



FOOD TRAILS

Deliverable 1.1

Report on MUFPP urban food policies

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Introduction

In the framework of the WP1 'Mapping', the aim of this deliverable is to develop a consistent conceptual and methodological approach to enhance theoretical understanding of **food innovations as related to FOOD 2030 framework** and the potential opportunities and barriers for food system transformation.

This report fosters the **understanding of innovations in the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) cities**, based on the database of the **Milan Pact Awards** of 159 urban food policy practices formally supported by mayors.

The Milan Pact Awards (MPA) are a joint initiative of the City of Milan and Cariplo Foundation, with five editions from 2016.

The deliverable analyses a selection of the **submissions from European cities** to understand their real and potential fit with the four priorities of FOOD 2030, making use of the CLIC framework methodology.

The assessment of the practices aims to **identify the mechanisms that have been deployed** to overcome the barriers to the **development of an urban food policy**, and therefore support Food Trails cities in the development of their living lab.

The report **proposes a range of models and recommendations** and will be discussed with the FOOD TRAILS consortium and with European stakeholders.

1. Milan Pact Awards gathering food policies and actions from MUFPP cities

The Milan Pact is a global commitment of mayors from around the world that considers food as an entry point for the sustainable development of growing cities. It was launched by the City of Milan in 2015. Up to today, it was signed by more than 200 cities worldwide and aims to strengthen cities commitment towards more sustainable urban food systems. Since 2016 the City of Milan and Cariplo Foundation had decided to launch, alongside the network, the Milan Pact Awards with the aim of recognizing the most creative efforts and monitoring which cities were implementing the commitments they had made when they joined the pact.

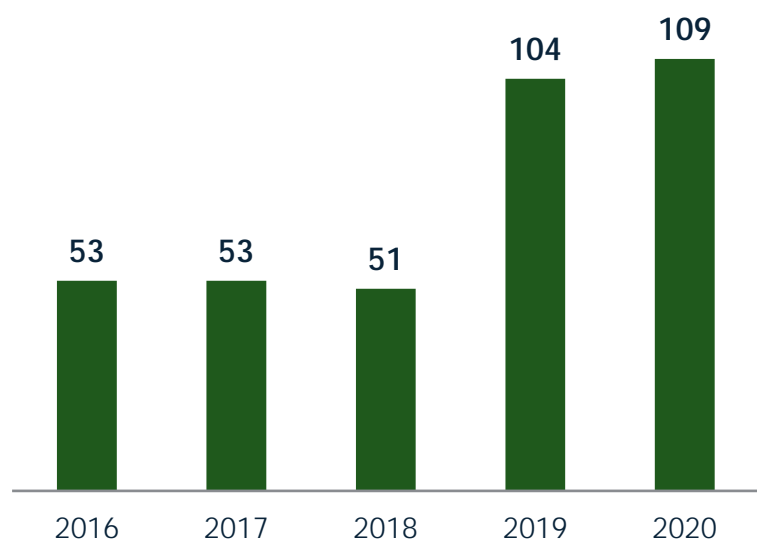
The purpose of Milan Pact Awards is to promote Mayors' action on developing "*sustainable food systems that are inclusive, resilient, safe and diverse, that provide healthy and affordable food to all people in a human rights-based framework, that minimise waste and conserve biodiversity while adapting to and mitigating impacts of climate change*". The Awards are also an initiative that aims to **recognise innovation** and **stimulate good practices exchange** among MUFPP Signatory Cities.

The Milan Pact Awards asks signatory cities to **submit up to three food practices** in relation to the six MUFPP categories. The guidelines for submission below explain in detail the awards criteria and the evaluation process.

370 food policy practices collected in 5 years

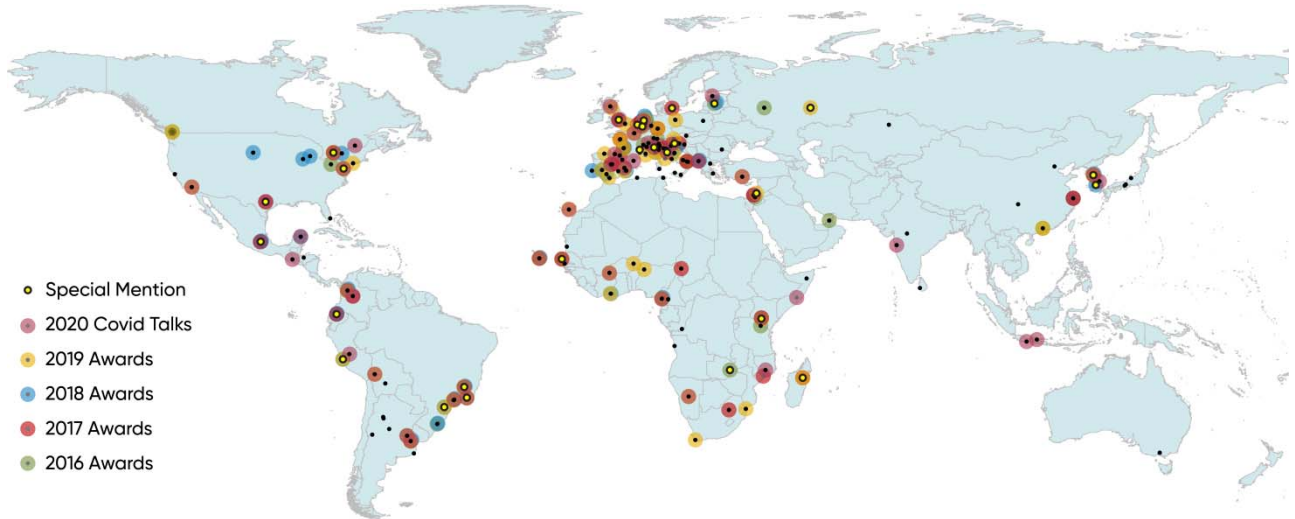
Year after year, the Milan Pact Awards have become one of the main activities of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, collecting practices, policies, projects, and initiatives. Compared to other databases of good practices on food

actions available online, the MPA represents the largest one: 370 practices collected, officially approved by the mayors of submitting cities.

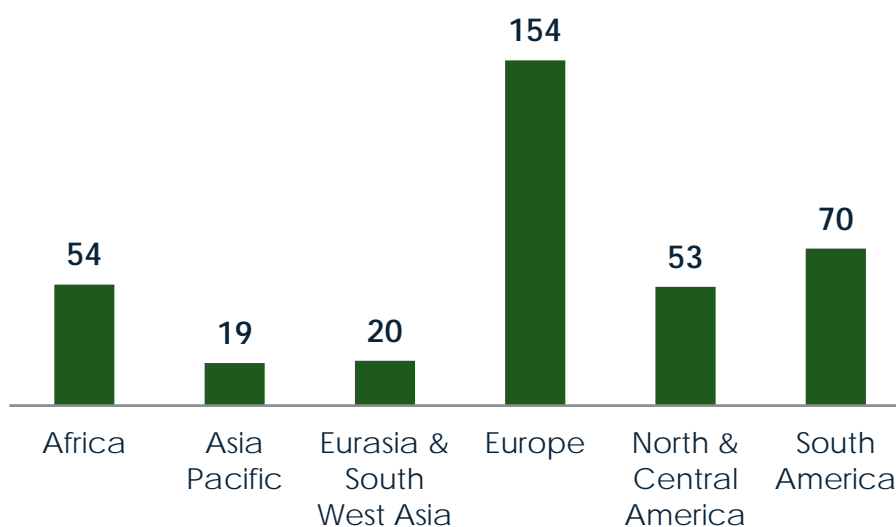


The awards are a means of encouraging learning and action, facilitating the emergence of the best practices of the MUFPP cities, making them evident to the community with a function of inspiring the action of other signatory cities and beyond.

By involving every year a new international evaluation committee, the MPA shows international stakeholders the proactivity of the MUFPP cities and their leadership role in shaping food systems. The higher number of submissions received in the two editions 2019-2020 editions demonstrate how MUFPP cities have shown growing enthusiasm for participation and increasing activism towards food policies. This important achievement also shows the ever-increasing importance of food policies on politician's agenda.



The chart below shows the geographical distribution of MUFPP cities that sent good practices related to local food systems. Areas with a higher number of signatory cities indeed participated more frequently to the MPA (e.g. Europe):



1.1 Key elements of the Awards

The Award is open among the MUFPP cities community to monitor, year by year, the state of activities in food policy development of these communities of cities and people.

The call is launched by the MUFPP Secretariat as a joint initiative of the City of Milan and Cariplo Foundation, which that since 2016 guarantee the Milan Pact Awards funding for the prizes (30.000€/year) and human resources for the management of the activities.

Cities, signatories can submit practices under the 6 MUFPP categories (see Annex I):

- Governance
- Sustainable Diets and Nutrition
- Social and Economic Equity
- Food Production
- Food Supply and Distribution
- Food Waste

There are **three types of awards**:

- **2 Monetary Prizes** of EUR 15.000 each for the practices with the Highest Score Award and Challenging Environment Award, these prizes need to be used for peer-to-peer technical assistance to other MUFPP signatory city or networks
- **6 Special Mentions** for the practices with the highest score in each of the six categories of the MUFPP
- **18 Finalists** (from 2019) with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th practices per each MUFPP category

Cities can apply in 3 different languages (ENG, ESP, FRA) in order to facilitate participation from Latin America and Africa. All the ESP and FRA practices are translated into English from the City of Milan before being given to the Evaluation Committee.

	Special Mentions	Monetary Prizes	Beneficiaries of the replication activity
2016	Vancouver, Birmingham, Lusaka, Quito, Toronto, Riga	Baltimore US	US Mayoral Conference
		Mexico City	Tegucigalpa
2017	Wanju, Parma, Torino, Belo Horizonte, Sao Paulo, Seoul	Toronto	Atene
		Antananarivo	-
2018	Ede, Copenhagen, Austin, Dakar, Ljubljana, Bruges	Ghent (Belgio)	Eurocities Network
		Lima (Perù)	Peruvian Cities
2019	Tel Aviv, Kazan, Montpellier, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Nairobi	Washington DC	Prizes were used for food response actions due to Covid
		Mezitli (Turchia)	
2020	During the Covid-19, the awards were converted in the Milan Pact Talks, a non-competitive edition, to collect video from MUFPP cities about their pandemic food responses.		

Table of the winning cities and their partners for the replication of the good practices

1.2 Consolidated evaluation process and criteria: innovation, impact, inclusion

There are **four criteria** of evaluation by the Evaluation Committee. The Awards Committee assigns a numerical value **from 1 to 10 points for each criterion**.

Points received for the adversity criteria (D) will be multiplied as a coefficient against the total points received in the first three criteria (A-C) in order to identify the **highest-scoring practice with significant adverse factors**.

A. Innovation

Local food policy is evolving to meet new challenges, such as climate change and economics, health, and urbanization pressures. Innovations in urban food policy and practice to meet these challenges are found in every MUFPP Framework for Action category, as food systems are reoriented towards sustainability. Describe to what extent your practice provides a novel approach in urban food systems development in your country, region, or internationally.

A city's initiative might be a first experience of its kind in relation to other cities in the same country or region. It might be the implementation of new international policy support for sustainable cities in the area of food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. It might be innovative in relation to the New Urban Agenda or to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2030 Agenda.

B. Impact

Social, environmental, and/or economic impacts are considered for this category. Social impact is primarily about the impact on vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and/or displaced/migrants who often require food assistance and/or might lack adequate access to affordable and nutritious food. Economic and environmental impact can also be presented.

C. Inclusion

In the submitted practices one or more of these three kinds of inclusion might be addressed: *thematic inclusion* the practice might integrate two or more categories of the MUFPP and might involve different departments within the city government (for example, through departments of planning, education, health, economic development social and environmental protection, etc.); *territorial inclusion*, the practice might be carried out in more than one local authority area (e.g., between a city government and the surrounding rural, territorial, or metropolitan governments); *social inclusion*, civil society, and the private sector might be considered partners to be urban and metropolitan governments (e.g., in

management of informal or formal markets, or in the distribution of food to the vulnerable, etc.).

