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# Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. Selected Good Practices from Cities

Edited by Thomas Forster,  
Florence Egal, Arthur Getz  
Escudero, Marielle Dubbeling  
and Henk Renting

**Utopie / 29**  
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## AUTHORS

### **Thomas Forster**

Mr. Forster is a food and agriculture policy expert residing in New York who has worked for over 20 years with government and non-governmental agencies addressing policy changes to strengthen urban and rural linkages, especially in relation to social protection programmes, sustainable agriculture, and food and nutrition security for all. He has been a consultant to FAO and to donors including “city region food systems” in the post 2015 development agenda.

### **Florence Egal**

Dr. Florence Egal, a French citizen, is a food security, nutrition and livelihoods expert. She has been working on urban related issues in both emergency and development contexts since the early 90s and was co-secretary of the FAO Food for Cities initiative for over 10 years. In recent years she has been actively involved in the promotion of sustainable diets and lives in Rome.

### **Henk Renting**

Mr. Renting is a senior programme officer for the RUA Foundation residing in the Netherlands. He has worked for more than two decades on sustainable food systems and urban rural linkages in 20 countries in Europe and Latin America. This covered scientific research work as well as workshop and development support to public policy and governance processes related to sustainable food systems.

### **Marielle Dubbeling**

Ms. Dubbeling, director of the RUA Foundation has over 15 years of experience in urban and peri-urban agriculture and urban food security in more than 30 cities around the world, including a number of the countries and cities participating in the Milan UFFP. In this capacity, Marielle has provided technical, policy and participatory governance advice to strengthen urban food systems. She lives in rural south France.

### **Arthur Getz Escudero**

Arthur Getz Escudero has 30 years international experience engaging partners in community development, smallholder agriculture and policy reform. Facilitation of multi-stakeholder visioning and decision-making, and inclusive processes in spatial planning for resilient food systems is his current focus, with research into urbanization’s coupled social-ecological dimensions, adaptive institutions and food systems governance in East Africa and Europe. He lives in Spain.

# Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.

## Selected Good Practices from Cities

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Thomas Forster, Florence Egal, Henk Renting, Marielle Dubbeling and Arthur Getz Escudero



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## **Preface from Giuliano Pisapia, Mayor of Milan**

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact – the covenant among world metropolises – is set to be one of the legacies of Expo Milano 2015. The Pact consists of a series of tangible commitments for sustainable urban food policies. Signatory Mayors from the North and the South of the world pledge to develop an action plan focused on food security, fight against hunger and obesity, waste reduction and youth education for the safeguard of future generations.

In 2050, our Planet is going to host 9 billion inhabitants, 70% of whom will reside in cities. In the framework of a world where cities play a leading role and are increasingly connected, Milan and several other metropolises from all the continents have decided to send out a clear call for action. It is not a mere political declaration, but rather a concrete act. The Pact, indeed, sets out specific goals and operational instruments – including actual examples of practices that can be adopted by Mayors.

Among signatory cities, some have already developed their own food policies. This booklet collects a number of best practices from cities that have been successfully working on strategic goals, such as healthy nutrition for all and a careful management of resources in order to avoid food waste. On the other hand, other cities are taking their first steps toward the right to healthy and safe food for all. Committing to the Pact and sharing experiences will help them develop their own food policies.

The path we have taken does not end with Expo Milano. We, the Mayors, bear the responsibility to continue to work together for a more sustainable and equitable world. Only together we can meet the challenges of the Third Millennium.

## Introduction to selected good practices from participating cities

### a) Purposes and background:

This document is a companion guidance document to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact including the Framework for Action.

Three primary purposes, all equally important, gave direction to the process of gathering good practices and compiling them in a way that complements the Pact and Framework for Action:

1. The first purpose of the document is to **demonstrate the breadth of food policy and programmatic work** that is occurring in cities, including the metropolitan regions or territories around cities of various different sizes in different parts of the world. The Pact and Framework builds from this experience as will be described below.

2. A second purpose is to **offer to Mayors and their departmental staff a menu of good practices** that includes enough detail and direction to inform follow up. Concrete examples of one or more good practices can be used then as a source of inspiration -- to adapt new policy and practice in cities that are now just beginning to develop food policies, or cities that want to expand their existing food policy.

3. The third purpose is to identify the **lessons learned from the experiences of cities** contributing to the Pact and their good practices. Such lessons may also guide practical implementation of urban food practices in other cities and help identify:

- Challenges facing many if not most cities,
- Pathways taken to overcome obstacles that provide lessons,
- Gaps in critical areas of food policy,
- Emerging trends across cities and regions, and
- Important areas for future work.

## **b) Methodology: from Milan Urban Food Policy Pact to Selection of City Practices:**

Following Mayor Pisapia's invitation to other mayors to join in development of an Urban Food Policy Pact, 46 cities started to collaborate in order to draft the Pact and the Framework for Action. A Technical Team was contracted to work with the International Relations Department in Milan in order to help facilitate participation from cities and to support in the drafting of the Pact and Framework for Action.

Cities made contributions related to their own work and these were gathered in an online forum and archived for use in developing the Pact. The diverse and rich nature of these contributions was of immense use in helping to inform the provisions of both the Pact and the Framework for Action drew from the diverse and rich contributions received.

The Pact was finalized with input from cities in early June 2015. It was then sent to cities with an invitation to sign and attend the launch of the Pact in Milan on 15th of October. The Pact begins with a Preamble giving a context of current trends of urbanization, current challenges to cities including food insecurity and malnutrition, social inequity, environmental degradation, the impacts of climate change, etc., emphasizing the important roles of family farmers, smallholder producers and civil society, and acknowledges both the importance of leadership at a Mayoral level and the importance of relevant international policy for cities in the commitments taken recently by national governments.

The Pact itself is a simple statement. It comprises seven points beginning with the overarching statement calling for development of:

*“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 minimize waste and conserve biodiversity while adapting to and mitigating impacts of climate change”*

(Opening paragraph of the Urban Food Policy Pact)

In striving for a holistic approach to sustainable food systems in an urban context, the Pact's 2nd and 3rd provisions call for coordination and integration. This call for integration is both “horizontal” – i.e., across departments in city governments and sectors in urban and territorial food systems, and “vertical” i.e., across governments at local, national and

intergovernmental levels. The 4th and 5th provisions call for inclusive engagement in forming, implementing and assessing food policy, and in revising policies to encourage equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems. The 6th and 7th provisions agree to use the Framework for Action as an overall framework, and agree to share their practices amongst cities and encourage other cities and actors to join in food policy action.

The voluntary Framework for Action is taken from the existing actions of cities and presents a list of 37 provisions in six thematic clusters:

- Governance or ensuring an enabling environment for effective action
- Sustainable diets and nutrition
- Social and economic equity
- Food production including urban rural linkages
- Food supply and distribution
- Food waste prevention, reduction and management

There are many different entry points for cities' engagement with food systems and the use of thematic clusters is intended only as a way to group practices and technical approaches in a way that might be most relevant to the existing departments within cities. In most cases however, policy or practices ascribed to any given cluster cuts across several other clusters. For example, planning for urban or peri-urban agriculture by cities concerns food production but it is also related to improvement of diets (both how healthy and how sustainable they are) as well as to social inclusion and access to food. This integrated perspective is actually an indicator of success when seeking to define, implement and evaluate the holistic performance of a city's food system.

### **c) The process for selecting cities' good practices and policies:**

Good practices are defined for our purposes as those selected food policies, programmes and initiatives from participating cities (including those that may originate from non-municipal actors such as civil society, the private sector or research community) that contribute to sustainable urban food systems and provide concrete illustrations for recommendations in the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and Framework for Action. Having shared the initial draft of the Pact with cities in Mid June 2015, requests were sent by the Technical Team to the participating cities to identify and describe their own selected good

practices.

Between June and August a wide range of practices and policies were received from cities. The presentation of good practices in the next section does not represent all practices received, but reflects a subset of participating cities in the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. The good practices of cities that joined the Pact after June are not included in the list. The list is therefore only a preliminary sample of practices and policies, with the acknowledgement that there are very good practices in both participating and new cities that should be included in a follow-up knowledge management phase at city, regional and global level.

#### **d) Criteria for selection:**

Five criteria developed by the Team were used to guide selection of practices for inclusion:

1. Practices are contributed by cities themselves.
2. Practices apply to different thematic areas of the Framework for Action.
3. Practices represent a geographic spread across regions of the world to the extent possible.
4. Practices are balanced between comprehensive or integrated policy measures and concrete programmes and interventions that apply under one thematic area and may later integrate with other policy areas.
5. Practices balance between involvement partners from public administration, civil society and/or market actors

#### **e) Adaptation to specific urban and territorial contexts:**

The information gathered from cities, provides a collection of resources that includes strategies, actions and plans, as well as municipal policies, regulations, initiatives and relevant information and communication documents and tools. These will provide the basis for follow-up knowledge management and information sharing,

It must be recognized, however, that these good practices reflect very different demographic, political, cultural and ecological contexts, and their replicability or scalability

can therefore not be assumed without an analysis of these factors. In addition, their successful translation and adaptation critically depends on local support, commitment and capacity.

Therefore, all practices will need to be adapted for specific cities and territories. For this reason the voluntary list of actions/strategies in the Framework for Action are described in a generalized manner for cities to take and adapt from. The specific actions of cities in the good practice list can be used as a guide for innovation and transformation, as indicative resources contributing to local adaptive policy and programmes for urban food systems. Relevant web linkages have been provided to facilitate follow-up sharing of information.

#### **f) Observed challenges, opportunities, trends and areas for future work:**

There are many challenges facing both public sector and other actors interested in advancing food policy and programmes in their towns and cities. Challenges faced by cities can include:

- Overly ambitious goals to start with;
- Challenging political situations and lack of capacity;
- Lack of participation - and therefore engagement and support - of critical actors within and outside local government;
- National policies that restrict, limit or contradict municipal authority or jurisdiction;
- Lack of effective multi-sector, multi-actor and multi-level engagement mechanisms.

Cities can overcome such challenges through a combination of approaches, including among others:

- Identifying and selecting entry points that will be both successful, demonstrate impacts, and build a coalition of support across government and other stakeholders and actors;
- Use longer planning cycles to transcend political or election cycles;
- Establish mechanisms for cross-cutting agency and multi-sector, actor engagement such as food councils and inter-agency working groups with the full and meaningful inclusion of civil society;
- Secure parallel sectoral or multi-level governmental support (e.g. from subnational regional or national governments);
- Build demand-driven and mutually beneficial learning and exchange networks with counterpart local authorities and practitioner communities.



