki has been working on the development of an overall food policy and food policy strategy through the establishment of a food council and the engagement of multiple stakeholders.

Particularly, the city has identified two food policy priority goals of major relevance:

- climate and circularity
- food education through urban gardens

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Thessaloniki targets Circularity, Climate and Nutrition as food policy priority goals in the path towards developing a food policy strategy.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

Thessaloniki signed the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact in 2015. This gave rise to an increase in awareness of the centrality of food for the urban system. A working team involving internal and external members has been established to coordinate existing resources and activities (such as the food festival organized by the Department of Tourism and the urban gardens launched under the Department of Urban Greening) towards the establishment of a food policy council and a food policy strategy. The Department of Operational planning and Development Programs is driving this process, involving other offices: the Department of Tourism, the Department of Urban Greening, the Department of Public Health, and the department in charge of Social Affairs. Other stakeholders have been involved in the process: researchers from local universities, the president of the central market, the association of farmers' markets in the Central Macedonian Region. The city is planning the following actions towards the development of the Living Lab:

- Recruiting a new employee with expertise in food policy to develop and run the Living Lab;
- Plan actions for the establishment of the Food council
- Plan actions to launch educational activities for schools leveraging urban gardening, also looking at best practices in the Food Trails city network.

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## Grenoble

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

Grenoble has been working on food-related topics for a long time. After the war period the priority relied on food production and availability. In this direction a national food marketplace and a public slaughterhouse were established and are still active. Since then, interests have progressively changed, and food has increasingly become a political matter. Stronger attention is paid on the effects of climate change on urban food systems. During Covid-19 pandemic a strong concern has arisen on food availability and resilience of food value chains, impacting food availability and accessibility in urban areas.

Considering those challenges, the administrative structure of Grenoble metropolitan area has been recently established with the aim of promoting common policies for the 49 cities belonging to the metropolitan area of Grenoble with an integrated and inclusive approach. The final goal is to build a unique innovation and policy framework for the developing of common food policies which valorize the available resources of the metropolitan areas to tackle common and urgent problems.

Within this common framework different topics have been identified as relevant on cities' political agenda: adaptation of agriculture and food production to climate change and environmental impact of agriculture activities in suburban and rural areas; food availability and quality in school canteens and for most vulnerable people in urban areas; development of the city innovation ecosystem.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Different FOOD 2030 categories are targeted:

- Innovation: to develop a common food policy framework to be adopted by all Majors of the cities belonging to Grenoble Metropolitan Area through a participatory and inclusive approach. A common framework can serve to set common strategic goals and promote food policy actions targeting the other Food3030 priorities with an integrated approach. Parallel working groups will be

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organized particularly focused on Nutrition and Climate Change and involving different stakeholder groups.

- Nutrition: this priority implies two major intervention sub-areas:
  - o to ensure food accessibility and availability in schools canteens and for most vulnerable people in urban areas by reinforcing connections between urban and rural areas and developing short food supply chains
  - o to improve food quality in school canteens (also moving from meat-based to plant-based diets) and of food aid to most deprived urban populations (higher quality and variety of food served to people in need through food aid initiatives)
- Climate Change: this priority includes two major intervention sub-areas:
  - o to adapt agriculture and food production to climate change in sub-urban and rural areas to make urban food system more resilient
  - o to foster urban agriculture and alternative and more sustainable agricultural techniques and approaches which optimize land use (for instance vertical agriculture)
  - o to achieve a carbon neutrality food system

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

Within Grenoble Metropolitan Area, the department of Agriculture, Forest, Mountain and Biodiversity coordinates the decisions and activities regarding food issues, collaborating closely with other three departments: Economics, Waste Management and Social Cohesion. Grenoble has already built connections with several stakeholders, including the Chamber of Agriculture presenting farmers in rural areas. The next step is the development of a roadmap to plan activities and engage stakeholders to launch the Living Lab in autumn. The different departments mentioned above will be involved, and experts will be appointed to fill knowledge gaps, support and guide the discussion with the multiple stakeholders participating to the Living Lab.