D. Adversity Coefficient

This coefficient determines the winner of the "Monetary Award for a Challenging Environment." Cities facing special situations of adversity may wish to include supporting data, for example, that identify extreme poverty, food insecurity, poor nutrition, low access to food, impacts from environmental damages, or specific challenges, such as the impact of the recent or current conflict, the impact of the displaced population; the impact of severe environmental disaster (flood, earthquake, sea-level rise, hurricane, etc.); impact of severe economic shock, extreme economic hardship or poverty; challenging administrative conditions such as the lack of resources, leadership or capacity within or between departments and levels of government.

Evaluation process and Awards

The Evaluation Committee then **evaluates the received submissions** and assign a value for each of the criteria from 1 to 10 points per criterion.

The six practices with the highest score in each of the **six categories of the MUFPP** (Governance, Sustainable Diets and Nutrition, Social and Economic Equity, Food Production, Food Supply and Distribution, Food Waste) win the **Milan Pact Special Mention** that recognizes the most innovative food policies or practices of that edition.

The overall highest scoring practice/policy given by the sum of the first three criteria (Innovation, Impact and Inclusion) is the winner of the **Highest Score Award**. The practice ranking the highest between the sum of the first three criteria (A,B,C) multiplied by the points given for the adversity coefficient (D) will be the winner of the **Challenging Environment Award**.

These two final overall winners receive **15,000 EUR** each to **provide technical assistance** to other signatory cities or city networks that want to learn from the winning practices. The main goal of the monetary prizes is indeed to give a stimulus to city-to-city cooperation and to the spreading of successful experiences among signatory cities. In the various editions, winning cities developed different methods to share their good practices: exploiting already established linkages, involving local authorities from their metropolitan area and bringing together cities in existing networks (see Table at p. 8).

1.3 MPA Evaluation Committee

The Milan Pact Awards Evaluation Committee worked every year side by side to the MPA team to provide a solid review of the submitted practices. Its role is fundamental and serves as the main guarantee of the quality and fairness of the evaluation process.

The Committee is composed each year by nine members representing international organizations, civil society actors and institutions, each time going through a long and detailed process to evaluate all practices collected in that edition.

Evaluation committee members are asked to rate cities' responses according to the four evaluation criteria: innovation, impact, inclusion, and adversity. The average of the judges' score makes the final chart and generates a solid ranking on the added value of each practice. The presence of some prominent organizations like the European Commission, FAO and EAT Foundation worked extremely well also to circulate the knowledge on cities transformative potential among actors working on food systems at global level.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Coordinator	External advisor	External advisor	External advisor	Milan Officer
Permanent membership	Cariplo Foundation EAT Foundation FAO	Cariplo Foundation EAT Foundation FAO	Cariplo Foundation EAT Foundation FAO	City of Milan Cariplo Foundation EAT Foundation FAO
Rotating membership	City Scope Berkley University Food Special Representative UN Food Tank Foundation Oxfam Biodiversity International Ewha Womans University Cardiff University UN Habitat	EU Commission Slow Food Cardiff University IPES Food UN Habitat African Center for Cities University of Cape Town	Cape Town University University of New South Wales Canberra Thomson Reuters Foundation Stellenbosch University ILSI Europe UN Habitat Citiscop	Bloomberg Associates Ellen MacArthur Foundation EU Commission Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation GAIN

1.4 Milan Pact Talks edition in 2020

The purpose of the Milan Pact Awards is to recognise innovation and stimulate good practices exchange among MUFPP signatory cities, towards more sustainable food systems. The Covid-19 emergency has shown that cities are at the front line providing concrete solutions to citizens' needs and the MUFPP saw it as the occasion to re-designed its tool for knowledge sharing due to the extraordinary year.

Food policy teams across the world had to face many unexpected urgent challenges as the urban food systems have been severely hit by this external shock. Different measures were put in place by food policy teams of MUFPP cities to face the challenges that the pandemic has brought.

For this reason, the Milan Pact Talks were launched, instead of the Award, to gather cities' experiences in relation to their Covid-19 food system responses. Each city could submit up to three videos explaining measures undertaken to answer, adapt and mitigate food system shocks.

All the video materials submitted in 2020 were circulated, shared with the MUFPP community and beyond through social media and during the Global Forum held online due to the pandemic. The records of 58 cities worldwide expressed how far cities and their local teams worked to strengthen the communities and joined forces to better manage the present and future challenges of urban food systems.



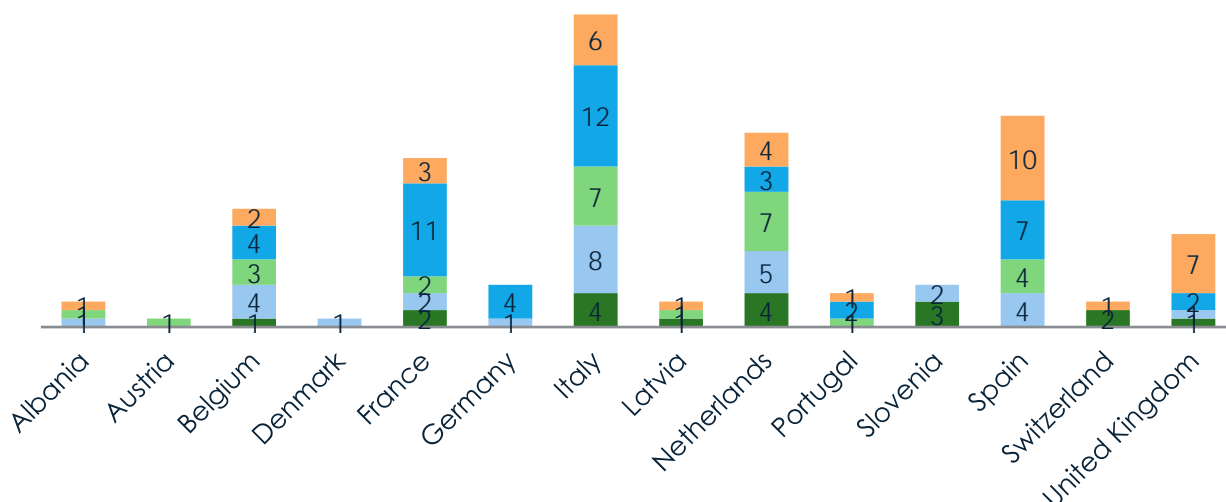
1.5 Overview of five years submissions in Europe

Over the course of five MPA editions, one completely dedicated to Covid food responses, the MUFPP was able to gather a vast database on food policy actions from almost every continent and to see first-hand the commitment of cities in transforming their food systems. Europe is the most active geographical area in the MPA, and thanks to the data collected, it is possible to observe more in detail the trends of European cities participating through the years.

By looking at the graphs below, some interesting trends concerning the provenience and scope of the practices can be detected. The following analysis will be focused on Europe, given that it is by far the most represented and active continent within the framework of Food Trails. The overall number of applications has been on a rising trend from the project's inception in 2016; however, participation is unevenly distributed across the continent. Indeed, six countries have been contributing to a higher degree with respect to the others, for both the number of practices sent and the number of participating cities.

These countries, ordered in a decreasing level of practices sent are Italy, Spain, Netherlands, France, Belgium, and the UK. There is, of course, a positive correlation between the number of practices and the country's population; still, Eastern Europe's very low rate of participation shows that there is room for involving more realities in the project.

Submitted practices by country through the years:





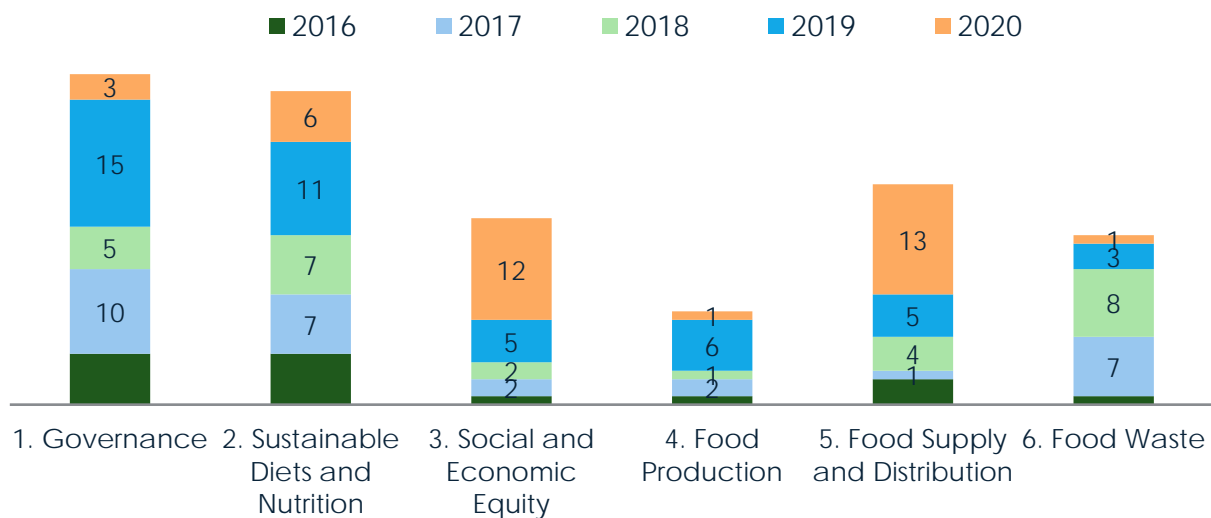
- *MUFPP cities participating to the MPA*
- *Eurocities Working Group Food member cities*

Observing the geographical distribution of citizens across Europe, it is noticeable how some countries are very active in relation to food policies development: Netherlands, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium and UK are the most active on this field. It is interesting to mention that both the body of law and the civil society organizations in these countries play a crucial role to enable the development of urban food policies. National city networks also contribute, as is the case of the Red de Ciudades por la Agroecología in Spain, Let's Food Cities in France and Sustainable Food Cities in UK.

By looking at the specific categories under which the practices were submitted, we can see that many cities have been implementing reforms mainly related to Governance. The rationale behind this trend is that until the signing of the MUFPP food policy seldom enjoyed institutional relevance within cities' administrations. Therefore, many municipalities decided that the first step to undertake was to give a structural form to their food policy action, which would then spur the implementation of other good practices.

Another relevant trend is the increasing number of practices submitted under the categories of "Food Supply and Distribution" and "Social and Economic Equity", which in 2020 accounted for more than 70% of all the practices submitted. This was due to the abnormal conditions generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, in fact, most of these practices was aimed at tackling urgent critical issues such as delivering food to the neediest parts of the population. As a final remark, it should be noted that the category of "Food Production" is the less represented. A possible explanation could be that it is the one requiring more time to be addressed, since it involves many counterparties, as well as specific competences. Nonetheless, this also signals that under this point there will be much space for improvement in the years to follow considering a rising interest among cities on urban food production solutions..

Submitted practices by category through the years:



It should be noted that the high participation to the MPA in Europe was ensured also thanks to the collaboration between the MUFPP and the Eurocities Working Group Food, the group of 51 cities active on food policies chaired by the City of Milan and supported by the Eurocities association, a partner of Food Trails. The WG Food actively translates the MUFPP vision in the work developed with member cities and facilitated the relations to stem MPA participation.

In this context, the direct access to the whole MPA database was crucial for the Food Trails consortium. The project is going to include activities of connection with relevant food policies experiences to promote effective tools and methodologies of knowledge exchange (WP6), enhance the connection with other active cities at the national level (WP5) and learn more about the economic sustainability of urban food actions (WP4).