In the process of developing the Pact and gathering good practices from cities, it became evident that there are gaps in certain critical areas of urban food policy. The following five critical gaps are addressed in a provisional way in the conclusion below:

- Integration across and between departments
- Jurisdiction between local authorities in metropolitan regions
- Multi-level governance and policy coherence
- Research links between practice and policy
- Inclusion of critical actors in food policy

### **In conclusion**

**An integrated approach:** Cities are moving towards an integrated approach to food systems and there is wide interest and experimentation in inter-departmental institutional mechanisms. Local authorities still are dominated by separate agency and departmental mandates, as are other levels of subnational and national government, and it will take dedicated long-term effort to first break through silos, then establish shared priorities and joint programmes. In most cities increased collaboration between health and nutrition services, environmental planning and economic development around food is urgently needed. In fact, often it is the food system related issues such as are described in the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact that provide a “breakthrough” moment that brings silos together, with impact on other, non-food issues that concern cities.

**Urban rural linkages:** There is increased awareness of the importance of urban-rural linkages to urban sustainability, but food systems are often absent from the discussion. Even if normative policy support now invites metropolitan or city region food systems development as part of integrated planning, it is predicated on inclusive and transparent processes to build sustained and far-reaching collaboration on issues such as land access and tenure for food production, market access for smallholders, investment in both urban and rural sides of value chains, etc. The impacts, trade-offs and benefits of urban rural integration need to be supported with culturally appropriate and spatially explicit analysis by research and academic partners.

**Building and holding political support:** There are cities whose mayors or deputy

mayors and senior staff have come to support engagement of their city in improving their food and nutrition policy and programmes. This support is instrumental in the process of institutionalizing the commitment of cities to including food and nutrition at the highest priority level, but such support can be short lived if the individuals, elected, appointed or civil service, leave office. For cities that have a beginning commitment to urban food policy, support for them and for their successors may require building wider government support, and/or wider private sector and civil society support. The support needs here to also be tailored to specific political and cultural contexts, and the exchange with other cities' experience may be very helpful.

### **Knowledge management:**

- The practices selected for presentation reflect a minor part of partner cities experience. Many cities preferred to focus on initiatives carried out by the municipality while others included experiences from civil society or private sector. Cities who have not done so already would benefit from carrying out a comprehensive inventory of relevant activities in their territory.
- Cities and non-municipal actors outside the UFPP process have a lot to bring to the table. It is expected that the process initiated will expand in the coming months and years and that other stakeholders can play an active role in managing relevant information and materials.
- Cities have developed a variety of programmatic, communication, training and legislative tools. These documents would be extremely useful to other cities but have been developed in local languages. Efforts will be needed to build up a more systematic library of key documents to be made available and translated for a larger public at global and regional levels.

## **Milan Urban Food Policy Pact**

### **15 October 2015**

**Acknowledging that cities which host over half the world's population have a strategic role** to play in developing sustainable food systems and promoting healthy diets, and because while every city is different, they are all centres of economic, political and cultural innovation, and manage vast public resources, infrastructure, investments and expertise;

**Noting current food systems are being challenged** to provide permanent and reliable access to adequate, safe, local, diversified, fair, healthy and nutrient rich food for all; and that the task of feeding cities will face multiple constraints posed by inter alia, unbalanced distribution and access, environmental degradation, resource scarcity and climate change, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and food loss and waste;

**Acknowledging that accelerated urbanisation is profoundly impacting our world** – in economic, social and environmental dimensions – which therefore necessitates re-examination of the ways in which cities are provisioned with food and water as well as other essential goods and services;

**Acknowledging that hunger and malnutrition in its various forms exist** within all cities, posing great burdens on individual health and well-being and thus generating major social and economic costs at household, community, municipality and national levels;

**Recognizing that family farmers and smallholder food producers**, (notably women producers in many countries) play a key role in feeding cities and their territories, by helping to maintain resilient, equitable, culturally appropriate food systems; and that reorienting food systems and value chains for sustainable diets is a means to reconnect consumers with both rural and urban producers;

**Acknowledging that urban and peri-urban agriculture offers opportunities** to protect and integrate biodiversity into city region landscapes and food systems, thereby

contributing to synergies across food and nutrition security, ecosystem services and human well-being;

**Acknowledging that since food policies are closely related to many other urban challenges and policies**, such as poverty, health and social protection, hygiene and sanitation, land use planning, transport and commerce, energy, education, and disaster preparedness, it is essential to adopt an approach that is comprehensive, interdisciplinary and inter-institutional;

**Acknowledging that civil society and the private sector have major roles to play** in feeding cities, bringing experience, innovation and campaigns for more sustainable food systems and mainstreaming the critical need for a socially inclusive and a rights-based approach in urban food policy;

**Recalling** that cities have made commitments to address climate change (for example in the Global Cities Covenant on Climate, in the Global Compact of Mayors and in regional agreements such as the Covenant of Mayors); to promote strategies and actions for mitigating GHG emissions and adapting cities to the impacts of climate change on urban food systems (for example in successive World Urban Fora and the upcoming Habitat III United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development); and to promote sustainable management of biodiversity through city biodiversity initiatives as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

**Acknowledging** that cities and their neighbouring territories will be active in operationalising international processes such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets in the post-2015 Development Agenda; that they will be involved in the upcoming negotiations for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), as well as contribute to the Zero Hunger Challenge, address sustainable urban diets in the Second International Conference on Nutrition, and play important roles in the post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;

Gathering in Milano on the occasion of the Milan Expo *Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life*, we hereby state:

BY SIGNING THE MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT,  
WE, THE MAYORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,

## COMMIT TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. We will work to develop 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;
2. We will encourage interdepartmental and cross-sector coordination at municipal and community levels, working to integrate urban food policy considerations into social, economic and environment policies, programmes and initiatives, such as, inter alia, food supply and distribution, social protection, nutrition, equity, food production, education, food safety and waste reduction;
3. We will seek coherence between municipal food-related policies and programmes and relevant subnational, national, regional and international policies and processes;
4. We will engage all sectors within the food system (including neighbouring authorities, technical and academic organizations, civil society, small scale producers, and the private sector) in the formulation, implementation and assessment of all food-related policies, programmes and initiatives;
5. We will review and amend existing urban policies, plans and regulations in order to encourage the establishment of equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems;
6. We will use the Framework for Action as a starting point for each city to address the development of their own urban food system and we will share developments with participating cities and our national governments and international agencies when appropriate;
7. We will encourage other cities to join our food policy actions.

## Urban Food Policy 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 rights-based) 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, trans fats, 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.

**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 organizations, 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 organizations** 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.

## **Selected Good Practices Corresponding to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact**

The collection of good practices below is a total of 49 practices in 28 cities. More examples come from Europe, but there are examples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and North America. The cities' practices are listed first by title only, in the order of the cluster in which it is associated.

Short texts of city practices are then clustered in the six thematic areas of the Framework for Action, both to show different and/or common approaches to similar challenges, and to make it easier to search for practices linked to the Framework for Action. Not every provision of the Framework is represented in the good practices, and there are some provisions with more than one good practice.

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**ENSURING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT  
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## MILAN- PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO URBAN FOOD POLICY ELABORATION

Milan's path towards the adoption of its Food Policy was developed in four stages: first in an analysis of Milan's food system and its actors; this was followed by a process of public consultation; then the approval of the identified objectives from municipal institutions; and lastly, a number of pilot projects were proposed to begin soon.

In the second stage - the public consultation - citizens were engaged through on-line and off-line platforms with the aim of raising awareness and involving the citizenry on the Food Policy making process. These platforms included the launch of the website [foodpolicymilano.org](http://foodpolicymilano.org), which featured a dedicated on-line questionnaire, and the creation of a campaign using social media.

Milan's citizens and stakeholders were also engaged in several events/workshops on the ground in early 2015. In February, the City Board delivered its opinion on the themes and priorities identified for the Food Policy. These were then debated by civil society associations at *Fa' la Cosa Giusta*, a fair on sustainable lifestyles in March. Start-up / Innovative companies operating in the field of nutrition held discussions in April. In May, meetings were held in each of the nine community districts of the city and immigrant communities were consulted at *Forum Città Mondo*, whereas large businesses conferred at the beginning of June. The consultation phase culminated in a town meeting on 14th June, where concrete recommendations were defined for the approval of municipal institutions.

The process, initiated and coordinated by the Municipality of Milan and the Mayor's Cabinet, has involved civil society organizations, community districts, companies, start-ups, foreign communities, universities, scholars and researchers, international experts. These efforts have resulted in the design, development and implementation of the City of Milan Food Policy.

[For further information: www.foodpolicymilano.org](http://www.foodpolicymilano.org)

## MONTPELLIER – JOINING FORCES FOR POLICY FORMULATION: A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN POLICYMAKERS AND RESEARCHERS

The Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole decided in 2014 to formulate a food and agriculture policy together with 31 neighbouring cities and villages. The first step was to mobilize local authorities (mayors and elected officials) around a common agenda, develop a shared vision and agree on objectives.

In order to support this process the Métropole established a partnership with a multidisciplinary (geography, agronomy, sociology, political sciences) research team set up by the UNESCO Chair on World Food Systems, which carried out several rapid appraisals of the local food and agriculture situation and related challenges, as well as a review of agriculture and food urban policies in Europe and the USA, thereby providing the basis for the political discussion.

The economical, environmental and social purposes of the policy were defined, as well as operational objectives for the next 5 years. The framework for an agroecological and food policy was adopted in June 2015 and six components are already being implemented: (1) Allocation of land for small scale agroecological farms, 2) Support to local institutional catering 3) Support to citizen initiatives, 4) Creation of an agroecological resource farm, 5) Capacity-building of elected officials and staff on food-related issues 6) setting up of a collaborative digital platform for all stakeholders.

The second step of the process is now the discussion with civil society and economic stakeholders about the different priorities of the policy (definition of an effective shared governance; partnership for implementation). The research teams will be associated in setting up a monitoring and assessment system.