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## Copenhagen

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

Copenhagen targets Climate as food policy priority goal of its Food Policy. By engaging citizens and other stakeholders, the city aims at reducing the carbon footprint of the urban food system by developing shorter and more sustainable food supply chains and contributing to a green shift of the agricultural system.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Climate Change is the targeted priority by Copenhagen. To achieve this goal Copenhagen will focus on:

- reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by shortening distances among producers and consumers
- foster more sustainable food value chains and agricultural practices
- promote environmentally friendly food for healthier and more sustainable diets.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

Since 2001 Copenhagen municipality has been working on food-related issues. Up till 2019 the main goal has been focused on organic food in public kitchens, which accounts for 84% of the food served in public canteens. Building upon this result, Copenhagen has identified as key priority area the development of shorter supply chains and stronger collaborations between the different stakeholders of the urban food system. Within the municipality two departments coordinate food policy development:

- the Department of the Head Mayor is responsible for the development of the food strategy and the implementation of climate and organic policy
- The Procurement office within the Children and Youth department is responsible for tenders and technical procurement procedures.

Other municipal departments are involved too:

- Economic department (head mayors department)
- Children and youth department
- Elderly department
- Social department

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- Culture and leisure department
  - Environment and technical department

Copenhagen municipality has engaged other relevant stakeholder groups contributing to the development of the urban food system:

- External Consultant (eg. Meyers Madhus)
- Other Danish municipalities, who adopted the 'Madfællesskabet' - a cooperation agreement and shared commitment between different Danish municipalities towards more sustainable food supply chains and urban food systems
- Roskilde University
- Farmers organizations
- Food start-ups
- Non-profit organizations

Copenhagen foresees as next steps:

- to conduct Interviews with the employees of the different departments working on the food-policy development in the end of September / beginning of October. The interviews will be conducted with the support of Roskilde University.
- to further involve citizens, organizations, and the other stakeholders in the innovation process by applying participatory and co-cocreation methodologies.

How to successfully engage the different stakeholder groups will be a key part of the process.

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## Milan

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

Since 2015 Milan Municipality has developed the Food Policy of the city upon key strategic objectives, through the engagement and partnership with local stakeholders. Within the urban food system Milan has identified school canteens as key strategic channel to promote healthier and more sustainable diets, particularly targeting children and the key actors of the school network.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Milan targets Climate and Nutrition as priority goals and as core focus of the Living Lab, leveraging the school canteens system.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

Milan, through the in-house Municipal Agency for School Canteens “Milano Ristorazione” (MiRi), manages the school canteen system.

Milano Ristorazione represents one of the main public stakeholders able to contribute to the implementation of the Food Policy. Through multiple actions, Milano Ristorazione is becoming a place to test and scale-up good practices.

Over the last 5 years in tight collaboration with the Milan Municipality, MiRI worked to increasingly improve the sustainability of the school canteen service, by developing new menus increasingly oriented towards a better balance between health, quality and sustainability.

The Milan Food Policy Office, part of the Mayor's department, promotes and coordinates activities and actors engaged in the food policy. Other three departments are involved:

- Education Department
- Social Affairs Department
- Environmental Department

Other key stakeholders have been engaged:

- Municipal Agency for School Canteens (CEO Office, Procurement Dpt, Operations Dpt, R&D Dpt, Food Safety Dpt)
- Milan branch of the
- Regional Health Authority (ATS)

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- Cariplo Foundation
  - Other municipal agencies
  - (AMSA, AMAT, SogeMi)

The Milan Municipality foresees as next steps:

- to identify most relevant areas of impact in the School Canteens System through workshops involving the representatives of the Municipality and Milano Ristorazione.
- to engage local stakeholders and shareholders in participatory workshops.

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## Birmingham

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

Birmingham has identified access to healthy, sustainable and affordable food (in East Birmingham, which is an area of regeneration) as a food policy priority goal to be tackled. More specifically, Birmingham aims to target the following challenges:

- It is a challenge to access healthier, sustainable and affordable food independent of where you live in Birmingham. However, the lowest income communities are most impacted.
- 1 in 3 young people leave school overweight or obese.
- More people are ordering food in or are eating out of home. These people asked the city to make healthier and sustainable food a choice.
- There is a thriving entrepreneurial community, but the majority of food businesses that have opened or are opening offer foods that are high in fat, sugar and salt.
- There is growing community committed to supporting a healthier, sustainable food system but they need support to develop and implement their ideas.
- 1-5 parents skip meals so kids can eat
- 83.763 kids are living below the poverty line despite more parents are working
- 50% of the population is diverse and are rarely engaged in consultation and policy making