European cities participating to the MPA editions

CITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Practices
Total	19	29	27	45	39	159
Almere		3		2	4	9
Birmingham	1	1		1	4	7
Milan			1	3	2	6
Valencia		1	2	2	1	6
Turin	3	1	1	1		6
Paris				2	3	5
Liege				3	2	5
Ghent		2	3			5
s-Hertoghenbosh	3		2			5
Ljubljana	3	2				5
Madrid		1			3	4
Tirana		1	1		2	4
Bergamo				3	1	4
Bordeaux	1	1	1	1		4
Bruges	1	2		1		4
Parma	1	1	2			4
Venice		3	1			4
Barcelona					3	3
Funchal				2	1	3
Riga	1		1		1	3
Montpellier				3		3
Mouans Sartoux				3		3
Frankfurt		1		2		3
Ede		1	1	1		3
Nantes		1	1	1		3
Pamplona		1	1	1		3
Amsterdam	1	1	1			3
Cremona		1		1		2
Genova		1	1			2
Brighton & Hove					2	2
Bristol					2	2
Trento					2	2
Livorno				2		2
Oss			2			2
Basel	2					2
Bilbao					1	1
Chieri					1	1
Godella					1	1
Lausanne					1	1
Piacenza					1	1
Zaragoza					1	1
Berlin				1		1
Bologna				1		1
Capannori				1		1
Carcaboso				1		1
Cologne				1		1
Cordoba				1		1
Glasgow				1		1
Grenoble				1		1
Malaga				1		1
Mieres				1		1
Dénia			1			1
Modena			1			1
Torres Vedras			1			1
Utrecht			1			1
Vienna			1			1
Bari		1				1
Copenhagen		1				1
Villanueva Cañada		1				1
Lyon	1					1
Molfetta	1					1

1.6 Recommendations for the next Milan Pact Awards

Cities are frontrunner in the development of ambitious food policies, ready to tackle the great challenges of the next ten years and contribute to international policy framework, like FOOD 2030 and the UN Agenda 2030. In this context, the MPA cities are a fruitful resource for peer-to-peer learning among this emerging community of cities committed for the transformation of urban food systems. Also, they work as a tool for researchers to understand more about the main challenges, priorities and trends coming from cities. In the analysis carried out in the present report, the aim is to provide recommendations on the future of the MPA.

1. Considering the key role of the Milan Pact Awards in updating international organisations involved in the evaluation process, the MUFPP should **strengthen relations** with the most relevant city networks and international bodies committed for the transformation of urban food systems.
2. The Milan Pact Awards editions were held every year, enhancing the momentum around food policies at global level. Nevertheless, an annual participation to the MPA requires a huge effort from city officers dealing with everyday tasks. MUFPP should consider organizing the Awards **every two years**, providing more time to cities to assess the impact of the solutions put in place.
3. Overall, several cities received monetary prizes or special mentions and were awarded with an international recognition of the added value of their action in terms of innovation, impact and inclusion. As the MPA are trying to support good practice's replication, the MUFPP should consider the development of new instruments, for example organizing **summer schools** in selected cities for city officers interested in learning from their peers and fostering the **participation to call** for proposals funding specifically replication of actions for cities.

2. Elements defining innovative food policies

In the context of transitioning towards more sustainable urban food systems, this report uses a new conceptual framework (the CLIC) in order to gauge the extent to which the innovative food practices included in a sample of 42 cases from cities are making an actual or potential contribution to food system transformation¹.

The CLIC emphasizes the ability of a practice to deliver on four key aspects of food system sustainability: economic, social and environmental objectives (**co-benefits**); the (re-) establishment of **linkages** between urban, peri-urban and rural areas and between land and sea; the active **inclusion** of all food system actors in the innovation process, including through a fairer distribution of its outcomes; and the establishment or strengthening of **connectivity** between the food system and other sectors and policy priorities.

The CLIC needs to be seen as a normative framework that identifies a direction of travel (rather than a destination) for systemic innovation processes, offering a mechanism to facilitate, at the same time, their analysis, implementation and evaluation. The assumption behind this framework is that the overall goal of a sustainable food system transformation will only be achieved through the implementation of a mix of synergistic innovations that deliver, as far as possible, all four objectives (or system-level properties).

With respect to **co-benefits**, implicit in this pillar is the acknowledgment that often activities that realize benefits in one sustainability dimension impact other parts of the food system (or other connected systems) in a positive or negative way, leading respectively to synergies (co-benefits) or trade-offs. To maximize the former and minimize the latter, innovative food practices need to embrace (and, as far as possible, integrate) different and potentially conflicting sustainability objectives. Innovations that aim to increase the production of food in one particular region, for example, will only deliver co-benefits if, in addition to creating new job opportunities for citizens, they will also enhance their social cohesion (through fair wages to food workers and a more equitable distribution of food) and preserve the integrity of the natural environment – through circular production processes and the adoption of environmentally-benign methods such as agroecology and organic practices.

¹ This section draws heavily from the publication: Sonnino R. and Milbourne P. (2021), *Rethinking Innovations for Food System Transformation: The CLIC Framework*, School of Geography and Planning, Cardiff University, UK

Innovations with potential for systemic food transformation are not territorially exclusive or defensive. They do not, in other words, prioritize the needs and interests of a particular community at the detriment of the needs and interests of other communities. This brings to the fore the importance of creating or strengthening positive environmental, socio-cultural and economic **linkages** between urban, peri-urban and rural areas and between land and sea. Systemic innovations, by their very nature, break spatial fixes (i.e., the urban-rural divide); they create hybrid places where urban and rural actors exchange knowledge, resources, goods and services. In the food system, place-making strategies should be sustained by systemic innovations that create alternative food distribution channels (territorial markets, wholesale markets, farmers' and fish markets, box schemes and Community Supported Agriculture initiatives).

A key aspect of a systemic and transformative approach to food is a shift towards the **inclusion** of all food system actors in the innovation process, while ensuring also a fairer distribution of its outcomes. Through their emphasis on co-benefits and the adoption of a territorial approach informed by reciprocity values, systemic innovations activate metabolic flows of resources that bypass the unequal power dynamics that continue to exclude disadvantaged groups from the benefits of participation in sustainable development. Examples of systemic inclusive food innovations that have established or strengthened relations between different groups of actors across the food system, often specifically targeting vulnerable social groups, include the provision of technical support and financial incentives to street food vendors to enhance access to local and fresh produce in disadvantaged areas, or the use of fresh fruit and vegetables from community gardens to make meals for food bank users healthier and more nutritious. As a system-level property, inclusion raises the need for a robust multi-actor approach to the co-design and implementation of innovations.

As a fourth desired property of a sustainably transformed food system, **connectivity** is about policy integration and the adoption of a coherent "place-based" approach around it. Food Policy Councils and multi-actor platforms such as Living Labs are embryonic examples of governance mechanisms that bring together different groups of stakeholders around a shared agenda that connects food system transformation with context-dependent concerns around climate change, resource scarcity, biodiversity conservation, sustainable transport, affordable housing and employment. The multi-scalar nature of these problems requires place-based solutions that actively involve different levels of governance. Systemic innovations, in other words, must create two types of connections: between food and other policy goals and, at the same time, between the different governance dynamics that continuously (re-)shape the food system.

CLIC methodology framework

The last two decades have witnessed a renewed interest on the part of urban stakeholders in shaping the way the food system operates in the urban realm. As a result, a large body of evidence has developed that captures the mechanisms and actors involved in these efforts. Food Trails Deliverable 1.2 – Report on food system actions has collected and critically analyzed a large part of this evidence emerging from practices carried out by a wide range of actors as published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and relevant "grey" literature.

The present analysis, draws from 42 good practices selected for being the most high ranked MPA submission coming from EU cities and were identified as the most relevant initiatives to investigate the potential of food policies and food policy actions in Europe.

What sets apart the "stories" that emerge from these 42 good practices from the analysis found in Deliverable 1.2 is the narrator's voice, i.e. the 42 practices are recounted from the point of view of the local public authorities and describe activities that have been spearheaded or strongly supported by the latter.

As such, they provide interesting insights not only about how they have fared with respect to the CLIC framework seen in the Chapter above, but also about the types and levels of interventions as well as of the tools used by public authorities to make the practices work. As we shall see in more detail below, local authorities have shown the capacity to use different instruments at their disposal to design and implement innovative food practices with a transformative potential. Cities, in particular, have intervened at two different levels: by using their own public funds, as in the case of public procurement, or by leveraging their own convening power and/or budgets to attract funds and other types of resources coming from other sources. The rest of this Chapter will thus analyze the practices emerging from the 42 food practices against the four pillars of the CLIC framework, and in so doing will describe and reflect upon, where relevant, the various types of interventions and tools used by the authorities.

3.1 Co-benefits

Here too, as in the case of the literature review carried out under Deliverable 1.2, we noted the generation of a richness of benefits, often occurring at the same time, regardless of the initial concern, be it environmental or social, that may have spurred the action in the first place.

With respect to social benefits, an overwhelming effort was placed in combatting poverty and promoting welfare-related activities linked to food. Support was provided to food banks (or similar) by intervening in the redistribution of unsold food and/or meals, as for example in Turin, where the unsold food from one of the largest municipal markets is redistributed to vulnerable households every week. Other support methods include the development of social supermarkets, as in the case of Mouans Sartoux, and the adjustment of school meal prices to ensure their affordability for low-income families, as in the case of Grenoble and Montpellier. Further actions were specifically targeted at the inclusion of vulnerable citizens, such as the creation of urban gardens in Almere and Utrecht targeted at the elderly, or the organization of social dinners in Modena and Bergamo aimed at better integrating migrants in their neighbourhoods (see Box 1).

About a quarter of the food practices showed a special interest in diets. In the two food practices submitted by the city of Birmingham, encouraging a healthy diet is a central part of the city's efforts to curb obesity levels, while efforts made by Paris and Grenoble to decrease the amount of meat proteins in the menu is aimed at fostering sustainable and healthy diets. Vienna and Milan have also operated within schools to improve diets by reducing the amount of ultra-processed foods and introducing a healthy mid-morning snack respectively, and Milan has also been able to improve the basket of food distributed to low-income households through its Local Food Waste Hubs, which has helped to gather a greater amount of fresh foods. Education has also been a key component: teaching cooks to cook from scratch, using less processed foods, or teaching children the value of

Box 1 - Modena's Ghirlandina social tables: fighting food waste and social isolation through food culture

A partnership between a highly renowned chef, a charity, and the Municipality of Modena has led to the creation of the Ghirlandina Tables. Set in a once abandoned chapel in the heart of the city, the renovated and beautifully frescoed space now hosts weekly dinners especially prepared by local chefs for the homeless and vulnerable. The chefs use surplus ingredients and unsold produce donated by vendors from Modena's historic market, Mercato Albinelli, to prepare healthy three-course meals with the help of a dedicated team of volunteers from the community.

healthy food in a fun and interactive way, as in Parma, have been key components of a number of practices and have created the added value of enhancing the skills of cooks and other food actors.

In terms of environmental benefits, and in line with the social achievements highlighted above, **most urban efforts went into recycling waste, either by giving away the food still fit to be eaten, or for the production of compost or biogas.** The largest effort in transforming food waste into biogas was carried out in **Riga** – here, not only has the transformation reduced the amount of space being used by landfills, but the heat from the biogas is used for greenhouses that produce organically grown vegetables (tomatoes and cucumbers), thus contributing to healthy diets by increasing the quantity of fresh food available offseason.

A number of cities were also active in encouraging the development of **"green" public procurement guidelines.** This is the case of Copenhagen and Vienna, where 90% and 30% respectively of the food used in public kitchens is organic. Local sourcing of food that is publicly procured is another tool that is used to "green" the public procurement chain, as in the case of Pamplona or Turin, whereas Lyon chose to encourage the use of local products in the Hotel, Catering and Restaurant (HORECA) sector by supporting a platform – Le Bol – that brings together relevant actors from the local food chain. Other interventions aimed at producing environmental benefits have included actions in the surrounding green areas, as in the case of the green belt surrounding Valencia, or in Nantes where emphasis was placed in turning wastelands into productive land. In its Agrifood Capital project, and through its Grow Campus, the City of S'Hertogenbosch has chosen a more **technologically oriented approach,** with a focus on developing cutting edge green technology related to insect farming, recycling and manure processing, for example.

Some cities have given special attention to creating economic benefits alongside the ones mentioned above. **Farmers benefit economically from the opening up of new markets for their products,** be they public kitchens as in the case of the cities that have promoted green public procurement, or private retailers in those cases, such as Ghent and Lyon, where the city has tried to connect local farmers to private retailers. In addition, in the case of Ghent, farmers were able to set their price, both in the Short Chain Platform and in the Sjolka initiative.