For further information:

Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole [www.montpellier3m.fr/](http://www.montpellier3m.fr/)

UNESCO Chair on World Food Systems [www.chaireunesco-adm.com/](http://www.chaireunesco-adm.com/)

## GHENT - ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPAL FOOD POLICY AND FOOD POLICY COUNCIL

Ghent aims to become a climate-neutral city by 2050. A sustainable food policy is an integral part of the city's efforts to achieve these goals. In October 2013, Ghent launched its food policy *Gent en garde* and was the first city in Flanders to do so. *Gent en Garde* aims at a sustainable food system in response to the social demand to drastically reduce the environmental impact of food production, processing, transport and promote waste reduction. Equally, the goal is to qualitatively enriching the city's food supply with local, healthy and tasty alternatives.

The *Gent en garde* food policy constitutes five main goals:

- A shorter and more visible supply chain
- More sustainable food production and consumption
- Creating social value with food initiatives
- Reducing food waste
- Reuse food waste and maximize its potential

Ghent started a food policy council in order to have a good sounding board for the food strategy. This group is composed of representatives of the local food system from different sectors: agriculture, non-profit organizations, academia, retail and catering. Their role is to act as a regular sounding board for the food policy, to advise on initiatives and to take up an ambassador role. There is also an internal working group within the city administration. The theme of sustainable food links with different ambitions and initiatives from other city departments. The working group ensures cross-departmental alignment and input.

The role played by the different actors can be summarized as follows:

- City council: mandate for and approval of the food policy and composition of the food policy council
- Food policy council: composed of civil society, academics, representatives of agricultural

organizations, retail and catering

- City administration: made up of 15 departments represented in the internal working group
- Stakeholders: consultation of 150 stakeholders in preparing and launching the food policy

This integrated approach of having a food policy, an external council and an internal working group are crucial in ensuring a clear mandate to launch specific initiatives and influence policy making that impacts food related goals and ambitions.

For further Information:

Climate action plan of Ghent, including the food policy:  
<https://stad.gent/sites/default/files/page/documents/Ghent%20Climate%20Plan%202014-2019.pdf>

Website with news on the climate initiatives in Ghent: <https://klimaat.stad.gent/>

Online forum dedicated to Gent en garde and all initiatives, questions, etc around the food topic: <http://gentengarde.be>

## TURIN - TOWARDS A FOOD METROPOLIS

On occasion of the Milan Expo: Feeding the planet, the City and Metropolis of Turin launched in March the project “Nutrire Torino Metropolitana”. A series of three seminars were organised to articulate a participatory process bringing together all stakeholders to develop a local agenda to improve the quality of daily food.

The seminars provided an opportunity to identify and present local practices which contribute to the sustainability and equity of the food and agriculture system and could be scaled up in the metropolis of Turin. Working groups were organised to discuss food quality, accessibility and urban supply. 140 economical actors (production and processing, trade, retail, restaurants, caterers), consumers, technicians, experts, public officers (health, agriculture, markets, trade, industry, social sector, school) and civil society (school committees, buying groups, citizens, associations) were involved .

The agenda, which is presently being finalised and links neighbourhoods, municipalities and the metropolis, covers a variety of topics: Education and Training; Information and Knowledge: Trade and Logistics; Public Procurement; Bureaucratic Simplification; Public funds and Support to food quality; and Territorial Planning. New models of local governance have been identified for this process.

The outcome of the process will be presented in November to policy makers from City, Metropolis and Piemonte Region. The process has brought out clearly the linkages between food quality and access, the need for a multidisciplinary and multistakeholder framework, and the importance of culture.

For further Information: [www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/speciali/2015/nutrire\\_torino/](http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/speciali/2015/nutrire_torino/)

## TORONTO - FOOD POLICY COUNCIL AND FOOD STRATEGY

The Toronto Food Policy Council was launched in 1991 to advise the city on food policy issues, as well as to serve as an advocate for community food security strategies and foster dialogue between stakeholders across sectors. The Council connected grassroots initiatives with city and municipal planners to focus on food strategies that look beyond municipal borders to rural areas and farmers. Members include regional farmers, retailers, elected officials, community organizers, researchers and policymakers focused on the environment, economic development, public health, food security, and more. The Council serves as an innovation in institutional linkages that bring together rural and urban actors across government, civil society and the private sector.

Harnessing the knowledge and perspectives from throughout the city region food system, the Toronto Food Policy Council has played a role in several initiatives including the development of the Toronto Food Strategy which is working towards a health-focused food system through food retail mapping, mobile food markets with fresh produce, and healthy corner stores.

Another example is GrowTO: An Urban Agriculture Action Plan for Toronto endorsed by City Council in 2012 which defines policies and support measures for food-growing efforts of citizens of Toronto. The plan underlines the economic and social development opportunities that urban agriculture can bring to communities and neighbourhoods. More generally, Toronto's approach aims to strengthen the integration of urban and rural food production.

The TFPC and Food Strategy are located in Toronto Public Health, a division of the City of Toronto. Toronto Public Health provides staff support for the TFPC and food strategy team. Diverse stakeholders across the food system including health workers, educators, civil society, academics, business people, elected officials and city staff.

The relevance of this concerted action can be summarized in:

- Importance of stakeholder engagement and partnership in food system reform.
- Engagement of City Staff from across City divisions and regional governments.

- Balance between formal policy development and supporting community/entrepreneurial initiatives.
- Importance of creating linkages with coalitions and networks working at other orders of government to advance food system reform.

For further information:

<http://tfpc.to>

## NEW YORK CITY – INTEGRATING NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS AND REGIONAL HEALTHY FOOD PROCUREMENT

**NYC Food Standards** (beginning 2008): The City purchases and serves approximately 250 million meals each year. The City developed evidence-based nutrition criteria to be required for:

- meals and snacks purchased with city funds and served by City agencies and organizations that serve meals pursuant to a contract with the City
- food and beverage vending machines on City property
- meetings and events at City agencies
- Hospital cafeterias (voluntary).

Trans fat, sodium and sugar are restricted, fruits and/or vegetables must be served at every meal, and water must be available at all times.

**Local Procurement (codified 2011):** The City Council passed a bill encouraging City agencies and organizations that serve meals pursuant to a contract with the City to purchase New York State food products, such as fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products, and food produced in New York processing facilities. The bill allows agencies to afford a price preference of up to 10% in their purchasing decisions.

Participating actors include the NYC Office of the Mayor, New York City Council, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and participating City agencies that buy food (such as the Department of Education) and nonprofit programmes that serve food (such as child care centers).

NYC agencies and associated organizations serve over 250 million meals and snacks annually, and purchase over \$260 million in food every year. These policies ensure that these meals and snacks meet high nutritional guidelines, as well as encourage institutional food providers to buy local products, such as fruits and vegetables, to bolster the local and regional economy.



For further information:

Local Law 50 of 2011 (buy local): <http://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=828460&GUID=8B484573-3BE2-4A2D-8C13-425453936D04&Options=ID%7cText%7c&Search=452> and additional guidance: [http://www.nyc.gov/html/mocs/html/vendors/food\\_purchasing\\_guidelines.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/mocs/html/vendors/food_purchasing_guidelines.shtml)

Executive Order 122 (2008), establishing City Agency Food Standards <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/cardio/food-executive-order-122.pdf>

Additional information including the Standards: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/living/agency-food-standards.shtml>

## ALMERE - BOTTOM-UP URBAN PLANNING IN ALMERE OOSTERWOLD

In the Netherlands city of Almere Oosterwold, the countryside area on both sides of the motorway A27, is a new area for urban development and follows a completely new approach to urban planning. The municipalities of Zeewolde and Almere, who together govern the area, leave the development of this 4.300 hectares of land entirely to private citizen's initiative.

This means that, in principle, people can choose any place and decide how big the plot of land will be. They are free to choose the size of the building they want to construct, and its function. They can build a home, but also a company, a shop, a school or a social care farm. Also functions that call for a lot of space are possible, such as a plant nursery, a campsite, a forest for timber production...the choice is up to the people. Oosterwold offers the ultimate in self-building.

What the area will look like will thereby result from private initiative and is not determined by public authorities. There are only a few basic rules to be respected, one being that a part of each plot needs to be dedicated to public green space. The initiator is responsible for the maintenance of and access to the public green space for pedestrians and (possibly) cyclists, has to pay for fencing between the public and private areas, and is obliged to grant access to authorities for maintenance of waterways and ditches. People need to arrange for things themselves that governments usually do, like electricity and water provisioning and connection to the main roads network, though they are promoted to organize this collectively.

Over 100 initiators have started the procedure for a plot already and the building will start soon.

Primary actors include city governments of Almere and Zeewolde, and initiators from civil society.

The municipalities of Almere and Zeewolde have always been in the lead regarding self-building and bottom-up urban planning. In the last decades, there have been good experiences with projects that allow more space to people to determine their own living and working

environments (for example Polderwijk in Zeewolde and Homeruskwartier in Almere).

While governments have taken a large step back in the planning of these neighbourhoods, they are still part of a pre-established urban development design. It is expected that this more open, bottom-up approach will mobilize peoples creativity and harness an appropriate mix between built area and green spaces, including uses for (peri-) urban agriculture.

For further information:

[www.maakoosterwold.nl](http://www.maakoosterwold.nl) (in dutch)

<https://almere20.almere.nl/gebiedsontwikkeling/oosterwold/> (in dutch)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSwtduhoHOU> (video in English)

## MELBOURNE: FOOD CITY – CITY OF MELBOURNE’S FOOD POLICY

The City of Melbourne Food Policy aims to improve people’s health and wellbeing by promoting a food system that is secure, healthy, sustainable, thriving and socially inclusive. The policy is made up of five themes which were drawn from background research and community consultation:

- A strong, food secure community
- Healthy food choices for all
- A sustainable and resilient food system
- A thriving local food economy
- A city that celebrates food

The City of Melbourne identifies their role in building and strengthening partnerships, advocacy and leadership, education and community development, regulation and infrastructure management and research.

Starting in August 2011, extensive project planning was undertaken which included development of a project brief, community engagement, a communications plan and an activity timeline. The development of the policy involved a comprehensive process of community engagement that includes a wide range of feedback from key stakeholders.

The Melbourne City Council adopted Food City, which provides an overarching vision and framework that guides coordinated action and decision-making to improve our food system.