To address these challenges, Birmingham would like to create opportunities for farmers in the region to supply directly to citizens, businesses and the public sector. Furthermore, they would like to encourage/incentivize food micro-businesses and high streets in (East) Birmingham to sell healthier and sustainable food through offering business support, training and routes to the market. Also, the city would like to offer local growers the opportunity to utilize buildings (e.g. car parks) and safe brownfield lands and other developments while offering them a 'route to the market' or opportunities to distribute their produce for free by establishing dialogue with potential buyers (e.g. restaurants, schools and hospitals). Another food policy action could be related to refine support and offer funding, training and resources and opportunities (e.g. food markets) to young people with healthier, sustainable food business ideas so that they can refine and develop their ideas and bring their ideas to the market. Finally, the city can publish case studies of healthier sustainable food businesses to inspire citizens.

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b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Birmingham targets Nutrition as food policy priority goal and as a core focus for the various activities carried out in the Living Lab.

c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

The city of Birmingham collected data, set up food focus group and distributed surveys to identify food policy priority goals.

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## Bergamo

### a) Food policy priority goal(s) targeted by the Living Lab

Bergamo has identified healthy and sustainable diets and sustainable production and distribution as key priority goals of the city's food system. To address those objectives the city will focus on building short food supply chains and supplying locally sourced and healthy products to school canteens.

### b) Relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

Bergamo targets Nutrition as food policy priority goal and as a core focus for the activities carried out in the Living Lab.

### c) Food policy priority goals process and co-creation methods

An overall assessment of the Bergamo food system is underway. Particularly, the city is facing challenges related to healthy and sustainable diets and sustainable production and distribution which emerged as key priorities from previous territorial assessment and the food policy H2020 project BigPicnic. The Mayor's staff office is coordinating the process with the collaboration of the Department of Parks & Recreation (Bergamo Botanical Garden). Other stakeholders have been involved in the process:

- food-education project experts
- local non-profit associations (community associations, neighbourhood associations, local allotment association, local associations for food recovery and redistribution)

As next step for the launch of the Living Lab, Bergamo will work on identifying most relevant needs and mapping key target stakeholder groups related to the selected food policy area through participatory workshops and informal meetings in September/October.

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## 5. Discussion and conclusions