A number of cities were also able to create new jobs, both in the rural areas, as in Nantes, where viable farms were developed in areas that were once wastelands, and in urban areas where food distribution hubs/platform and/or social supermarkets were set up. Some cities, such as Birmingham, Bordeaux and Ede, were particularly keen to **encourage grassroot innovations** and invested in doing so. Ede used an especially innovative and participatory approach called "foodfloor", whereby citizens can develop an idea for healthy/sustainable food and apply for a small subsidy provided by the municipality to bring their project to the next level.

3.2 Linkages

Strengthening the linkages between urban consumers and rural producers was a strong component of more than a third of the food practices. **Most of the activities are related to connecting local producers with public kitchens, mostly school kitchens.** Local public authorities thus use the control they have over public kitchens to change the nature of institutional food demand, with an aim to create a stimulus for the food supply chains to respond and to change their supply in doing so. Examples of the use of new rules on food specifications for schools and hospitals are Copenhagen, Grenoble, Mouans Sartoux, Vienna and Pamplona, where the vegetarian and/or organic meals in schools and other public facilities are procured locally or as close as possible to the city, as in the case of organic infant milk in Paris.

Cities have thus used their powers to change the rules that govern how food for public places is procured. Some cities have taken an extra step by also intervening in shaping directly the supply of local food. This is the case of Lyon, Grenoble and Mouans Sartoux, where the urban authorities provide direct support to local farms to be able to supply the requested food. In Grenoble, the Municipality played a strong role in increasing the supply of local organic products by making more agricultural land available around the city and helping farmers put it into production, while in Mouans Sartoux the municipality has chosen to provide direct support to three local farms that provide 85% of the vegetables for the canteens that are part of the scheme.

Box 2 – Ghent: linking HORECA actors with local producers

In an effort to support local producers find profitable markets in urban areas, in 2017 the City of Ghent set up a Short Chain Platform that would make linking private actors belonging to the HORECA sector to local producers easier and more efficient. The novelty of the platform lies in its governance: it is managed by a multi-stakeholder cooperative made up of farmers, actors of the HORECA sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), academics and the Municipality. The initiative has taken an incremental approach, whereby during the initial pilot phase 20 producers were linked to 20 retailers, with a view to expanding the number of actors to be engaged by 10% each year.

Another innovation aimed at better linking local producers to schools has been the investment in logistics, as in the case of Montpellier, where a group of local producers make their products available through the wholesale market and sell their products with a single invoice, thus making the transaction more efficient for the canteens. The latter can be considered as a "last mile" innovation that does not however use a private hub or platform, but rather relies on the public wholesale market.

An innovative approach that looks beyond public procurement into the private sector realm has been that of promoting a business-to-business (B2B) approach -- i.e., facilitating the link between local producers and private sector actors of the HORECA sector. This is the case of Ghent, where a Short Chain Platform was set up (see Box 2) and Lyon where efforts have been placed in linking local organic producers with urban restaurants. A business approach was also used in Bruges, where a special chocolate brand – Sjokla – was developed by the Municipality and its implementation coordinated with (among others) local chocolate entrepreneurs and farmers from producing countries. In these two cases, **the strength of the Municipality lies not so much in making use of the public funds that it controls but, rather, in acting as a facilitator to "nudge" the private sector towards a greater and direct collaboration with rural producers.** The use of this second type of intervention by local authorities has allowed local producers to further expand their markets beyond public kitchens.

A noteworthy initiative, and one that has a strong systemic character, has been that of developing **inter-municipal food policies or strategies**, with a view to connecting neighbouring cities (usually with one large city spearheading the initiative and involving smaller adjacent cities) and their rural hinterlands. This has been the case of Capannori in Italy, Nantes and Bordeaux, France, with their Territorial Food project, 's-Hertogenbosch (Netherlands) and Berlin (Germany), which has introduced a strong regional component in its draft Food Strategy. Given the scale of the area covered and the actors involved, these types of initiatives have a strong transformative potential.

Other activities did not focus at materially linking farmers and urban consumers, but concentrated more on **educating consumers on the importance of understanding where the food comes** from and on the environmental, social and economic benefits of procuring food from local sources. This was the case of efforts aimed at educating school children/youth as those made in Turin, where students and teachers visit local farms, or in Oss, where secondary school children are invited to create their own World Burger made of sustainable ingredients through an app. Frankfurt's Klima Gourmet project also focuses on creating linkages between urban citizens and producers from the hinterland through a series of awareness raising and educational events such as those that take place during the "Klima Gourmet Week" in public spaces around the city.

3.3 Inclusion

In developing the food practices described in this report, the cities have involved and encouraged the interaction among several actors dealing with food, with whom they may not have previously interacted. The key issue here is **the extent to which the involvement has succeeded in being truly inclusive, i.e. in being able to convene stakeholders from different sub-sectors of the food chain**, from the private sector as well as CSO or academia, and more importantly, citizen/grassroots groups whose voice is often unheard. A review of the cases shows that **in about half of practices, citizen or grassroots inclusion has been a key aspect of the municipalities' efforts.**

This is the case of those cities that have made an effort at developing a city level food strategy or policy, such as Berlin, where the civil society-led Food Policy Council was invited to sit around the table together with other stakeholders, or Capannori in Italy (see Box 3) and Ede in The Netherlands where round tables were organized with citizens to draw up the inter-municipal and urban food strategies, or in Bordeaux where in 2017 a Food Policy Council was set up with more than 130 territorial stakeholders, including professional associations, CSOs, private sector, council members, consumer groups and academia.

Although only focusing on one specific aspect related to food rather than on a strategy as a whole, Valencia and Liège also represent important efforts to involve citizens in the design of the practices: in the logistics platform created by the municipality of Liège for the recovery of unsold food, social workers, volunteers and end users of food aid are included in the board of directors and a consultation system exists for the purpose of "listening to everyone's voice", while the information that makes up the bulk of the data contained in the public

Box 3 – Capannori: an inclusive participatory process leading to a food strategy

In an effort to develop a bottom-up intermunicipal food strategy for the Piana di Lucca, a local project called Circularifood was set up to ensure citizen engagement. A three-step approach was taken to do so: inspire citizens, co-define principles and co-develop the strategy. A series of workshops were organized between September and December 2018 that brought together more than 200 citizens representing all stages of the food supply chain. In 2019 5 municipalities, including Capannori, adopted an inter-municipal Food Strategy (Piana del Cibo).

Observatory of the Green Belt that surrounds Valencia comes from citizens and grassroots organizations active in the surroundings of the Belt. Lastly, **some cities have made an explicit effort to include certain groups who are often left out from discussions around urban food strategies/practices, such as farmers and migrants.** For example, in developing their territorial food strategies, Nantes and Grenoble have made an explicit effort to involve farmers, while in its food waste disposal strategy Turin has created a strong alliance with an NGO who works closely with migrants. Bergamo too has focused its activities on migrants, particularly on their integration, through the organization of neighbourhood-based social dinners.

While only a handful of the practices analyzed have been comprehensive food strategies/policies, most have revolved around the aim to tackle **one specific food related issue**, be it waste, consumer-producer relations or healthy diets. In almost all these cases, once again, **municipalities were successful at bringing various actors around a table to discuss, negotiate and decide upon the best course of action to overcome the specific food-related problem at hand.**

This was the case in Bruges with Sjokla. Here, the North-South Department of Bruges set up a Chocolate Board that brought together a variety of stakeholders: other Departments of the Municipality, private sector actors that trained those chocolatiers wishing to embark on the production of sustainable chocolate, NGOs like Oxfam and FairTrade Belgium, the Regional Government and local chocolate shops. In Birmingham, in an attempt to curb the rise of obesity levels in the city, an Obesogenic Environment Action Plan was developed by the local government, involving a number of departments as well as small and large businesses through the Smart City Alliance and grassroots organizations through the use of public/private funds for community-based health and well-being projects designed by communities themselves.

In some cases, bringing together a range of food actors to interact around a specific theme led to broader and more strategic discussions around what an urban food system would and should look like, thus opening up the possibility for the creation of a comprehensive city-level Food Policy/strategy, as has been the case in both Mouans Sartoux and Nantes.

Cities were innovative in interacting with actors beyond the urban realm and with the private sector. With respect to the former, some cities involved actors from adjacent municipalities, as seen above, or, as in the case of the BINDI programme in Birmingham, took a "translocal" approach by involving actors from other countries. The Programme, which envisaged a cooperation agreement between Pune, in India, and Birmingham, was characterized by a strong level of motivation by the two authorities, which led to them signing a Memorandum of Understanding and resulted in a fruitful process of co-learning on topics related to food desert mapping and citizen engagement. Cities were also creative and successful in engaging the private sector in their food initiatives. The most

common instrument used was that of creating incentives for the private sector to be part of the initiative (as in the cases of Milan and Ghent) where the municipalities invested in setting up platforms for the collection of meals and/or food from private retailers to be distributed to a series of food banks. In Milan, the Municipality provided an additional incentive by offering a tax rebate to retailers who participate in the scheme. Incentives also came in non-financial forms, such as logos or brands, as in the case of Sjukla mentioned above. In other cases, **cities have acted as powerful conveners able to bring similarly powerful private sector actors around the table to participate to their innovative food practices**, as in the case of Paris, where Sodexo and Nestle' were involved in the provision of organic and/or vegetarian alternatives for the city's public kitchens.

3.4 Connectivity

Pursuing a systematic connection between food and different policy areas relevant for food is a difficult endeavor and was found in those reviewed best practices that focus on the creation of food policy councils, as, for example in Bordeaux, or integrated food strategies, as in Ede. **In most cases, the food practices put in place by the cities reviewed were spearheaded by one department, and therefore one policy area, of the municipality, but were often carried out in conjunction with other departments.** A number of projects linked to waste for example, such as the Food Savers platform in Ghent or the POPP project in Turin, were led by the Departments of Environment but also included resources (such as budget lines) from other departments that held a partial stake in the activity, in this case respectively the Department of Work, as the Food Savers platform created jobs, and the Department of Commerce, as the work on recycling organic waste in Turin's largest market helped the stall owners reduce waste. Other Departments that include food in their policy areas are the Education or Youth departments through public food procurement. They often work together with Departments of Environment, when "greening" public procurement guidelines, as in the case of Paris, or Welfare, when providing high quality meals to children is considered as responding to a universal right to food, as in the case of Copenhagen.

The policy areas most often connected with food are education, through school food procurement, welfare, through urban gardens for example, and health through public procurement in hospitals or schools. **There are however new policy areas where linkages with food are made, such as planning, transport and tourism.** An example of planning linked to food is the city of Almere, where as early as in 1986 local planners set aside a part of the city – Buitenvaart - for urban food production under greenhouses. Today, in an attempt to increase local food production and combat social isolation, there are plans to use this same

approach in a new area of the city- Osterwold – where 50% of the neighbourhood's 400 hectares will be dedicated to horticulture.

In Nantes, the Local Town Planning Plan was revised to ensure the protection of green areas and the relocation and valorization of farms in unproductive wastelands. In an effort to reduce the environmental impact of transporting food, a substantial effort was carried out in Amsterdam to map the food system, specifically the last mile distribution towards the HORECA sector. The diagnostic analyzed which food retailers had a more efficient way of procuring food with a view upscaling the approach and providing support via the development of distribution platforms. Lastly, some cities valorized their food products through the tourism sector, as in the case of the chocolate bar Sjokla in Bruges, where a link was sought with the Tourism department to act as a channel for awareness raising and marketing, or in Ghent where the use of local/traditional food in hotels was considered as a way of creating markets for local producers.

3. Case studies of 15 European cities

The vast amount of food actions and good practices that were analyzed to draft this report is a comprehensive database of the most innovative actions for the food systems transformation in Europe.

The CLIC methodology looked at 42 high ranked European good practices to investigate on how different experiences addressed its four cross-cutting criteria. It is valuable though to add an extra viewpoint on how a city can work over time and how this could impact the approach to different fields of action of the food system. This section collects and present a set of fifteen case studies of European cities, seen through their participation to the MPA across editions

In order to define the case studies shortlist, the selection took into account several criteria:

- cities population, over 100.000 inhabitants;
- cities that recorded the highest scores, given by the Evaluation Committee;
- cities with the higher level of participation to the MPA editions;
- MPA winning cities of Monetary prizes or Special mentions.