For further information:

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/communityservices/health/foodpolicy/Pages/FoodPolicy.as>

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/CommunityServices/Health/FoodPolicy/Documents/Food>

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/CommunityServices/Health/FoodPolicy/Pages/FoodPolicy>

## BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS - FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY

The Adjunct Municipal Secretary (Secretaria Municipal Adjunta) for Food and Nutrition Security (SMASAN) was created in 1993, with the objective to plan and coordinate a policy for food supply and food security in Belo Horizonte as a response to population growth. The creation of the SMASAN authorized the municipal government to take responsibility for food security which strengthens local initiatives and improves linkages between food supply, production and consumption.

In this way, the Municipality of Belo Horizonte, developed an integrated programme that links various actions related to support to agriculture, school and community gardening programmes:

1. Linking small rural producers and urban consumers through “straight from the country” organic markets and procurement from family farms
2. ensuring consumers’ regular access to quality products at set prices in the “Abastecer” (“to supply”) programme and free farmers markets
3. subsidizes the sale of food in popular restaurants
4. provides food and nutrition assistance to the vulnerable population including school and institutional feeding programmes and the food bank
5. promotes healthy food consumption through education

All these actions complement each other and are developed and implemented through inter-sectoral partnerships, involving different government departments such as health, education and social assistance, as well as organised civil society and universities.

Actors involved include the Municipal Public Administration, the Municipality of Belo Horizonte; Municipal Secretariat for Social Policies; Municipal Adjunct Secretary for Food and Nutrition Security, civil society, universities, and farmers.

With regards to food production, SMASAN supports family farming in neighbouring municipalities, expanding its range of action and strengthening linkages with them, as Belo

Horizonte itself does not possess a rural area. This strategy allows to organise small producers and their direct marketing, to the benefit of both producers and consumers.

In terms of market regulation, it is possible to promote alternative food channels that can compete with commercial trade, as is done in the “Abastecer” programme. In a public-private partnership, SMASAN allows private operators use of public spaces, in exchange for setting prices and profit margins on specific food products. In this way, the population is guaranteed access to quality horticulture and fruit products at affordable prices. This programme is key to increasing consumption of healthy food. At the same time food waste is reduced, as the operators donate leftovers at commercial value to the Food Bank.

From a right to food perspective, SMASAN guarantees regular access to sufficient quality and quantity of food for school children, people living on the street and for the general population through subsidised food sales in popular restaurants. Coupled to food education, this all contributes to increasing healthy diets and the health of entire families. In 2015, SMASAN created the Reference Centre for Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security, that brings together information, knowledge and legal instruments for the further development and consolidation of this policy.

For further information:

[www.pbh.gov.br/segurancaalimentar](http://www.pbh.gov.br/segurancaalimentar)

[www.pbh.gov.br/educacaoalimentar](http://www.pbh.gov.br/educacaoalimentar)

## WINDHOEK - FOOD SECURITY POLICY AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

Knowledge exchange between the Brazilian city Belo Horizonte and towns in Namibia, especially Windhoek and Walvis Bay, helped inform Windhoek food and nutrition security programmes and policies. In 2013 a study tour of African Mayors to Belo Horizonte, Brazil, resulted in a Technical Food and Security Workshop in Windhoek in 2014. The knowledge gained from Brazilian food and nutrition security solutions was adapted in the Windhoek Declaration. 54 African Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Namibian municipalities further exchanged knowledge and development of local solutions adapted from Brazil to Namibia.

2015 study exchanges with technical experts from Brasil and Namibia together with the Mayor of Walvis and president of the Namibian Mayors Forum led to:

- Cooperation agreement between Windhoek and Belo Horizonte
- Cooperation agreement between Windhoek and World Future Council
- Council approval for the establishment of a Food Security Committee within the Municipality of Walvis Bay
- Approval for a formal relationship between Walvis Bay and both the WFC and the City of Belo Horizonte towards capacity building for policy formulation and technical support

Policy interventions/ programme implementations:

- City Council adopted food and nutrition security as one of its 8-point priority agenda
- Establishment of Windhoek's food bank as a pilot project under the custody of the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and in collaboration with the City's Department of Community Services
- Commitment to provide municipal land for urban agriculture

Lessons learned include:

Local government representatives need to be made aware of the role they can and have to play in fighting hunger and malnutrition, food security has often been viewed as national responsibility. Awareness and capacitation on good practices is needed.

South – South cooperation has an element of mutual respect and understanding that allows

for a very open and fraternal basis for cooperation.

Mayoral support for city interventions is key but the involvement of technical staff of relevant city departments is also crucial for the day-to-day work.

The creation of a 'task force' or team with the mandate to take the lead in the introduction of a food security framework / new programmes/ policies is important, in order for progress to take place.

Actors involved include Mayoral initiative of Windhoek and Walvis Bay in Namibia and Belo Horizonte in Brazil; Department of International Relations of City of Windhoek and Belo Horizonte; Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat Belo Horizonte; World Future Council (international foundation coordinating and sponsoring the knowledge exchange); civil society partners providing consultancy (RUAFA).



# **SUSTAINABLE DIETS AND NUTRITION**

## GHENT - COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE DIETS OF VULNERABLE AND SOCIALLY EXCLUDED PEOPLE.

Ghent has extensive experience in health promotion, and in particular on healthy diets. The approach is to make healthy food choices the easy choice and therefore making healthy food common behavior, by organizing healthy breakfasts, promoting healthy lunchboxes (for example the 'Vitamike' and 'Burger Boef' actions) and helping with receptions and parties.

Community-based interventions are focused on vulnerable and socially excluded people, since they are usually missed by big awareness campaigns focusing on the middle class.

Local activities are organized to improve people's knowledge as to what is a healthy diet: supermarket exercises (including reading nutrition labeling), food tastings, group discussions (for example on sugary drinks at the mosque) and communication campaigns. And to increase their capacity to prepare healthy food: cooking demonstrations and workshops focusing on the use of cheap foods; sharing recipes and making food demonstrations at the food bank; promoting cultural exchange of healthy foods.

Efforts are also made to facilitate access to healthy food, through adding fresh vegetables and fruit to the products of the food banks, and setting up social restaurants and social grocery stores in the communities. People are encouraged to grow their own food and linkages are established with urban agriculture activities.

The City Health Council works closely with a Ghent Health Promotion Network, and the city health administration to coordinate strategies and launch community-based campaigns. Key stakeholders also include Community Health Centers, schools and civil society. The success of the approach on healthy food consumption is due to setting up well-coordinated networks in which all members work in partnership on community based strategies and interventions with a focus on vulnerable and socially excluded people.

For more information:

Ghent Healthy City: <http://www.gentgezondestad.be/>

Logo Gezond+ vzw, (non-profit organization) [logogezondplus.vlaamse-logos.be/](http://logogezondplus.vlaamse-logos.be/)

## SHANGHAI - FOOD TRACING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In order to manage the massive amount of food circulation information and enhance food safety for 23.8 million permanent residents distributed in 17 districts and 208 sub-districts, Shanghai has set up the Shanghai Food Safety Information Tracing Management Regulation Program (FSITMRP) which will be effective from 1st October 2015.

Until then, food information in Shanghai was dispersed in different departments and there was no unified platform to collect information and supervise. The Shanghai Food and Drug Administration (Shanghai FDA) has engaged in integrating food tracing information at the city level, to create a whole map of overall food circulation.

Within the FSITMRP, enterprises are obliged to upload fundamental data information into the system - such as sources and distribution of food, qualification of supplier, results of inspection, etc. – in order to pool information of the traceability chain and guarantee food safety. Those enterprises that violate the obligatory prescription will be warned or fined by the Shanghai FDA and related departments.

Based on a market survey and local dietary habits, nine major categories of food are supervised strictly, including grain, meat, poultry, vegetable, fruits, shellfish, soybeans, dairy, edible oil, and others. With the spread of internet access and dedicated devices, the consumers can trace the above food information immediately, and get the name and detail of the producer and its product easily.

Additionally, Shanghai has also established a food safety credit system to exert functions of social supervision, and provide technical assistance to enterprises in the area of food safety. By setting up Credit Records for enterprises, Shanghai ensures stricter supervision and more frequent sampling inspections for enterprises with low credit, and implements joint disciplinary action for those on the “black list”. Furthermore, Shanghai publishes the credit levels of restaurants and food shops on the internet via icons (Smiley face means high safety and low risk, normal face means middle safety and risk, cry face means low safety and high risk).

Food supply and distribution systems bring together a variety of actors:

- Private food producers and distributors, such as farmers cooperatives and slaughter houses, central meal distributors
- Central kitchens and school canteens,
- Local public authorities including municipal and sub-district governments, local market supervision administration, entry-exit inspection and quarantine bureaus.

Shanghai hopes to establish an information tracing chain, in which every stakeholder has the access to food sources traceability, food distribution verification, as well as food safety commitment.

For further information:

Shanghai FDA Website: <http://www.shfda.gov.cn/gb/node2/node3/node2045/index.html>  
(English)

Shanghai Food Safety Information Tracing Management Regulation Program:  
<http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/nw2/nw2314/nw2319/nw2407/nw33192/u26aw44656.html> (Chinese only)

Shanghai Legislative Information Website:  
<http://www.shanghailaw.gov.cn/fzbEnglish/page/governmentalrules.html> (English to be updated)

## DAEGU - GOOD DIETARY LIFE EDUCATION

Lifestyles in cities have changed and time has become a major constraint. People increasingly resort to fast food for many meals and it is becoming increasingly difficult for families to have a meal together. The city of Daegu, in collaboration with the national government and in accordance with the Dietary Life Education Support Legislation (May 27, 2009), launched in 2014 a good dietary life education project for primary to high school students.

The project insists on the need to reduce use of energy and resources in the food system from production to consumption; to maintain and promote nutritionally sound traditional Korean diets (including fermented foods such as Kimchi, vegetables or Tofu); to respect nature and people; and to reduce waste.

From March to December, 26 schools participated in this project:

- 3 schools installed vegetable gardens
- 19 schools implemented good dietary life programmes in farming villages
- 10 schools integrated a good dietary life program in their afterschool classes

The programme was organized by the Daegu Dietary Life Education Network, which consists of 10 organizations including the Daegu-Gyeongbuk Nutrition Society.

Given the success of the first phase, the project has been expanded to include 32 schools in 2015. Educating children so they can make informed food choices is very effective. Children involved in school gardening become aware of the links between food and nature.