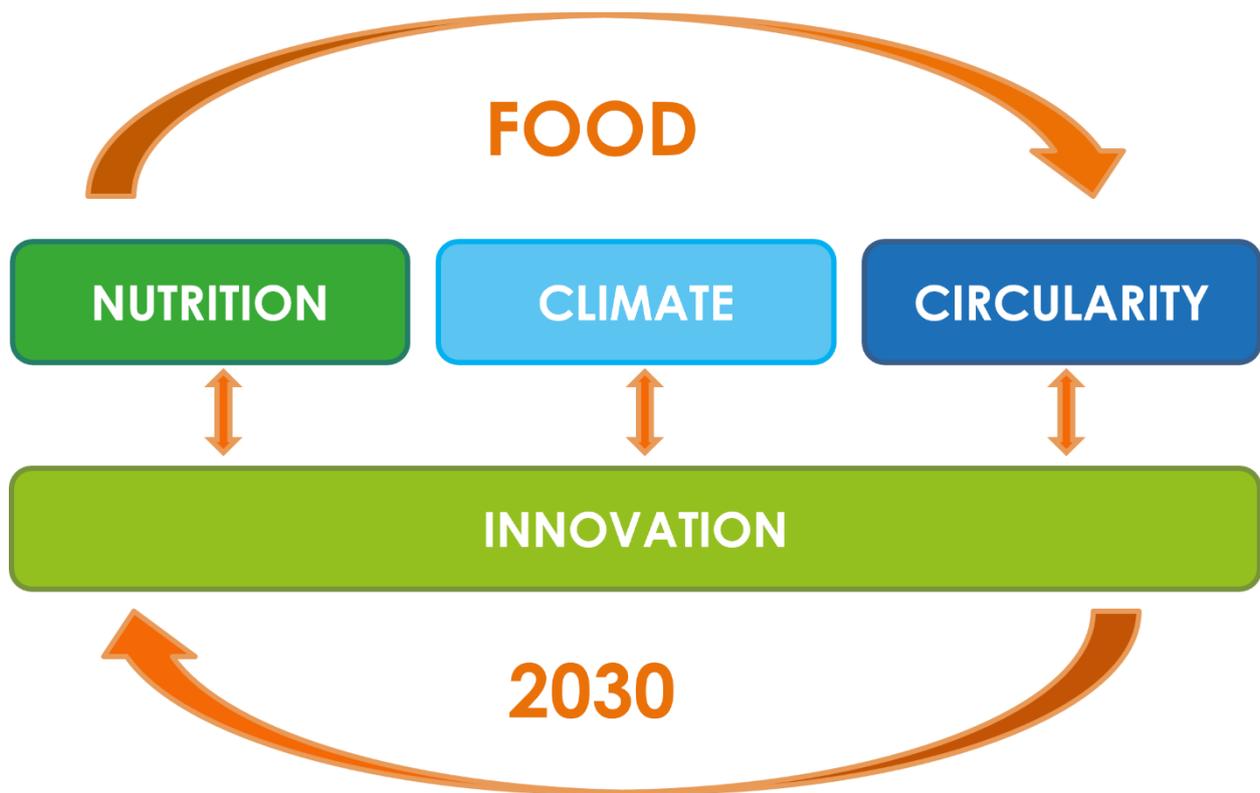
The current deliverable provides an overview of the food policy priority goals cities are willing to focus on for the development of their Living Lab, starting from the preliminary diagnosis of the key learning needs and expectations of each city described in the deliverable D1.5.

To provide such an overview, a different interpretation of the FOOD 2030 framework is proposed, as shown in Figure 4. Innovation is considered not a priority per se, but rather the process through which the other three FOOD 2030 priorities (Nutrition, Climate, Circularity) are achieved. The innovation process implies multiple steps, the engagement of different stakeholders and the access to multidisciplinary competences, the setting-up of organizational and administrative structures within the municipality of a city and the allocation of adequate resources, through a participatory approach. The goal is the development of an overall city's Food Policy and Food Policy strategy with clear strategic goals and food policy actions for each relevant food policy priority goal.

At the same time, innovation can be driven by the opportunities of change and development that can emerge in the various policy areas. In Figure 4 this connection is depicted by the bidirectional row linking Innovation to the other FOOD 2030 priorities.

The Food Policy Action Canvas is designed to support and guide cities in this innovation process. The Living Lab is the co-creation method adopted to engage relevant stakeholders and implement this process.

Ten out of the eleven partner cities have been going through an innovative process but moving at different pace, driven by several factors: for instance, timing of political elections, presence of a food policy council and food policy strategy, availability of resources and infrastructure allocated to food policy issues, accessibility to in-depth data and competences regarding the different policy areas. They are positioned at different phases along this process but share the same goal of developing or reinforcing the Food Policy and Food Policy Strategy for their own urban / metropolitan area. A few cities are still in the preliminary stage of identifying most relevant needs, while most of the partner cities have identified the focus policy area/s for the Living Lab.