Focusing on cities that were more active and with the highest scores, the report gives an overview on the quality of food polices and food actions. This provides an interesting perspective on the comprehensive goal and strategy of each city and can help researchers to better understand the innovative trends in Europe on food policies.

Each city description gathers the initiative submitted through the years, giving results on the complexity of the food actions. The case studies comprehend a rating on how the citie's experiences contributes to the FOOD 2030 priorities, providing an additional overview to observe the impact of food policies and food actions in different fields of action.

- ⊙ Monetary prize
- ◻ Special mention
- Submissions

6 Milan Pact CATEGORIES

GOV Governance

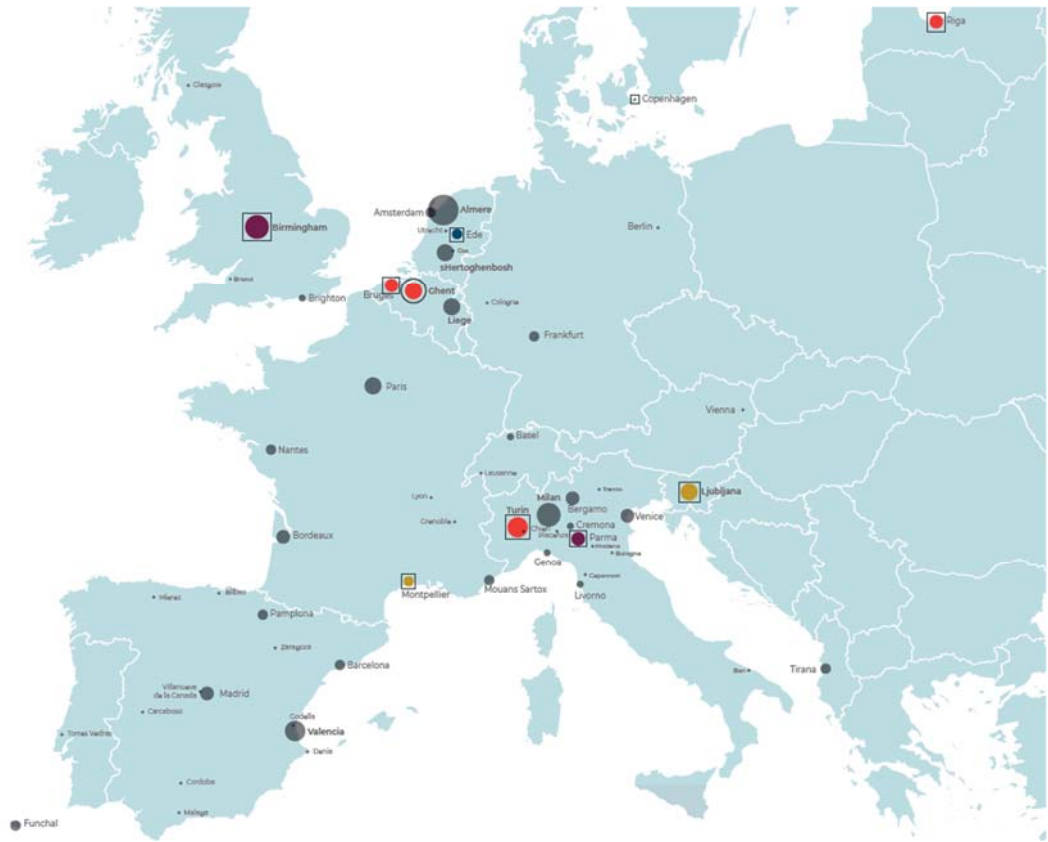
SDN Sustainable Diets & Nutrition

SEE Social & Economic Equity

FP Food Production

FSD Food Supply & Distribution

FW Food Waste



MPA winning cities and other participants in Europe

ALMERE

Country: Netherlands Surface: 129.19 km²
 Population: 207,904 Capital: No
 Region: More developed Food Policy: Yes

Having been established in 1984, Almere the most recently built city in the Netherlands. Starting in 1986, a new horticultural area named "Buitenvaart " was created in Almere to facilitate the settlement of greenhouses dedicated to the production of vegetables and flowers. Now Buitenvaartis is Netherlands' largest urban horticultural area, and it hosts a number of greenhouses dedicated to food production for the city.

Oosterwoldis another rural area of 4,300 acres of rural landscape and will accommodate about 15,000 residences. Generally, a plot consists of 20% buildings (residential, business, etc.) and 50% urban farming, and the rest is reserved for paved surfaces, green public areas and water storage. There is no blueprint plan for the specific realisation of the neighborhoods which will be created in the area, in fact the construction process in bottom-up being decided by the inhabitants.

In 2012 a new allotment procedure for a greenhouse community garden was approved. The garden consists of plots of land, where individuals or families can rent a plot on a commercial basis to grow their own food and meet other people. It is a bottom-up initiative, run by a local enthusiastic and experienced entrepreneur.

Since 2017, the city of Almere, together with the province of Flevoland, has been the initiator of Flevo Campus, a knowledge institute that was founded specially to flesh out the Feeding the City theme. Flevo Campus is found on the border of the city and one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world. It is the place where innovations in the urban food supply are put into practice by researchers, teachers, students, entrepreneurs and changemakers.

Two main focus areas of the Almere municipality are food waste and poverty policy. The goal of this program is to unite these focus areas, whilst at the same time increasing the self-reliance of the target audience through the concept of reciprocity. It consists in the distribution of food to the poor using reusable packages.

As a response to the Covid-19 crisis, in the city of Almere were launched two programs aimed at preventing food waste. The first one consisted in the distribution of unsold potatoes to the citizens, while the second one in the selling of locally produced fruits and vegetables, contained in appropriate boxes.

Year	FOOD2030	Milan Pact Awards categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2017	INNOVATION	6. Food Waste	Coalition extraordinary Almere	4	1	4	4
2017	INNOVATION	1. Governance	Oosterwold: urban agriculture	1	1	5	1
2017	INNOVATION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Onze-(Our) allotment under glass	2	4	5	4
2019	CLIMATE	4. Food Production	Oosterwold, urban agriculture	1	5	3	3
2019	INNOVATION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Education and open innovation Feeding the City	1	2	4	2
2020	NUTRITION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Farmers for neighbours	1	2	2	5
2020	INNOVATION	4. Food Production	Local Food - education innovation research	1	3	4	1
2020	NUTRITION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Flevourbox: support your locals	1	2	2	4
2020	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	Potato day	4	2	2	1

AMSTERDAM

Country: Netherlands
 Population: 872,680
 Region: More developed

Surface: 219.32 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: No

In **2013** the city of Amsterdam decided to implement a **long-term strategy** with the aim of reducing the percentage of overweight youths, which at the time was 20%-25%. The objective shall be pursued through the empowerment of children, parents and professionals as a starting point. This will be done by creating an **integrated network**, Healthy Lifestyles, which will allow new forms of cooperation and communication within the communities, to enhance a mind-shift towards healthier ways of living. Practical examples are the First Thousand days program and the **Healthy Schools program**. The former focuses on the **prevention of obesity** with expectant parents, while the latter incorporates cooking lessons and initiatives to promote exercise directly within schools. The rationale behind the whole strategy is one of learning by doing, monitoring and testing, as in the case of a living lab. All these programs are meant to be primarily taking place in the "heaviest" neighborhoods of the city.

In **2013** the municipality launched a project with the aim of **understanding the role of the local government in the urban food landscape**. The project consisted in the organization of an event where stakeholders and interested people could express their opinion on the matter. The results showed that the two main pleas to the municipality were on one side to overlook and assure transparency, on the other to not interfere with the activities. To meet these requests the platform "From Amsterdam Fields" was created (www.vanamsterdamsebodem.nl), a place where the many food initiatives, the news and all the information could become clearly visible and interconnected. The platform also allows for the active participation of entrepreneurs, residents and farmers, in order to take into account the entire food chain. The platform itself is **managed by the municipality** and the active food organizations and its content is evaluated by an independent editor.

In **2017**, the municipality started a large research program called "Evidence Based System Design", with the aim of **mapping the whole food system in the Metropolitan Region of Amsterdam**. In particular, the main point of interest is determining the size, characteristics and overall impact of "Last mile distribution" in the city's Hotel and catering industry, together with its consequences on the sustainability and livability of the city. The ultimate goal of the project is therefore to **provide an overview of the logistical footprint per Hotel and catering business in the city**, using online maps. This will be done on one hand by collecting data on the amount of goods and street-specific qualities to obtain a "heat signature" highlighting immediately where the distribution can be more problematic. On the other hand, by categorizing businesses on the base of physical data, management and employees. By combining these data through the use of an algorithm it is then possible to construct a logistical profile for every hotel and catering business, which is then uploaded into online maps, for a clearer and easier use. The data behind the maps are frequently updated, so that they always reflect the reality of the situation.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2016	NUTRITION	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	Healthy Lifestyles	1	1	1	5
2018	CLIMATE	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Mapping the Foodsystem: Last mile distribution local Hotel and catering industry	3	4	2	1
2017	CIRCULARITY	1. Governance	Online platform for mapping Amsterdam food system stakeholders	3	1	5	1

BARCELONA

Country: Spain
 Population: 1,636,000
 Region: More developed

Surface: 101.4 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: No

The Covid-19 pandemic showed some criticalities within the city's food system. Consequently, the municipality developed a new strategy for its food policy based on systemic approach, innovative projects, and building alliances with other actors.

In particular, three projects were launched:

1. A logistic and trading platform to sell local products directly from farmers to retailers (CIAP).
2. A pilot program to support sellers in local markets who commit to increase the amount of sustainable food in their businesses (Paradistes Verds).
3. A collaborative project involving several areas of the municipality and a representative number of the organizations fighting food poverty in Barcelona, to ensure the right to have access to healthy food in the city (Projecte Alimenta).

In October 2021 the city will organize and host the sixth MUFPP Global Forum. The event will gather the food policy authorities from many cities around the world, giving them the possibility to share their experiences and expertise, also concerning the Covid-19 emergency. The main topic of the event will be sustainability, and throughout the year the municipality will organize other events and festivals centered around this important subject.

Finally, the municipality is also looking ahead by planning what its food policy will be in the next 10 years. The process, which will lead to the development of the 2030 food strategy, is divided into three stages:

1. Running a diagnostic analysis to understand the current situation and its criticalities.
2. Development of a Multi-Factor participative process involving different perspectives.
3. Final activation of the city Food Council.

Year	FOOD2030	Milan Pact Awards categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2020	INNOVATION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Food Policies for a Resilient City	2	1	5	3
2020	CLIMATE	1. Governance	Barcelona World Sustainable Food Capital	3	4	4	3
2020	INNOVATION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Barcelona Food Aid against Covid-19	2	1	5	3

BERLIN

Country: Germany
Population: 3,769,495 (2019)
Region: More developed

Surface: 891.7 km²
Capital: Yes
Food Policy: Yes

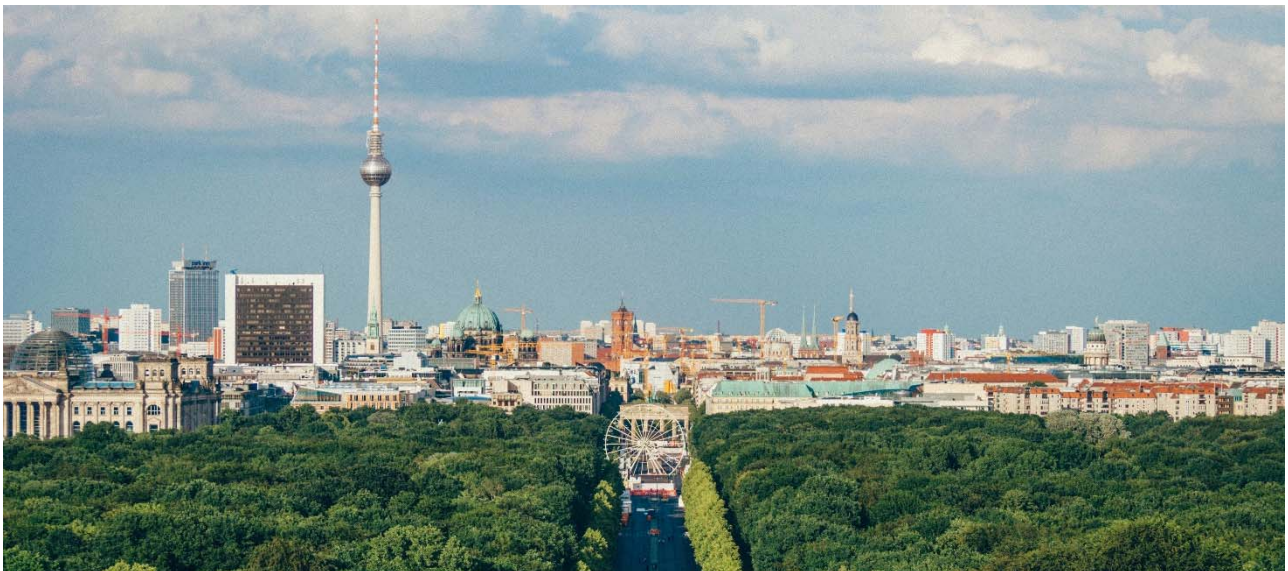
In 2017 the civil society organized the Berlin Food Council, an association aimed at developing a joint process of advocacy on the approach to the food system from the civil society towards the administration. This represented a meaningful change in the way Food Policy is carried on within the framework of a large European capital.