For further information:

[www.mafra.go.kr](http://www.mafra.go.kr) (only in Korean)

## MILAN - COLLECTIVE CATERINGS IN SCHOOL AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES: THE CASE OF MILANO RISTORAZIONE

Milano Ristorazione is a public company created and 99% owned by the Municipality of Milan. Since its foundation in 2001, Milano Ristorazione S.p.A. prepares and distributes 80,000 meals a day (more than 17 million per year) to nurseries, kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, retirement homes, disability care centers and “meals on wheels” services of the Municipality of Milan.

Its work focuses mainly on children who receive a healthy, good and nutritious meal along with educational activities regarding sustainability, waste prevention and socio-cultural integration. It places high value on the choice of ingredients used for their dishes and has a high focus on organic products. The products are 100% organic in all the program’s nurseries, 66% organic or from integrated pest control in the other services, 25% local and 57% come from short distribution chains.

Milano Ristorazione promotes many educational programmes regarding food waste as the “I Don’t Waste” initiative in which kids are provided with a washable, recyclable snack-saver bag to bring home non-perishable leftover of their meal. It also recovers its surplus production and donates it to charities (about 2800 meals monthly) and has another initiative in 103 schools that recovered and distributed 55,000 kg of bread and 100,000 kg of fruit in a year to 67 charities. Milano Ristorazione also runs workshops in its collective kitchens for children and adults about consumer awareness.

In terms of the sustainability of its work Milano Ristorazione replaced plastic tableware with a biodegradable and compostable alternative (that saves 240,000 kg of plastic a year), facilitates the procurement of local products in its public tenders (privileging quality over price in a 70:30 ratio) and serves Fair Trade products sourced from other continents.

Milano Ristorazione is collaborating with the Municipality of Milan to implement the city Urban food policy for the sustainability of its work and the health of children and adults it serves. This shows the high importance and benefits of having an efficient company serving

the public schools/services of the municipality with the possibility to implement public programmes regarding food education for the entire citywide population.

For further information:

<http://www.milanoristorazione.it/>



## TURIN – PUBLIC PROCUREMENT FOR SCHOOL CANTEENS

School canteens are an opportunity to educate children on nutrition. School lunches should not only be seen in terms of nutritional needs of children, but also as a key dimension of the educational project for children and young people. Children have a right to food that is healthy, culturally appropriate, and sustainable from the point of view of the environment and economy. The pilot project “The menu I made” allows primary school students to propose a menu which combines health and ecology aspects and that all the schools in Turin can enjoy.

This approach is guaranteed by Turin’s tender or bid. Specifications and costs for this are therefore born by bidders. Children can enjoy a combination of organic and/or fair trade food (bananas, chocolate and biscuits) and increasingly food sourced from short distribution chains. These tenders have been elaborated within the European Interreg project ACTT in 2013 by the Metropolitan Town of Turin in collaboration with peri-urban municipalities. A “multi-actors” working group - bringing together peri-urban municipalities, farmers unions, new entrepreneurs (organic grocery shops), local educational and health authority, caterers, the chemical laboratory of the Chamber of Commerce of Turin and school representatives – elaborated the tender guidelines as well as a compendium of related laws and rules.

An Information and Communication tool was created to help public officers take into account relevant dimensions (labels, food production systems such as irrigation and cultivars), distance from the production site to the consumption site, and measurement of ecological – water, carbon, biodiversity - print, biodiversity) when preparing food supply contracts for school canteens.

The school canteen programme itself is coordinated by the Educational Services of the City of Turin and works closely with volunteers and civil society associations. It fulfills the right to food of all 6 to 14 years-old children in all public school of Turin. The Public Procurement document provides public officers responsible for purchasing food for school canteens with a technical and legal scheme to buy green and proximate food. Education is a fundamental public service stated by the Constitution itself, whereas school meals are an accessory activity that can be cancelled or even entirely paid by the user if the municipalities cannot fund them.

School canteens are therefore legally optional.

For further information:

<http://www.comune.torino.it/servizieducativi/ristorazionescolastica/> (Italian only)

[http://www.provincia.torino.gov.it/speciali/2013/actt/manuale\\_buonepratiche.htm](http://www.provincia.torino.gov.it/speciali/2013/actt/manuale_buonepratiche.htm) (Italian)

## GHENT – VEGGIE THURSDAY

Worldwide meat production is responsible for no less than 18% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and thus an important cause of climate change. Yet many people, especially in high-income societies, continue to eat large amounts of meat. One of the most powerful resources we have in the fight against climate change may very well be the way we eat. Each time you eat a vegetarian meal instead of a meat-based meal, you contribute to reducing GHG emissions and mitigate climate change.

Thursday Veggieday is a campaign launched by the non-profit organization EVA (Ethical Vegetarian Alternative, Belgium's biggest vegetarian organisation) and since 2009 has been officially supported by the city of Ghent. Through the campaign Ghent citizens are encouraged to eat vegetarian at least one day a week, for example on Thursday. On Thursdays, schools and public service offices all over Ghent serve vegetarian meals.

Several initiatives have been undertaken by the local authority over the past 6 years to encourage participation to Thursday Veggieday. Thousands of vegetarian street maps with all restaurants and shops offering vegetarian alternatives have been distributed. Support has been provided to restaurants in the city, explaining why and showing them how to include more vegetarian dishes on the menu. Vegetarian neighbourhood festivities and festive dinners are organised. Hundreds of people have attended vegetarian cooking workshops. Campaigns and workshops have been organised for schools.

Ghent's City council and administration coordinate the campaigns and implementation in their own departments (including schools). Non-profit organizations carry out the campaigns on Thursday Veggie day. Other stakeholders, according to the initiative, include school children, parents, citizens, chefs, colleagues, etc.

The adoption of vegetarian eating habits by Ghent citizens is continuously increasing. In 2013 already one third of the citizens regularly participated to Thursday Veggieday and Ghent thus strongly outperforms the Flemish average. Ghent's experience shows the importance of political commitment and support of local authorities in modifying eating habits and impacting climate change.

For further information:

<http://stad.gent/donderdagveggiedag>

[www.evavzw.be](http://www.evavzw.be)

## AMSTERDAM - FIGHTING OBESITY AND PREVENTING NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Since 2012, the City of Amsterdam has given increasing attention to the promotion of healthy lifestyles. 24% of the youth aging 12-16 in Amsterdam are overweight, twice the average rate in the Netherlands. The city council finds this unacceptable and incompatible with the rights of children. Additionally, this has important long-term consequences in view of the increasing prevalence and related costs of lifestyle diseases such as obesity, type 2 diabetes, heart and cardiovascular diseases and various forms of cancer and brain diseases. The City Council therefore approved a long-term plan to tackle obesity and promote healthy weight through a variety of integrated approaches.

The target of the “Amsterdamse Aanpak Gezond Gewicht” (Amsterdam Approach to Healthy Weight) is that by 2033 all Amsterdam children have a healthy weight. The vision behind the proposed approach is that promoting healthy weight is a collective responsibility and that a strategy of healthier behavior in a healthier environment is required. The plan follows an integrated approach with clearly defined “smart targets”, subsequently translated in “smart implementation plans” and explicitly monitored results such as:

- Amsterdam children under five will have a healthy weight in 2018.
- Neighbourhoods with high prevalence of overweight people will have become ‘lighter’.
- The design of public spaces and buildings will facilitate healthy lifestyles, including physical activity

A combination of initiatives will be carried out to create a healthier food environment, such as certified healthy schools, improved supply of healthy food and promotion of healthy food life styles.

The city of Amsterdam (the College of Mayor and Alderpersons made €8 million available), together with the academic hospitals VU/VUmc and UvA/AMC, established in 2014 the Sarphati Institute for New Epidemics, a unique multidisciplinary research institute (from biomedical research through to cultural anthropology and developmental psychology) in

which government, science and the industry join forces in the field of public health, focusing on promoting healthy lifestyles and the prevention of excessive weight and obesity. Measures introduced to prevent and treat excess weight and obesity on the one hand are linked to research to improve the effectiveness of these measures on the other.

The integrated approach is showing its first result: from 2012 to 2014 the number of children with obesity decreased significantly. This good practice shows the importance of a targeted policy approach for promoting healthy lifestyles based on combination of research and implementation. The approach is also especially innovative because it brings together city departments and stakeholders from very different areas, including health, spatial planning, education, sports and community development around the topic of healthy weight. This approach will be further developed and tested in the coming years.

For further information:

<https://www.amsterdam.nl/gemeente/organisatie/sociaal/onderwijs-jeugd-zorg/aanpak-gewicht/>

[www.amsterdam.nl/gemeente/organisatie/sociaal/onderwijs-jeugd-zorg/aanpak-gewicht/beleidsinformatie/](http://www.amsterdam.nl/gemeente/organisatie/sociaal/onderwijs-jeugd-zorg/aanpak-gewicht/beleidsinformatie/)

## NEW YORK CITY - PROMOTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND OTHER HEALTHY CHOICES

New York City has a goal of increasing the mean number of servings adult New Yorkers eat every day by 25 percent, from 2.4 to 3 mean servings, over the next twenty years. To achieve this goal, New York City is supporting and expanding a variety of programmes and policies that promote the availability of and access to healthy foods.

The expansion and quality improvement of *New York City school food for New York* programme will cover 1.1 million school children and include the installation of salad bars in about 1,000 school lunchrooms.

Natural resources, infrastructure, training (e.g. job skills for youth) and materials (clean soil, water access, seeds, building supplies) will be provided to urban farms and to community and school gardens in low-income neighbourhoods

Free coupons (Health Bucks) will be distributed to low-income families so they can buy fresh, locally-grown produce, and nutrition education will be provided at Farmers Markets (Stellar Farmers Market Initiative)

Fresh food box programmes will be coordinated with city-funded NGOs to bring an affordable basket of fresh fruits and vegetables weekly to community settings such as childcare centres.

These practices are based on partnerships among Mayoral agencies, New York City-based non-profit organizations, and volunteer organizations.

The distribution of free coupons to people with limited incomes who qualify for the national Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) has proven most effective and is a great example of synergy between local and national programmes. The coupons must be spent at farmers markets, and are an incentive to spend SNAP benefits on fruits and vegetables and other wholesome foods sold at these markets. The program has resulted in an increase in SNAP use at the farmers markets.