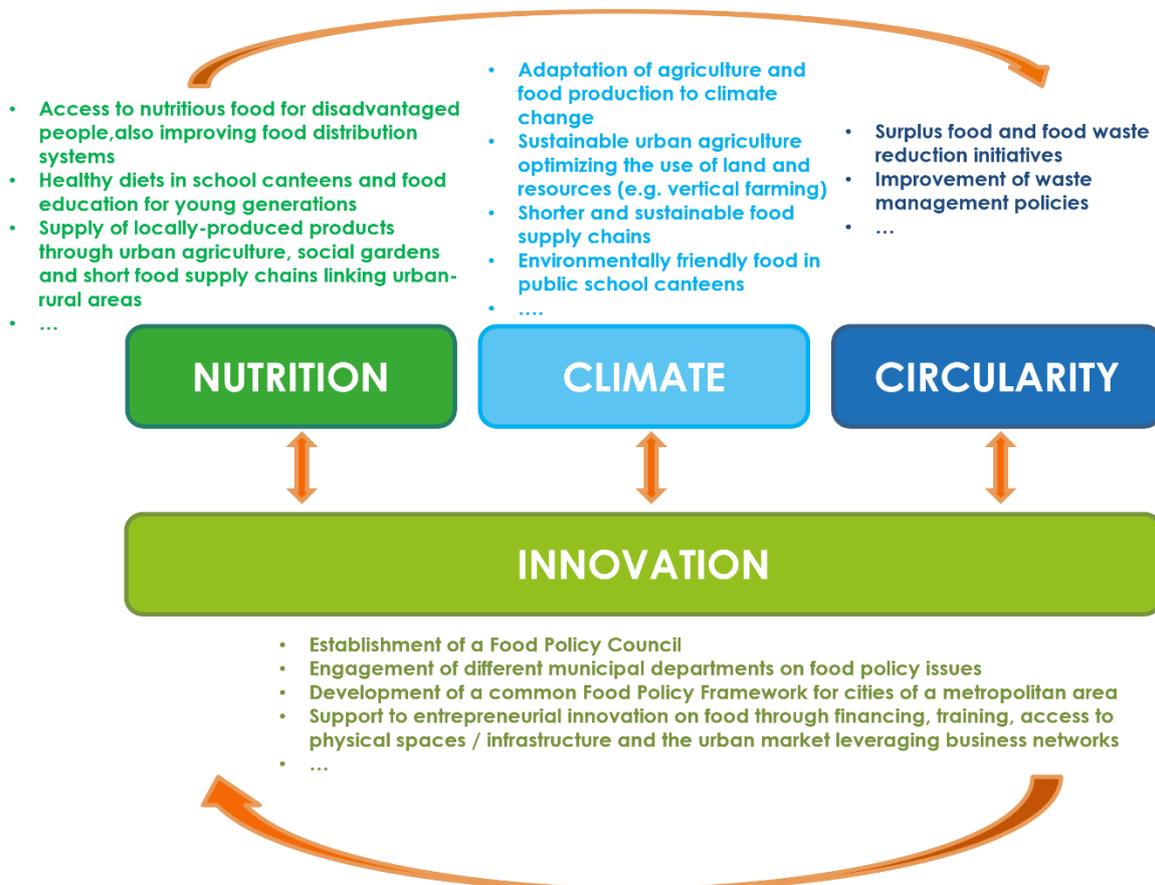
**Figure 4.** Alternative interpretation of FOOD 2030 framework with its four priorities proposed by Politecnico di Milano.

Considering the other FOOD 2030 clusters, Nutrition and Climate emerge as food policy priority goals for partner cities. Nutrition is deeply linked to Climate as well as Circularity, while Innovation is the driving process for the achievement of all the other priorities.

- Nutrition encompasses two main intervention areas:
  - o ensure food availability and access to healthy and nutritious food through supplying locally produced products through short food supply chains linking urban and rural areas
  - o promote healthier and nutritious diets particularly for younger people and vulnerable populations through more balanced diets in schools (for instance healthy and locally sourced products, plant-based meals replacing meat-based ones) combined with food education initiatives; higher quality and diversification of meals and packaged food distributed to people in need; support to entrepreneurial businesses and the development of new ventures providing healthy and sustainable food.

- Circularity is associated to food loss and waste reduction initiatives and improved waste management policies.
- Climate is also targeted either as focus area or being strictly linked to circularity and nutrition, highlighting the overlaps among the different policy areas:
  - o some cities target Climate through the adaptation of agriculture and food production to climate change, the promotion of environmentally friendly diets in public school canteens and the overall achievement of a carbon neutral food system. In this case Climate is the focus food policy area.
  - o for a few cities Climate is targeted as side-effect of Nutrition and Circularity. For example, food waste reduction practices and diets prioritizing locally sourced products and fresh and seasonal fruit and vegetables allow to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, generating positive impacts for the environment.