In 2019 the Berlin Senate launched the Berlin Food Strategy, a wide-ranging action plan with action fields concerning communal catering, urban-rural linkages, promotion of sustainable innovations, lively and productive districts, food education, reduction of food waste, the role model function of public administration and transparency for consumers.

Protection and Antidiscrimination with its Food Unit has set out to transform Berlin food policy together with the Food Policy Council.

The Berlin Food Strategy is intended to help develop Berlin's food policy toward more regionality, sustainability, fairness and healthy food for all, regardless of the budget. This is important in light of Berlin's citizens increasing demand for organic and regional food.

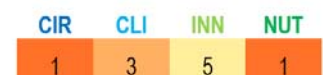
An action plan will identify fields of action, goals and measures with which the transformation process will be initiated.



Year **FOOD2030**
2019 **INNOVATION**

Milan Pact Awards categories
1. Governance

Title
Berlin Food Strategy



BRUGES

Country: Belgium
 Population: 118,284
 Region: More developed

Surface: 138.4 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: No

In 2015, the city started a new strategy aimed at facilitating a bottom-up process of building a sustainable food policy. It resulted in the establishment of the Food Lab of Bruges, a platform for local stakeholders to draw food guidelines for the city. The Lab consists of many different entities, which bring their own specific expertise in the effort to translate sustainable strategies into concrete projects.

In 2017 the city of Bruges decided to develop solutions to food waste in health care institutions. The approach needed:

- mapping of the existing amounts of food waste.
- coaching the employees with methods to cut food waste.
- raise awareness among health care institutions on the issue.

Besides prevention, the project also focuses on valorisation of food waste through donation to food banks. Several organisations that coordinate food donations are therefore present at the innovation event.

Since 2017, Bruges is also the first city (in Europe) that has its own Fair-Trade Certified chocolate bar: Sjokla, created in cooperation with local chocolatiers. The city promoted a campaign among local chocolatiers to keep the Fair-Trade criterion for chocolate procurement. The rationale behind the policy is to involve local chocolatiers in the Free Trade effort, given the major relevance of the sector in the economy of the city. In fact, due to the high number of such activities, Bruges can be considered Europe's chocolate capital.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2016	INNOVATION	1. Governance	Food Lab	3	3	3	3
2017	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	Food waste prevention, reduction and management	5	1	5	1
2019	INNOVATION	1. Governance	SJOKLA	1	3	5	1
2017	INNOVATION	1. Governance	Guidelines on sustainable food on events	3	3	3	3

EDE

Country: Netherlands
 Population: 115,710 (2019)
 Region: More developed

Surface: 318.62 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: Yes

Starting from 2012, the municipality of Ede began a process of complete rearrangement of its food strategy, which was concretely adopted in 2015. The mean was the creation of a bottom-up food policy, realized by consulting all the key stakeholders from the local society. The strategy was officially adopted by the city council, not just under the form of voluntary guidance, giving it a strong status. In fact, the city allocated a large budget for the actual implementation of the strategy, it created a municipal food team and nominated a municipal food councilor.

The ultimate aim of the strategy is to achieve healthy and sustainable food for all the citizens, by relying on the improvement of both the economic strength of the city and its societal strength. This whole approach of integrated food policy makes Ede a pioneer in this field in the Netherlands, avoiding the possibility that the proposals only remain so, without ever finding a real application.

Adopting an integrated food policy, as the city did in 2015, is not enough to grant the smooth elaboration and implementation of the policies. In particular, there is still need for a tool to monitor and ensure the correct application of the policies, and to evaluate the performance afterwards. To address such problems, the municipality developed a tailor-made dashboard to monitor the progress of the local food system.

This was done by selecting a series of indicators which could give a meaningful idea of the performance, with the data behind these indicators being obtained mainly through surveys. The peculiarity of Ede's dashboard is that it combines existing and new data on different themes, creating a complete overview of the state of the food systems. This interdimensional approach is peculiar to Ede within the Netherlands and derives from the higher treatment reserved to the food policy by the city council.

Since 2018 the municipality of Ede together with the city of Barneveld have been offering to the farmers of its territory a masterclass aimed at empowering them and increasing their marketing capabilities. The rationale behind this project is that while farmers possess vast knowledge about farming practices, they usually lack the necessary skills to effectively market for the short production chain. Making sure that farmers are able to employ to full extent the short production chain could have beneficial effects for the economy, since the majority of the farms in the region are relatively small and therefore vulnerable. The masterclasses consist of teaching farmers about marketing, how to respond to regional's consumer needs, explore new markets and develop new products. The classes, which also see the contribution of the researchers of the University of Wageningen, are to be reorganized also in the following years.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2018	INNOVATION	1. Governance	Measuring change: how Ede municipality developed a tool to monitor improvement in its local food system.	3	4	5	3
2017	INNOVATION	1. Governance	Political commitment for integrated food governance: the success story of Ede	2	1	4	3
2019	CLIMATE	4. Food Production	The Short Food Chain Masterclass	1	4	3	1

GHENT

Country: Belgium
 Population: 260,341 (2018)
 Region: More developed

Surface: 156.18 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: Yes

Since its creation in 2014, the city's food council has contributed to the organization, discussion and implementation phase of many projects. It is composed of stakeholders of every chain in the local food system and is chaired by the deputy mayor. Its innovative approach, which relies on a deeper involvement of the community, fosters the participation and empowerment of local actors.

In 2016 the municipality started to implement a new program aimed at shortening the chain between producers and consumers. The final goal is to foster fair and efficient food chains, by allowing consumers and producers to have a better understanding of each other and therefore reducing information asymmetries between the parts. To do so, a short chain platform (SCP) was created by pooling together all relevant stakeholders.

Since January 2017 the city of Ghent has been serving healthy, tasty and sustainable meals through its schools, daycare centers and boarding schools to around 4.500 youngsters every day. One day per week is vegetarian for everyone. The new lunches are part of a multi-faced approach: maximizing positive health and ecological impacts, preventing food waste, involving pupils and service personnel, and ensuring that the meals remain affordable for vulnerable children. These results are the consequence of a novel approach where the city's sustainable food strategy was translated into tender criteria with actors from different city departments working together to implement shared policy objectives.

In March 2017 the Foodsaver Platform was launched. It brings together food leftovers from the wholesale market and the local retailers and redistributes them to social organizations in Ghent. These organizations are a mix of food banks, social restaurants and social supermarkets.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2018	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	Foodsavers Ghent	5	3	3	2
2018	CIRCULARITY	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Platform for short supply chain products	5	3	3	2
2018	INNOVATION	1. Governance	A co-creative governance approach	2	1	4	3
2017	NUTRITION	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	A multi-faceted approach to sustainable school meals	4	2	1	5
2017	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	"Foodsavers Ghent"	5	3	2	2

LJUBLJANA

Country: Slovenia
 Population: 295,504 (2020)
 Region: More developed

Surface: 163.8 km²
 Capital: Yes
 Food Policy: No

The Municipality of Ljubljana has been working on rural-urban linkages since 2003 and with its Rural Development Strategy for 2014-2020, which was officially adopted in 2015, it set the premises to "ensure quality agriculture from a preserved environment". The aim is reaching 50% food sufficiency for the city, through an integrated approach on marketing (events, markets, local standards, public procurement), sharing agricultural knowledge and promoting the rural landscape. It further established in every neighborhood areas dedicated to garden plots, market spaces and short supply chain markets.

Among the goals set by the Rural Development Strategy is the achievement of self-sufficiency in terms of rural goods. To pursue this goal, the Municipality has launched a project based on short supply chains. In particular, the city helps farmers entering the market by promoting events, encouraging doorstep sales, creating new market areas and facilitating contacts between farmers, caterers and hoteliers. The importance of this strategy is highlighted by the fact that two-thirds of the municipal surface are rural areas, with 826 active farms, covering 10.000 hectares.

The city also recognized the importance of pollinators and their connection with food producers. Indeed, Ljubljana accounts for 3% of all Slovenian beekeepers managing 4,500 bee colonies. In 2015 beekeepers were involved in the "Bee Path" project, to highlight their key role in food production and self-sufficiency. In 2018 BeePathNetUrbactTransfer network aims to scale and transfer Ljubljana solutions to 5 EU Cities.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2016	CLIMATE	5. Food Supply and Distribution	BEE PATH	1	4	4	3
2017	CLIMATE	4. Food Production	"Bee Path"	1	4	4	3
2017	NUTRITION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	"Short food supply chains in the City of Ljubljana"	1	3	3	4
2016	CLIMATE	5. Food Supply and Distribution	SHORT FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS IN THE CITY MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBLJANA	4	4	3	2
2016	INNOVATION	1. Governance	Strategy for rural development of the Municipality of Lubljana 2014-2020	1	2	3	2

MADRID

Country: Spain
 Population: 3,223,334
 Region: More developed

Surface: 604.3 km²
 Capital: Yes
 Food Policy: Yes

In 2013 the Environment and Mobility Area launched the Municipal Program of Urban Community Gardens. The program's goals are: respond to the citizens' high demand for urban horticulture; design and develop the project by promoting social participation; establish common practices to all the gardens regarding agro-ecology premises and adoption of measures for waste management and composting; promote social cohesion and bonding with the land. This last goal is to be achieved through environment-focused lessons to the citizens and the promotion of healthy food habits. By 2017 the program comprised more than 50 urban community gardens distributed in the 21 districts of the city.

During 2020, the Municipality launched various projects aimed at dealing with some issues related to the Covid-19 pandemic. In particular, three initiatives were related to the topic of nutrition and sustainability.

1)The first one was the reorganization of the city's community gardens, with the aim of making their use more fit to the new conditions created by the pandemic.

2)The second one concerned the distribution of a prepaid card to the weakest members of the community. This card allowed the recipients to buy food during that difficult period. Particular importance was given to the sustainability and balancedness of the diet, with special attention reserved to disadvantaged children deprived of the school canteen-service.

3)The third program led to the readaptation of several school kitchens and hotel institutes into kitchens used for the preparation and distribution of healthy meals to vulnerable citizens. This was done through the cooperation with private entities that organized the collection of food donations.

Year	FOOD2030	Milan Pact Awards categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2017	CLIMATE	1. Governance	Urban community gardens network: School of food citizenship	2	3	3	4
2020	NUTRITION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Solidary harvests from urban gardens	2	3	4	5
2020	NUTRITION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Family card	1	1	4	5
2020	NUTRITION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Cooking solidary menus in municipal premises	3	1	4	5

NANTES

Country: France
 Population: 314,138 (2018)
 Region: More developed

Surface: 65.19 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: No

During the last decades, the territory of Nantes has been subject to an increasing level of wasteland-development, mainly due to the high prices which made land unfeasible for agricultural use. In 2009, the Chamber of Agriculture decided to conduct an assessment in order to qualify and quantify the actual land use within areas covered by the Local Town Planning Plan. The result of the assessment identified 155 sites on which agriculture could be relocated without too much investment, fostering local economic development and increased production.