For further information:

One New York, The Plan for a Strong and Just City:

[www.nyc.gov/html/onenyc/downloads/pdf/publications/OneNYC.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/onenyc/downloads/pdf/publications/OneNYC.pdf)

New York City Department of Education, School Food [www.schoolfoodnyc.org](http://www.schoolfoodnyc.org)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Farmers Markets  
[www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/living/cdp-farmersmarkets.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/living/cdp-farmersmarkets.shtml)

NYC Parks, GreenThumb Gardens [www.nycgovparks.org/rules/section-6](http://www.nycgovparks.org/rules/section-6)

NYC Food, Shop Healthy [www.nyc.gov/html/nycfood/html/shop/shop.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/nycfood/html/shop/shop.shtml)



## MEDELLÍN - INTEGRATED APPROACH TO ELDERLY PEOPLE IN RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY

As part of the municipal food security programme, the city of Medellín gives specific attention to senior citizens in risk of food insecurity. Persons over 60 years who are lower income or otherwise are particularly vulnerable to become food insecure, receive specific attention and support to improve their quality of life, health and nutritional status. On the one hand, elderly people at risk are provided with a supplementary food package, which in 2014 reached 6000 persons in the municipality. On the other hand, in particularly vulnerable neighbourhoods elderly people receive meals and educational support in community food centres. Meals that are provided in 20 community food centres are sourced from food banks operated by the SACIAR foundation and in 2014 supplied 950 daily lunch meals to vulnerable senior citizens. Apart from providing meals, the community food centres also provide nutritional assessment of participants and offer opportunities for educational support on eating habits and healthy lifestyles.

Systematic monitoring of the food and nutritional security situation of families in Medellín has indicated a general decrease in food insecurity of 6% from 2013 to 2014. Specific, well-targeted programmes aimed at particular vulnerable populations such as this program for senior citizens have played an important role in realizing these advances. Another important lesson has been the need to shift from support programmes centred on only providing supplementary food packages to more integrated programmes that combine the provisioning of meals with educational support on health and eating habits as well as community building. The collaboration with civil society organizations such as the SACIAR Foundation and community organizations in neighbourhoods are key for implementing such integrated programmes.

Actors involved include:

- Municipality of Medellín, Food Security Unit
- SACIAR Foundation, a non-profit organization that operates a food bank and 6 community food centres in Medellín

- Community organizations of citizens in different neighbourhoods (“comunas”) of Medellín.

For further information:

Food Security Unity, Municipality of Medellín,  
[https://www.medellin.gov.co/irj/portal/ciudadanos?  
NavigationTarget=navurl://f2d6d5c3dca1b0d30f4cb73050ddeb4f](https://www.medellin.gov.co/irj/portal/ciudadanos?NavigationTarget=navurl://f2d6d5c3dca1b0d30f4cb73050ddeb4f)

Maria Alejandra Saleme Daza, introduction at Urban Food Forum, Resilient Cities Conference, Bonn, 10 June 2015  
[http://resilientcities2015.iclei.org/fileadmin/RC2015/files/pptx/G4\\_Saleme.pdf](http://resilientcities2015.iclei.org/fileadmin/RC2015/files/pptx/G4_Saleme.pdf)

SACIAR Foundation: <http://saciar.org/>

## **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY**

## ATHENS - COLLECTIVE KITCHENS

Collective kitchens have originated in Greece as a response to the economic and social crisis that ensued in 2010. They reflect informal actions by civil society, aiming at the satisfaction of fellow citizens' need for food. Soup kitchens are organized daily in Athens (serving several thousand), by the municipality (KYADA) and NGOs (e.g. Equal Society), as well as by ad hoc initiatives of concerned citizens in several neighbourhoods of Athens.

Collective kitchens, however, take a step forward recognizing food as a multifaceted activity. They interactively engage citizens who cook and eat together, while promoting food education, Greek gastronomy, sustainable producers and products. They create economic, social and cultural value. The Municipality of Athens recognized the importance of collective kitchens for the city's resilience and social cohesion: integrating sociocultural/ethnic heterogeneity and raising public awareness for sustainable diets. "Athens, Metropolis of Taste," the first event under the auspices of Athens municipality (27.06.2014), was in collaboration with a socially engaged chef-team, the Afghan refugee community and the Nigerian womens' community.

Many NGOs embraced the collective kitchens initiative. For example, "Collective Kitchen: Never Eat Alone" is an initiative of volunteers of the NGO "Organization Earth", held every Sunday in Spring and Autumn.

Collective kitchens taught the Athens community the importance of nutritious, economic and seasonal food, creating dishes with fresh and healthy ingredients. This activity also offers alternative ways of eating, fostering a feeling of collegiality and cooperation among citizens and cultures. Collective Kitchens bring together people, ideas and practices that explore, discover and create a fertile relationship between people and food, and by extension, with earth and the ecosystem.

Cooking and eating together helped create a growing active community by involving people in the preparation of food instead of handing it ready to them. Also, through this action, unemployed citizens working at collective kitchens are given the opportunity to gain

small amounts of money. Through small changes in the traditional consumption system we can achieve small victories in everyday life for a sustainable future.

Actors involved include Athens Municipality, NGOs and civil society organizations (Citizens' Mutual Support Centre-Athens municipality), institutional bodies under the Information Society Operational Programme (OPIS), private sector.

For more information:

URBACT Sustainable food – Athens Local Action Plan (p. 18-19, in Greek):  
[http://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/sustainable\\_food\\_lap\\_athens.pdf](http://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/sustainable_food_lap_athens.pdf)

URBACT Handbook (p. 21):  
[http://www.environnement.brussels/sites/default/files/user\\_files/bro\\_sustainfood\\_urbacthandb](http://www.environnement.brussels/sites/default/files/user_files/bro_sustainfood_urbacthandb)

NGO's "Organization Earth" photographs of collective kitchens initiative:  
<https://www.facebook.com/www.ogi.gr/photos/pcb.743374669007074/743368915674316/?type=1&permPage=1>

## BELO HORIZONTE - PEOPLE'S RESTAURANTS

The programme “Popular Restaurants” forms an important strategy under the Nutrition and Food Security Policy of the Municipality of Belo Horizonte. It goes beyond food distribution to an efficient and strategic policy for food supply and nutrition and food security that results in improving livelihoods of the population. It allows for articulation and integration with other policies such as the strengthening of family agriculture, the promotion of healthy diets and the reduction of food waste.

Currently there are four popular restaurants and one canteen located in different areas of the city. All units are directly managed and administrated by the Municipality, under the Law 7.612/98-article o 2º that envisages that the price to be charged for the served meal cannot exceed the unit cost, including costs for its production, maintenance and functioning of the restaurant. As indication: average prices for breakfast are Brazilian Real R\$ 1,43; lunch R\$ 6,58 and dinner R\$ 3,87, prices that are much higher than those in the popular restaurants with customers paying R\$ 0,75 for breakfast; R\$ 3,00 for lunch and R\$ 1,50 for dinner. In addition, beneficiaries of the Programme “Bolsa Família” (Family Basket) receive 50% discount on meal prices; while registered homeless people receive meals for free, representing about 160 thousand people /year. In total, Belo’s popular restaurants serve almost 3 million meals annually.

Actors involved include the Municipal Public Administration of the Municipality of Belo Horizonte, the Municipal Secretariat for Social Policies, the Municipal Adjunt Secretary for Nutrition and Food Security, civil society, universities and farmers organizations.

The popular restaurants are located in different areas in the city, especially close to areas characterized by large daily movement of low-income inhabitants and workers (close to metro and bus stations for example), thus broadening access by the (vulnerable) population to adequate and healthy food at subsidized accessible prices and in adequate quantities. The Popular Restaurants significantly improve nutrition status of the population as well as healthy eating habits and contribute to the Governments’ goal of inclusion and provision of nutritional and financial support to low income families. The programme is also strategically

linked with other actions such as the support to family agriculture from which products are sourced.

This programme is the main programme on affordably priced food in the country, being a reference to other cities in Brazil and around the world.

For further information:

[www.pbh.gov.br/segurancaalimentar](http://www.pbh.gov.br/segurancaalimentar)

## NEW YORK CITY - INTEGRATED EMERGENCY FOOD AND CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY INTERVENTIONS

Food insecurity, or the lack of consistent access to enough nutritionally adequate food for an active, healthy life for all members of a household, is addressed through collaboration among city, state, and federal government, and community-based and non-profit organizations.

The New York City Food Assistance Collaborative is a coordinating body comprised of government agencies, non-profit emergency food providers, and major donors that are developing a shared metrics and a plan of action for improving emergency food assistance. Food is supplied by City (EFAP), State (HPNAP) and Federal (TEFAP) funding programmes through large-scale nonprofit food providers such as the Food Bank of New York City and City Harvest. The providers support over 600+ food pantries and community kitchens throughout the City, which are operated by nonprofit community-based and religious organizations.

In addition to emergency food, New York City operates a number of food assistance programmes to provide nutritious food to vulnerable New Yorkers. Several federal programmes provide funding for food assistance, and are administered by New York City and State agencies:

- The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which provides nutrition education, healthy supplemental food, and health care referrals to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women and their children up to age five.
- The National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, which reimburse school meals for low-income children.
- The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), which funds meals and snacks for low income children and adults in day care.
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides direct funds for low-income families to use for groceries.



Actors involved include the Mayor's Office, City Council, NYC Human Resources Agency / Department of Social Services, NGOs: United Way of NYC, City Harvest, Food Bank for NYC; NY State Department of Health; and 600+ food pantries and community kitchens citywide.

In a large city, it is important to have an intermediary organization to coordinate funding and food supply and delivery to pantries and kitchens in neighbourhoods. Emergency food provision requires metrics of success, such as a "meal gap" or "supply gap" that can be applied to smaller geographies so the efforts can be mapped to outcomes and limited resources are maximized from neighbourhood to neighbourhood based on need.