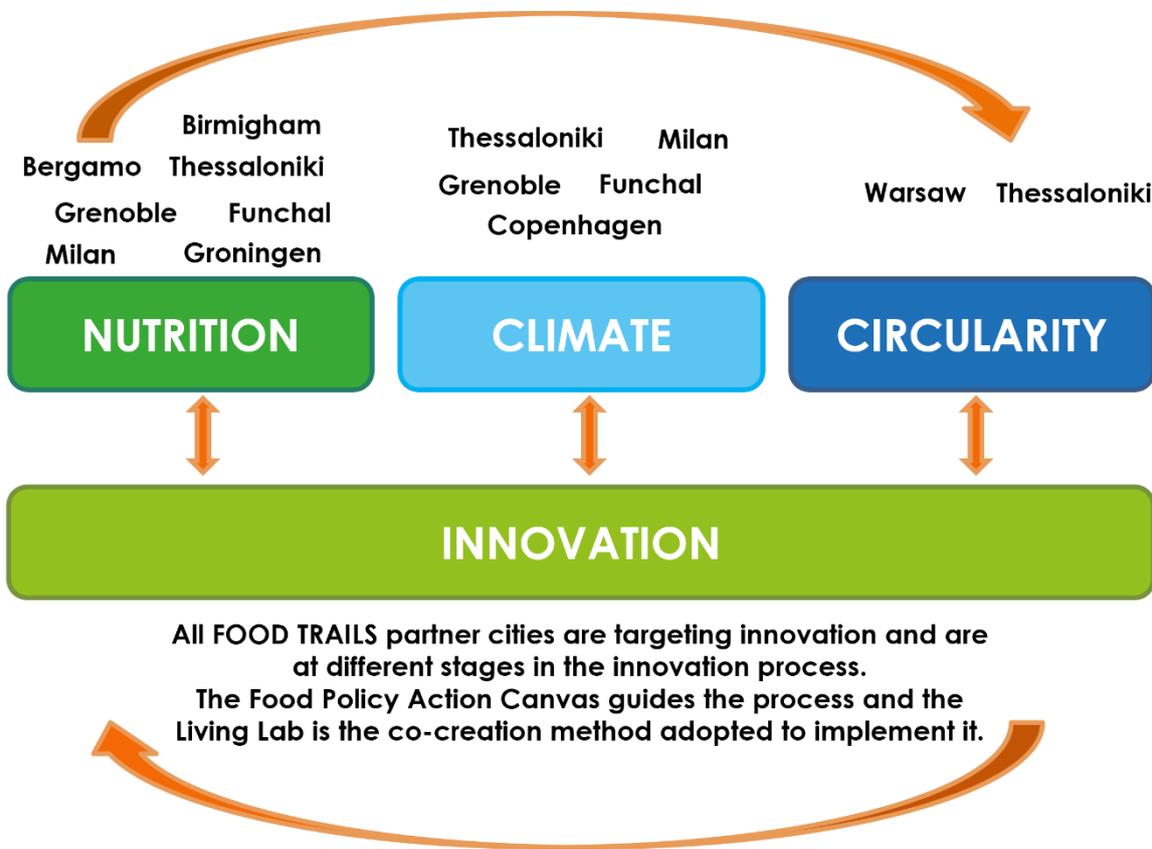
Figure 5 provides an integrated overview of most relevant practices identified by cities for the different FOOD 2030 priorities.



**Figure 5.** Most relevant practices identified by cities for each FOOD 2030 priority.

Cities are moving at different pace along the innovation process. In certain cases, multiple food policy areas are targeted. A few cities are still defining most urgent needs and priorities to focus their Living Lab and need to go through further steps in the assessment process.

Figure 6 shows the positioning of nine partner cities in relation to the FOOD 2030 categories. This mapping is meant to be a “work in progress”, which will be reviewed and finalized in the upcoming steps of the project.



**Figure 6.** Position of the cities in relation to FOOD 2030 priorities

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## 6. Next steps

As future steps in the Food Trails project the following actions will be performed for all partner cities:

- update the analysis by integrating further inputs from cities
- select / confirm the most relevant FOOD 2030 area as focus of the Living Lab
- develop a roadmap to set-up and launch the Living Lab
- complete the Food Policy Canvas for selected food policy actions within focus food policy areas

Those actions might require the adoption of different co-creation methodologies to reach and successfully engage different groups of stakeholders throughout the innovation process.

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