Consequently, in 2010 the municipality of Nantes launched the "Projet alimentaire territorial" (PAT). The aim of the project is to relocate agricultural spaces in the area in order to exploit previously untapped sites and therefore increase the local farming production. The project is based on the diagnosis that was conducted in 2009, which identified 1500 to 2000 hectares of potential agricultural land. The transition itself is carried out in three steps:

- 1) Local representatives and actors are organized into a group with the objective of validating the sites and accompanying the project.
- 2) Joint coordination between the municipality of Nantes and the Chamber of Agriculture to ensure transversality.
- 3) Annual meeting between all the actors to pool and share experiences.

The municipality of Nantes further contributes with financial aid and technical support to the whole process. The project is still ongoing, but it has already shown impressive results in terms of sites cleared and recultivated, creation of agricultural jobs, reinforcement of short food chains and increased diversity of landscapes. Between 2009 and 2014 a total of 137 sites were appraised, covering around 1900 hectares, moreover twelve new farm facilities have been finalized and nine are under way at the cleared sites. The project is being carried out also today following other recent assessments which identified new sites of potentially agricultural land.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2018	CLIMATE	4. Food Production	TURNING WASTELANDS INTO PRODUCTIVE LANDS	2	5	4	1
2017	INNOVATION	4. Food Production	Territorial Food Project of the Nantes Metropolis	1	1	3	4
2019	INNOVATION	4. Food Production	Appel à projet "installations agricoles"	2	4	5	2

PARIS

Country: France
 Population: 2,175,601 (2018)
 Region: More developed

Surface: 105.4 km²
 Capital: Yes
 Food Policy: Yes

In the last 15 years the Municipality has been trying to reach the goal of a more sustainable city, particularly for what concerns diet and food consumption. To achieve such an objective, several concrete activities were launched during the last fifteen years:

In 2005, the Municipality started a new approach to introduce organic food in its kindergartens. This change was particularly important given the fundamental role that a good and balanced nutrition plays for children's health, and for the impact it can have also on their adult life.

From 2009 Paris has been implementing an action plan for its institutional catering, which has allowed it to reach a 47.2% share of sustainable food used in 2017. Children account for 3.2 million meals per year, or 10.7% of the total volume of Parisian institutional catering. In the city's 400 kindergartens, which are attended by over 28.000 pupils, an increasing priority is given to on-site cooking and a large quantity is reserved for fresh and seasonal produce.

In 2018, around 250 sqm. were cultivated on the roof of the Opéra Bastille, with around 100 varieties of fruits and vegetables growing.

In 2019, as the Paris Food Policy was launched, the share of sustainable food grew up to 85% and 100% organic infant milks are now being served in municipal nurseries. Additionally, the Paris Council made a commitment to reduce the proportion of meat served by 20% and to offer children one vegetarian menu per week.

Finally, in August 2020 a new Deputy Mayor was appointed in charge of sustainable food and agriculture, to further give institutional value to the city's efforts towards sustainability.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2019	NUTRITION	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	Sustainable Protein-Rich Dishes	2	4	3	5
2020	NUTRITION	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	High-quality food for everyone	2	1	4	5
2020	CIRCULARITY	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	Linkee - Fight against food waste	5	4	3	2
2019	NUTRITION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Organic Infant Milk	2	4	3	5
2020	CLIMATE	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	Opéra 4 Saisons	2	5	4	2

RIGA

Country: Latvia
 Population: 627,487(2020)
 Region: Less developed

Surface: 304.03 km²
 Capital: Yes
 Food Policy: No

In 2011 the Municipality of Riga decided to intervene on the local landfill Getlini, turning it into an environmentally friendly, innovative and ecological waste management site.

The renovation plan was based on two main pillars: operational practice and social education. Food waste is deposited in environmentally safe biodegradable cells. The landfill gas that forms in the cells is channeled to the Getlinipower unit and transformed into energy for the nearby greenhouses. During the off-season period, the greenhouse produces 390 tonnes of high-quality tomatoes. The vegetables produced in this way help reduce the impact of winter shortages, given the nordic climate to which the city is subject.

This ecological management practice has created a chain of co-benefits, including food waste turned into green energy and highly nutritious food with significant positive environmental impacts.

Since 2017, "Healthy Nutrition classes" is a new and innovative activity in the municipality of Riga and in the Riga Central Market, which allows local people to acquire healthy lifestyle habits in a practical way. These classes create an interest about the daily routine of healthy eating habits of people showing that a healthy diet is not necessarily more expensive and difficult to implement but in the long run it provides health benefits. The classes provide information on a variety of topics and are open to families with children, bringing together entire families for educational purposes. Most of the products used during these classes come from local farmers, therefore, by also supporting local activities, the project has a twofold positive impact.



Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2016	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	From food waste to healthy, off-season food	5	4	3	4
2020	NUTRITION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Meal cards for schoolchildren Riga Central Market-a place for developing healthy eating habits	1	1	4	4
2018	NUTRITION	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition		2	1	4	5

TURIN

Country: Italy
 Population: 827,033
 Region: More developed

Surface: 130.17 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: No

In 2016 the municipality officially recognized in its statute the right to have free and permanent access to a good, fair, nutritious and healthy food. The resolution had the effect of acknowledging the already existing practices carried out by the administration and giving them institutional dignity. It also marked the beginning of a new wave of practices for the city. In 2016 the municipality launched the program "Il menù l'ho fatto io", which gives the possibility to children, families and teachers to participate in the choice of the canteen menu, under the supervision of a technical commission. The project allows the consumers to know better what is included in their menus, which are the territories of provenience and the overall impact of food production and consumption. The participants to the project were selected through an investigation made by the food service department on the satisfaction degree of the school canteen services. The project, which integrated a pre-existing practice dated 2013, is ongoing. The city of Turin has been participating for decades in the "Soup Kitchens" program. The goal of this project is to provide food for the most vulnerable people, thanks to the contributions of volunteers and non-profit organizations. Private contributions are a fundamental part of the activity and can assume the form of financial aid or organizational support. The food is donated by various entities such as food banks, supermarkets or the municipality itself. At least one canteen is always open in the territory every day of the year. 10 of the 15 existing soup kitchens are managed by non-profit associations but all of them operate under the supervision of the Municipal Social Service Department.

In 2017 launched the "Porta Palazzo organic project", whose goal is to introduce a system to facilitate the collection and separation of food waste in the city's largest municipal market. It consists in the distribution to vendors of specially designed carts that allow a quick and efficient disposal of waste in tight spaces. The project is carried out in collaboration with Novamont Spa, which provides biodegradable bags to vendors, and Eco delle Città, which distributes the carts and the bags. Additionally, volunteers gather daily the unsold food making it available to anyone seeking food assistance. In 2019, to address the issue of the availability of agricultural spaces within densely populated urban contexts, the municipality, together with Associazione Coefficiente Clorofilla, launched the project "Orti generali". The project is about the creation of gardens, over a land of three hectares, which are then allocated to urban gardeners and to socially inclusive activities. The project aspires to be economically sustainable, therefore, a fee is requested to access the gardens. All gardeners must adopt the organic method of food production, which is made easier by the possibility of buying organic seeds on the site.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2016	NUTRITION	2. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	Il menù l'ho fatto io	3	1	1	5
2016	NUTRITION	3. Social and Economic Equity	Soup Kitchens	2	1	1	5
2018	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	POPP Progetto Organico Porta Palazzo towards circular markets	5	1	3	2
2016	INNOVATION	1. Governance	The right to food in the Statute of the city of Turin	1	2	3	1
2017	CIRCULARITY	6. Food Waste	Porta Palazzo Organic Project	5	1	2	2
2019	INNOVATION	4. Food Production	Orti Generali	1	3	4	2

VALENCIA

Country: Spain
 Population: 801,456 (2020)
 Region: More developed

Surface: 134,65 km²
 Capital: No
 Food Policy: Yes

In 2016, after several years of mobilizations in defense of urban and peri-urban agriculture under the sustainability lens, the City of Valencia launched the Valencia Agrifood Strategy 2025. The Valencia Agrifood Strategy 2025 and the Municipal Food Council have managed to introduce sustainable and healthy food as a thematic area for the development of public policies in the Valencia Municipality. The adoption of this strategy is the culminating point of a decade-long effort towards sustainability, which passed through the implementation of other projects, such as the Horta de Valencia.

Since 2016, Valencia has been promoting the urban food distribution system through Mercavalència's "Tirade Contar", a traditional market where every night the farmers of the periurban area of Valencia sell their products to retailers and municipal markets. In particular, the project was aimed at revitalizing this historical marketplace, granting protection for producers and strengthening the image of the market, thus facilitating trade.

In 2017, the Municipality created an Observatory of Valencia's green belt "L'Horta de Valencia" to provide civil society with tools and strategies for obtaining data in a collaborative way, to analyze and share the data, and to participate actively in the design of work-plans, campaigns and initiatives linked to the territory. Among its competences, the observatory has to be vigilant on the conditions of the belt, which is continuously threatened by degradation and urban expansion.

Year	FOOD2030	MUFPP categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2020	INNOVATION	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Renaixem: the value of local producers during the pandemic	3	3	1	1
2018	CLIMATE	1. Governance	An observatory to defend the green belt	2	4	3	3
2017	CLIMATE	1. Governance	City Observatory of Valencia's Green Belt (L'Horta)	3	4	3	3
2019	CLIMATE	1. Governance	Estrategia Agroalimentaria València 2025	2	4	4	3
2018	CLIMATE	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Políticas de revitalización de la tira de contar	2	3	3	3
2019	CLIMATE	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Políticas de revitalización de la Tira de Contar	2	4	2	3

VIENNA

Country: Austria	Surface: 414.78
Population: 1,911,191	Capital: Yes
Region: More developed	Food Policy: Yes

Every day approximately 100,000 people are provided with warm meals in public facilities by the City of Vienna. These include day care centres, after-school centres, schools with full-day care, hospitals, nursing-homes, day centres for the elderly and retirement homes.

In 2018, under the ÖkoKauf Wien program, which guarantees sustainable procurement, a Food Workgroup has been formed to focus on providing nutritious food while taking into account the environment and cost-related factors. In particular, the Workgroup has formulated a list of quality criteria including procurements for organic farms, presence of trans fats in food and the exclusion of GMO food. Besides these criteria, regionality, minimization of waste, animal rights and social standards in production are also taken into account. One of the most significant achievements is that a stipulated minimum rate of 30 percent of organic food products (by value) has been adopted for all food procured by the city. More recently, the Workgroup has been focusing on new criteria for the procurement of fresh eggs, such as assuring that they come from ground-kept chickens. Similar innovative criteria are to be introduced also for meat and its by-products.

Another meaningful initiative is the Natürlich gut Teller (Naturally Good Dish), which provides meals that meet specific eco-friendly criteria. They are offered two to three times per week in several Viennese canteens, such as in retirement homes or in hospitals. This initiative is a practical implementation of the ÖkoKauf Wien criteria for the procurement of food. The meals are therefore environmentally friendly, naturally healthy, produce less CO₂ emissions and are well accepted by patients, pensioners and employees.



Year	FOOD2030	Milan Pact Awards categories	Title	CIR	CLI	INN	NUT
2018	CLIMATE	5. Food Supply and Distribution	Ecological public procurements	3	5	3	4

Conclusions

The MPA is an instrument that is capable of unifying the efforts of cities active in the transformation of their food systems. It provided through all the five years of its activities an effective tool to mentor to share knowledge to circulate innovative experiences and to make exchanges among cities effective and concrete.

The knowledge gathered by the Milan packed awards is not only the knowledge that we can read in good practice is submitted by cities it is also the acknowledgment of the political commitment of local authorities in Europe to work towards European Food policies for their local contexts. The availability of this knowledge and sharing activities carried out so far express which is the trajectory towards whom cities are working.