For further information:

<http://foodhelp.nyc/emergency-assistance-en/>

<http://helmsleytrust.org/programmes/place-based-new-york-city-regional-grants-improving-emergency-food-assistance>

## GHENT- DE SITE: URBAN GARDENS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL EQUITY

In 2006 the factory building of Alcatel Bell Gasmeterlaan was demolished. The renovation project aimed to transform the area into a sustainable residential neighbourhood. During prolonged preparatory studies the concrete factory floor would remain unused. In this space a project called 'De Site' was launched as a temporary project in one of the poorest areas in the center of Ghent. Over 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> former industrial floor has been turned into two cultivated fields, smaller vegetable gardens and a playing area. Inhabitants of the neighbourhood can rent a vegetable garden by paying with the local alternative currency 'Toreke' and harvest their own grown vegetables. The non-profit organization 'Samenlevingsopbouw Gent' and a team of volunteers are growing vegetables on the larger field. The fresh vegetables are partly sold at reduced price to people with low income in the local social grocery store, also a non-profit association. Another part is delivered to the local neighbourhood restaurant 'Eetcafé Toreke', another socio-economic project that applies social employment and social price setting. Leftover produce or herbs are used to prepare side products, such as soup or pesto, and are equally sold to the benefit of the neighbourhood.

The main purpose of the project 'de Site' is to create the conditions for a pleasant, safe and sustainable community. It is a meeting place for all inhabitants of all ages and nationalities, where different activities are being organized.

This project was made possible through the joint efforts between actors involved. Structural partners are:

Samenlevingsopbouw Gent, a non-profit organization serving as coordinator of the project, who is involved as an expert in working with socially vulnerable groups;

The City of Ghent as initiator and funder;

Inhabitants: actively involved.

Project related partners are:

- Sociale Kruidenier (social grocery store);
- Eetcafé Toreke (neighbourhood restaurant);

- Rabot op je Bord: local selling point for vegetables and other local food products.

This project proves that urban agriculture can add a lot of value to a difficult neighbourhood. It not only has an economic output but also succeeds in gathering and connecting people from different backgrounds and in engaging them actively in neighbourhood activities. The co-creative process with the inhabitants was key in the planning, implementation and success of the process. Through this approach a underdeveloped and neglected area can be turned into a more pleasant, sustainable and safe area.

For further information:

Website of 'De Site': <http://www.rabotsite.be/en>

Website of the city of Ghent for more pictures: <https://stad.gent/samenleven-welzijn-gezondheid/samenleven/samen-doen/tijdelijk-gebruik-van-publieke-ruimte-en-leegstaande-gebouwen/de-site>

## BRUGES - FAIR TRADE TOWN CAMPAIGN

Bruges has a long experience in raising awareness and promoting Fair Trade issues. Since 2008 the city joined the Fair Trade Town community, sharing the vision to enable more farmers and workers to improve their livelihoods and working conditions ([www.fairtradetowns.org](http://www.fairtradetowns.org)). The campaign Fair Trade Towns brings people together and raises awareness and understanding of the impacts of buying products that produce directly benefit those producers and food workers living in less developed countries.

Bruges has been a Fair Trade Town since 2008. The city has built up a wide network of schools, catering establishments, shops, businesses, community organizations and citizens that support Fair Trade in Bruges. The campaign is coordinated and supported by the local authorities. The City Council passed a resolution supporting Fair Trade, agreeing to serve Fair Trade tea and coffee at its meetings and in its offices. Bruges has more than 50 selling points of Fair Trade products and more than 30 catering-establishments that put fair trade on their menu. Twenty-four schools now have the title of a 'Fair Trade School'. Various public events give a lot of attention to fair trade during the Week of the Fair Trade (national campaign), Week of the Taste (national campaign), Fairtrade @ Work (national campaign), International Day of Fair Trade and the Fair Trade Exhibition. Two ambassadors stimulate and enhance Fair Trade initiatives in the fields of catering and food business, and the city encourages citizens to register themselves to be a Fair Trade Fan.

This experience allowed the city to build and strengthen relationships with its citizens, shops and schools, and to raise awareness on the importance of purchasing fair trade food. It increased the demand and supply side of fair trade products in the city thanks to the active role played by the local authorities.

For further information

[www.brugge.be/fairtrade](http://www.brugge.be/fairtrade)

[www.fairtradetowns.org](http://www.fairtradetowns.org)

## BILBAO - FAIR TRADE WEEK

On an annual basis, Bilbao City Council organizes a Fair Trade Week, usually in November and in 2016 the XIV Edition will be held. The aim is to make the public more aware of the benefit that Fair Trade purchase and responsible consumption has on international trade, especially in developing countries. The Fair Trade Week intends to stimulate a reflection on a trading system that respects human and working rights, that fosters social justice and at the same time promotes sustainable development.

The fair showcases the 6 Fair Trade stores in Bilbao. It brings together several NGOs at local and national levels and private institutions to animate the event with exhibitions about Fair Trade, musical performances, a guided experience of a tasting laboratory and workshops held by Fair Trade producers. On average more than 12.000 people participate to the event in order to taste and buy Fair Trade products.

Bilbao became the first city in the Basque Country to obtain the label of “Fair Trade Town”. Bilbao is one of the 9 cities in Spain to hold the label and is one of 1,146 cities in 19 countries that already hold this label. This week is of great relevance for the city’s socio-economic system. It creates synergies between different actors including LRA, NGOs and the private sector to achieve a shift in the trade paradigm towards more fair practices. Furthermore it stimulates responsible consumption towards more sustainable habits amongst citizens. This week is also the occasion to promote links to local agricultural and livestock production and marketing in short chains, addressing topics of relevance for the Slow Food movement which is strong in Bilbao.

Actors involved include:

- Bilbao City Council
- NGOs (International Solidarity, Intermon Oxfam, ActionAid, Adsis-Equimercado, Setem, Educo, Mercadeco, Emaus Social Foundation, Kidenda, Copade, and Vicente Ferrer Foundation)
- Press

- Producers
- Private sector

For further information:

Website of Bilbao Fair Trade Week: [www.comerciojustobilbao.com](http://www.comerciojustobilbao.com) (Spanish and Basque)

Municipal website: [www.bilbao.net](http://www.bilbao.net)

## **FOOD PRODUCTION (including urban rural linkages)**

## DAEGU – MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH URBAN AGRICULTURE

Daegu is an inland city and is notorious for its hot weather in summer. In 2012, the city government launched an urban rice paddy pilot project to provide additional green and cooling spaces. Rice was chosen for a double purpose: it emits a lot of oxygen and it can be donated to people in need. Rice paddies were set up in 8 busy places such as train stations, a stadium, an urban park and downtown. The Daegu Agriculture Technology Center provided the necessary technology, equipment and seedlings.

A total of 2,500 rice pots served as green space as well as educational spots for citizens to have a chance to get involved in cultivating and harvesting rice. Kindergartens organized group study tours for their children. 12,000 citizens participated in the harvest and taxi drivers voluntarily cleaned up around paddy pots. After harvest, these places were replaced with barley fields, which provided rural scenery in the urban area.

The pilot project had several impacts. Geothermal heat showed a 15°C difference between the concrete road without rice pots paddy and the concrete road with rice pots paddy, which means the rice paddy was successful in addressing heat islands. Encouraging citizens to get involved in harvesting and donating 300 kg of harvested rice to needy neighbours, successfully reminded them of the importance of agriculture to increasing social interaction and addressing social exclusion, contributing to happier communities.

For further information:

[www.daegu.go.kr/rural](http://www.daegu.go.kr/rural)



## QUITO - PARTICIPATORY URBAN AGRICULTURE (AGRUPAR) PROGRAMME

Quito has historically known several forms of urban agriculture (e.g. in convents and monasteries, traditional crops by migrant communities), and since 2002 the Metropolitan municipal government has been developing actions to promote urban agriculture. The urban agriculture policy aims to overcome problems of food insecurity and poverty, improve incomes, generate employment, provide healthy food to the population and contribute to the environmental management of the city.

The Participatory Urban Agriculture (AGRUPAR) programme is implemented by the Metropolitan agency for economic promotion CONQUITO covers 83% of the municipal district (including peri-urban and rural areas). It addresses highly vulnerable populations and promotes food production for home production on the basis of organic production methods. It has implemented 2.500 urban gardens, while training 16,700 persons of which 84% are women. It covers 24 hectares and produces more than 400,000 kilos of food products for the city. The production is commercialized through short chain markets in the city; 23% through BIOFERIA open air markets organized by CONQUITO throughout 14 locations in the city. All produce has been certified as organic since 2007 under group certification. Half of the production is used for home consumption, while the other half is marketed. Gardeners involved in marketing earn on average US\$ 55 monthly, but for 17% of participants, revenues increase to US\$ 300. Income saving due to production for home consumption on average is valued at US\$ 127 per month.

Actors involved are Metropolitan municipal government, Metropolitan agency for economic promotion CONQUITO.

The AGRUPAR program shows the importance to follow an integrated approach and explicitly recognize and formulate the role of urban agriculture for wider (social, ecological, economic) policy aims. Also the establishment of specific dedicated commercialization channels for produce from UA has been crucial, thereby creating synergies between food production and distribution actions. Finally, it is important to build a specific program for technical support and participatory capacity building that is not paternalistic, while

strengthening social networks for urban and peri-urban farmers.

For further information:

<http://agrupar.conquito.org.ec/>

Quito's Farms Produce Food, Enterprise, and Hope

<http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/Pages/ArticleDetails.aspx?PublicationID=536>

## AMSTERDAM - MAPPING URBAN AGRICULTURE INITIATIVES AND POSSIBLE LOCATIONS FOR NEWCOMERS

In January 2014 the City Council launched a food policy “Voedsel en Amsterdam” (Food and Amsterdam), in which the policy agenda was set by the themes education, sustainability, connecting initiatives and debate. In 2015 food and urban agriculture became part of the provisional Green Agenda, defined by the new alderman on Sustainability and Public Space.

Urban agriculture in Amsterdam has a large amount of initiators and a wide variety of manifestations. Small-scale initiatives, mainly started by local residents, are supported by the neighbourhood approach that focuses on stimulating and connecting local communities. Several land-use plans of the city are adjusted to make medium and larger scale UA initiatives possible. When located in the public space, an agreement is signed between users and the municipality regarding maintenance, use and responsibility.

To visualize the various urban agriculture initiatives in the city of Amsterdam an interactive map was made in 2014 and actualized since. Often initiators, residents, nonprofit and for profit, make their own websites or pages on social media such as Facebook pages which are then linked to the map.

Food and urban agriculture is a world of different views, approaches and languages. Connecting, mediating and land use planning are vital municipal roles. This can also facilitate further initiatives from civil society and the private sector, for example by indicating possible locations for newcomers.