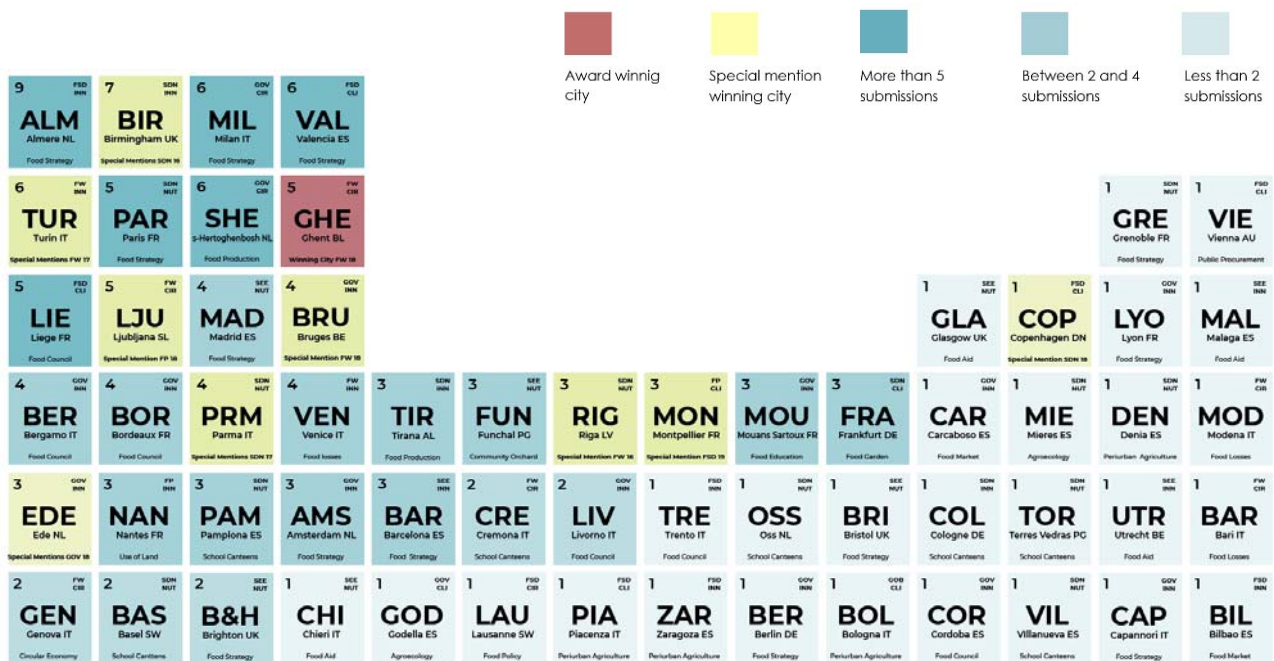
The analysis carried out in this report was made possible thanks to a specific methodology, the CLIC, that provided a cross-cutting analysis. The report also contributes to highlight how cities' action on urban food system should connect its impact evaluation to the FOOD 2030 policy framework developed by the European Commission.

The MPA always recorded high participation from European cities and this was possible also due to the commitment that European Commission in supporting urban contexts and making Europe a fertile environment for the development of urban food policies. Indeed, the MUFPP found European projects as a very effective way to bring together active cities interested in going even further with their local food strategies.

Annex I – Periodic table of European urban food policy

The following infographic, defined "Periodic table of European urban food policies", represents the European cities that participated in the MPA in a captivating visualization. Each box has the name and the country of the city at the center, along with other key information.

In the upper right corner, the abbreviations of a MUFPP category and FOOD 2030 priority, the most prevalent in the different submissions. In the upper left corner, the number of practices submitted and in the lower part an innovative field of action in which the city has been working.



Annex II – MUFPP categories

Framework for action

The nature of this Framework for Action is **voluntary**. Its purpose is to provide strategic options to those cities aiming **to achieve more sustainable food systems** by adopting the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact launched by the Municipality of Milan on the occasion of the 2015 Expo “Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life”.

The Framework builds upon the direct experience of participating cities and takes into account relevant diverse commitments, goals and targets. While the options have been organized into thematic clusters, they should be seen as entry points towards achieving the common goal of sustainable food systems. Most interventions (such as school meals or community gardens) may fall under the jurisdiction of more than one municipal agency or department. Most interventions will have an impact on multiple dimensions (economic, social, health and environment) of sustainable development.

Cities can select, adapt and group options into guidelines as necessary to suit their particular situations. Links to related information material and samples of best practices are available as a complementary set of guidance materials.

Recommended actions: ensuring an enabling environment for effective action (Governance)

1. Facilitate collaboration across city agencies and departments and seek alignment of policies and programmes that impact the food system across multiple sectors and administrative levels, adopting and mainstreaming a rights-based approach; options can include dedication of permanent city staff, review of tasks and procedures and reallocation of resources.
2. Enhance stakeholder participation at the city level through political dialogue, and if appropriate, appointment of a food policy advisor and/or development of a multi-stakeholder platform or food council, as well as through education and awareness raising.
3. Identify, map and evaluate local initiatives and civil society food movements in order to transform best practices into relevant programmes and policies, with the support of local research or academic institutions.

4. Develop or revise urban food policies and plans and ensure allocation of appropriate resources within city administration regarding food-related policies and programmes; review, harmonize and strengthen municipal regulations; build up strategic capacities for a more sustainable, healthy and equitable food system balancing urban and rural interests.

5. Develop or improve multisectoral information systems for policy development and accountability by enhancing the availability, quality, quantity, coverage and management and exchange of data related to urban food systems, including both formal data collection and data generated by civil society and other partners.

6. Develop a disaster risk reduction strategy to enhance the resilience of urban food systems, including those cities most affected by climate change, protracted crises and chronic food insecurity in urban and rural areas.

Recommended actions: sustainable diets and nutrition

7. Promote sustainable diets (healthy, safe, culturally appropriate, environmentally friendly and rightsbased) through relevant education, health promotion and communication programmes, with special attention to schools, care centres, markets and the media.

8. Address non-communicable diseases associated with poor diets and obesity, giving specific attention where appropriate to reducing intake of sugar, salt, transfats, meat and dairy products and increasing consumption of fruits and vegetables and non-processed foods.

9. Develop sustainable dietary guidelines to inform consumers, city planners (in particular for public food procurement), food service providers, retailers, producers and processors, and promote communication and training campaigns.

10. Adapt standards and regulations to make sustainable diets and safe drinking water accessible in public sector facilities such as hospitals, health and childcare facilities, workplaces, universities, schools, food and catering services, municipal offices and prisons, and to the extent possible, in private sector retail and wholesale food distribution and markets.

11. Explore regulatory and voluntary instruments to promote sustainable diets involving private and public companies as appropriate, using marketing, publicity and labelling policies; and economic incentives or disincentives; streamline regulations regarding the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children in accordance with WHO recommendations.

12. Encourage joint action by health and food sectors to implement integrated people-centred strategies for healthy lifestyles and social inclusion.

13. Invest in and commit to achieving universal access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation with the participation of civil society and various partnerships, as appropriate.

Recommended actions: social and economic equity

14. Use cash and food transfers, and other forms of social protection systems (food banks, community food kitchens, emergency food pantries etc.) to provide vulnerable populations with access to healthy food, while taking into consideration the specific beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of diverse communities, as a matter of human dignity and to avoid further marginalization.

15. Reorient school feeding programmes and other institutional food service to provide food that is healthy, local and regionally sourced, seasonal and sustainably produced.

16. Promote decent employment for all, including fair economic relations, fair wages and improved labour conditions within the food and agriculture sector, with the full inclusion of women.

17. Encourage and support social and solidarity economy activities, paying special attention to food-related activities that support sustainable livelihoods for marginalized populations at different levels of the food chain and facilitate access to safe and healthy foods in both urban and rural areas.

18. Promote networks and support grassroots activities (such as community gardens, community food kitchens, social pantries, etc.) that create social inclusion and provide food to marginalized individuals.

19. Promote participatory education, training and research as key elements in strengthening local action to increase social and economic equity, promote rights-based approaches, alleviate poverty and facilitate access to adequate and nutritious foods.

Recommended actions: food production

20. Promote and strengthen urban and peri-urban food production and processing based on sustainable approaches and integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture into city resilience plans.

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21. Seek coherence between the city and nearby rural food production, processing and distribution, focussing on smallholder producers and family farmers, paying particular attention to empowering women and youth.
22. Apply an ecosystem approach to guide holistic and integrated land use planning and management in collaboration with both urban and rural authorities and other natural resource managers by combining landscape features, for example with risk-minimizing strategies to enhance opportunities for agroecological production, conservation of biodiversity and farmland, climate change adaptation, tourism, leisure and other ecosystem services.
23. Protect and enable secure access and tenure to land for sustainable food production in urban and peri-urban areas, including land for community gardeners and smallholder producers, for example through land banks or community land trusts; provide access to municipal land for local agricultural production and promote integration with land use and city development plans and programmes.
24. Help provide services to food producers in and around cities, including technical training and financial assistance (credit, technology, food safety, market access, etc.) to build a multigenerational and economically viable food system with inputs such as compost from food waste, grey water from post-consumer use, and energy from waste etc. while ensuring that these do not compete with human consumption.
25. Support short food chains, producer organisations, producer-to-consumer networks and platforms, and other market systems that integrate the social and economic infrastructure of urban food system that links urban and rural areas. This could include civil society-led social and solidarity economy initiatives and alternative market systems.
26. Improve (waste) water management and reuse in agriculture and food production through policies and programmes using participatory approaches.

Recommended actions: food supply and distribution

27. Assess the flows of food to and through cities to ensure physical access to fresh, affordable foods in low-income or underserved neighbourhoods while addressing sustainable transportation and logistics planning to reduce carbon emissions with alternative fuels or means of transport.
28. Support improved food storage, processing, transport and distribution technologies and infrastructure linking peri-urban and near rural areas to ensure seasonal food consumption and reduce food insecurity as well as food and nutrient loss and waste with

an emphasis on diversified small and medium scale food businesses along the value chain that may provide decent and stable employment.

29. Assess, review and/or strengthen food control systems by implementing local food safety legislation and regulations that (1) ensure that food producers and suppliers throughout the food chain operate responsibly; (2) eliminate barriers to market access for family farmers and smallholder producers; and (3) integrate food safety, health and environmental dimensions. 30. Review public procurement and trade policy aimed at facilitating food supply from short chains linking cities to secure a supply of healthy food, while also facilitating job access, fair production conditions and sustainable production for the most vulnerable producers and consumers, thereby using the potential of public procurement to help realize the right to food for all.

31. Provide policy and programme support for municipal public markets including farmers markets, informal markets, retail and wholesale markets, restaurants, and other food distributors, recognizing different approaches by cities working with private and public components of market systems.

32. Improve and expand support for infrastructure related to market systems that link urban buyers to urban, peri-urban and rural sellers while also building social cohesion and trust, supporting cultural exchange and ensuring sustainable livelihood, especially for women and young entrepreneurs.

33. Acknowledge the informal sector's contribution to urban food systems (in terms of food supply, job creation, promotion of local diets and environment management) and provide appropriate support and training in areas such as food safety, sustainable diets, waste prevention and management.

Recommended actions: food waste

34. Convene food system actors to assess and monitor food loss and waste reduction at all stages of the city region food supply chain, (including production, processing, packaging, safe food preparation, presentation and handling, re-use and recycling) and ensure holistic planning and design, transparency, accountability and policy integration.

35. Raise awareness of food loss and waste through targeted events and campaigns; identify focal points such as educational institutions, community markets, company shops and other solidarity or circular economy initiatives.

36. Collaborate with the private sector along with research, educational and community-based organisations to develop and review, as appropriate, municipal policies and regulations (e.g. processes, cosmetic and grading standards, expiration dates, etc.) to

prevent waste or safely recover food and packaging using a “food use-not-waste” hierarchy.

37. Save food by facilitating recovery and redistribution for human consumption of safe and nutritious foods, if applicable, that are at risk of being lost, discarded or wasted from production, manufacturing, retail, catering, wholesale and hospitality.