Actors involved include the Amsterdam City Council and Amsterdam Executive Board (Mayor and Eldermen), as well as initiators of urban agriculture projects from civil society and private sector.

For further information:

<http://maps.amsterdam.nl/stadslandbouw/>

Summary

green

agenda

[https://www.amsterdam.nl/publish/pages/719591/summary\\_green\\_agenda.pdf](https://www.amsterdam.nl/publish/pages/719591/summary_green_agenda.pdf)

## GREATER TORONTO REGION - GOLDEN HORSESHOE FOOD AND FARMING ALLIANCE AND FOODSTARTER (FOOD PRODUCTION)

The Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance (GHFFA) is comprised of the Niagara Agricultural Policy and Action Committee, the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, the Friends of the Greenbelt, the Ontario Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Regions of Durham, Halton, Niagara, Peel, York and the Cities of Hamilton and Toronto, as well as local representatives from the food and farming value chain. In 2012, the GHFFA released the Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Action Plan 2021, which identifies pathways for a more integrated and coordinated approach to food and farming viability in the area to ensure that the Golden Horseshoe retains, enhances and expands its role as a leading food and farming cluster.

An example of a GHFFA initiative is “Foodstarter”. In 2007 the City of Toronto assisted in forming a not-for-profit organization called the Toronto Food Business Incubator (TFBI) with the primary purpose of providing start-up micro food enterprises with commercial grade kitchen space and programming to help grow their businesses. A 186 sq. meter converted café was renovated and a pilot project assisted the launch of 11 food businesses and helped another 45 food start-ups with insight into operating a food business. An emphasis on teaching best practices in food safety, operations and good business practices is at the heart of the operation. The pilot project has now led to the planned development, funding and establishment of ‘Foodstarter’, an 1858 sq. meter Toronto regional food plant that will house 4 commercial kitchens, a bakery lab for start-up food entrepreneurs and 7 accelerator units for next stage food businesses. Occupation to take place in October of 2015.

The Alliance is comprised of elected officials from each of the regional/municipal governments involved in the Action Plan, as well as food and farming stakeholders. A staff working group made up of designates from each city/region supports the implementation of the plan. Foodstarter is a project of the City of Toronto Economic Development & Culture Division (Food and Beverage Sector Specialist) (Manager of Incubation and Entrepreneurial Services), with a Board of Directors made up of food industry professionals in the Toronto region, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and various Colleges and Universities in

Toronto region.

Lessons learned include the Importance of stakeholder engagement and partnership in food system reform, engagement of City Staff from across City divisions and regional governments, balance between formal policy development and supporting value chain initiatives, and a focus on land use planning which is essential for the preservation of farm land and farming based businesses.

For further information:

<http://www.foodandfarming.ca/>

[www.foodstarter.ca](http://www.foodstarter.ca;); [www.toronto.ca/foodsector](http://www.toronto.ca/foodsector)

## UTRECHT - DIVERSE COMMUNITY GARDENS

In Utrecht in the last few years a great diversity of community gardens has emerged. Gardens where young children work together with elderly people, gardens where people with diverse ethnic backgrounds unite, gardens where vulnerable people with severe mental and addiction challenges can find peace and learn to participate in society again, gardens in privileged neighbourhoods as well as in poorer districts, food gardens, educational gardens as well as more creative art gardens.

**Food for Good**, one of the more established programmes, is a food garden in park Transwijk, in the district Kanaleneiland in Utrecht. In this garden, residents together with people from vulnerable groups (former drug addicts or homeless people, people with mental challenges) grow fruits, vegetables and herbs. Part of the harvest goes to those who participate for home consumption. Another part of the harvest goes to social restaurant Resto Van Harte and the Food Bank, thus provide the neighbourhood with healthy food. In addition, the garden is a green oasis where people can meet, chat or collaborate. Food for Good won the Urban Agriculture Award for best UA project in the Netherlands in 2015.

**Spinoza garden** is a community garden in Spinoza Park in the west of Utrecht. Here children and parents work together and provide a meeting place in a district with a lot of social challenges. The project, which started from a community art project, also holds chicken and a meeting home has been built. **Cremertuin** is a community garden in the west district with a natural playground and a vegetable garden. It provides food for the citizens who work there, and for the city Food Bank. The **Voedseltuyn Overvecht** is a community garden in the Overvecht District of Utrecht. People work here together and can take a share of the harvest in return. The garden is located in a public space.

The gardening initiatives generally are initiated by citizens and civil society organizations, while the municipality has an indirect role in facilitation. Initiatives can be supported from the municipal urban farming fund, initiatives fund and other private funds. Food for Good is managed by 3 partners: a civil society organization, an organization for education and sustainability, and a daytime activity organization for vulnerable people.

The community gardens in Utrecht are a good illustration of the multiple social, economic and ecological functions that the initiatives can have. While some mostly contribute to social cohesion and health and well-being, in other occasions there is a substantial contribution to healthy food for participants and people in surrounding neighbourhoods. The initiatives also show the importance of citizens and civil society organizations as drivers of initiatives, whereby municipalities have an indirect, facilitating role.

For further Information:

<http://www.utrecht.nl/volksgezondheid/gezonde-leefstijl/stadslandbouw-en-gezondheid/>

<http://foodforgood.nl>

<https://stichtingdewending.wordpress.com/>

<http://www.spinozaplantsoen.nl/>

<http://cremertuin.nl/>

<https://www.facebook.com/VoedseltuinOvervecht?fref=ts>



CHICAGO - GROW MORE FOOD IN CHICAGO: CREATING SYSTEMS OF PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES AND BY SUPPORTING BUSINESSES AND ENTERPRISES THAT PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE HEALTHY FOOD.

In 2011, the City Council amended the zoning ordinance to formalize urban farms and community gardens as approved land uses and provided clear guidelines on their size and where they can be located. This amendment allowed both community and commercial agriculture ventures by right in various zoning districts and paved the way for development of these uses throughout Chicago.

Over the last 10 years, the City of Chicago has helped facilitate the development of several sites as community gardens, urban farms and food-production centers mostly through nonprofit partnerships. Most existing urban farm sites have been developed on previously City-owned vacant lots that were selected based on compatibility with surrounding and future land uses. Through plans like a Recipe for Healthy Places and Green Healthy Neighborhoods, Chicago continues to expand efforts to establish urban farms on formerly city-owned vacant land and to use public incentives to support businesses that produce healthy food.

Projects are developed through partnerships with the City of Chicago (Department of Planning and Development, Department of Fleet and Facilities Management and other departments depending on the project) and nonprofit and private enterprises

The most successful projects to date have been partnerships with NeighborSpace (a nonprofit land trust) and other nonprofit organizations that involve mission based service delivery such as education or job training while producing food and other agricultural products. Innovation by nonprofit and private sector growers is helping to drive new applications for urban farms such as rooftop and indoor production that can provide higher yields and multiple community benefits. In certain cases the city can provide land and other incentives to help develop these types of facilities.

For further Information:

A Recipe For Healthy Places: Addressing the Intersection of Food and Obesity in Chicago  
[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp\\_info/a\\_recipe\\_for\\_healthyplaces.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp_info/a_recipe_for_healthyplaces.html)

Green    Healthy    Neighborhoods  
[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp\\_info/green-healthy-neighborhoods.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp_info/green-healthy-neighborhoods.html)

City of Chicago – Urban Agriculture text amendment (title 17):

[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp\\_info/urban\\_agriculturefaq.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp_info/urban_agriculturefaq.html)

## LONDON - GROWING COMMUNITIES

Growing Communities is a project using community-led trade to take back control of food system from big business and relocalise food production including:

**Food Zones** – A model for how cities can feed themselves with suggestions of where and how food should be produced and sourced. Launched 2010.

**Organic community-led fruit and veg bag collection scheme** – supporting local small-scale growers with guaranteed market of 1000 households. Launched 1996.

**Organic Farmers' Market** – supporting 25 small local organic and biodynamic farmers and food producers. Started in 2003.

**Patchwork Farm in Hackney** – 12 small sites growing organic salad and other veg in parks and on private land, church land and housing local council estates. First site opened 1997; last one opened 2014. Also training young urban food growers – 25 graduates since 2004.

**Peri-urban Dagenham Farm** – growing fruit and veg on 0.75 hectares. Opened 2012

**Start-up Programme** – training other groups to set up community-led bag schemes. Seven new London groups launched since 2010.

Growing Communities is financially self-supporting through income from market and bag scheme but some projects have had external financial support:

Funding from London Mayor's Urban Food Routes to expand Start-up Programme

Funding from Capital Growth to expand Patchwork Farm; funding from Big Lottery to set up Dagenham Farm

Some sites owned by Hackney Council and leased to us for minimal rent

Huge support from civil society: Bag scheme customers are members of GC, many local people volunteer at our growing sites

Many links with other social enterprises around Hackney involved with food.

Food Zones is a model for starting to think about food for cities and where it should come from. When growing food, it is very important to think about where and how it will be sold. The box scheme offers a guaranteed market for food from Patchwork and Dagenham Farms. It's hard to make urban growing financially viable – but investment is worth it for training, spreading knowledge and raising profile; volunteers say it offers great advantages for their physical and mental health.

For further information:

<http://www.growingcommunities.org/start-ups/what-is-gc/manifesto-feeding-cities/explore-food-zones/>

[http://www.growingcommunities.org/site\\_media/uploads/Food\\_Zones\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.growingcommunities.org/site_media/uploads/Food_Zones_FINAL.pdf)

## MEDELLÍN - URBAN FAMILY GARDENS FOR HOME-CONSUMPTION

As part of the municipal food security programme, the city of Medellín is promoting family vegetable gardens for home consumption as a tool to improve the access to healthy and nutritious food to vulnerable families. Two key strategies are followed to achieve this objective. The first adopts a pedagogical and participatory approach to exchange experiences and knowledge between involved families (who often have been displaced from rural areas) and thereby interest and motivate them in an attractive and entertaining way. Additionally, support is provided to families by an interdisciplinary group of professionals (incl. agronomists, social workers and nutritionists).

Support and training activities cover the following topics:

- Importance of family gardens for home consumption and their technical, nutritional and social benefits.
- Planning and design of the garden, soil preparation, cultivation plan, growing techniques including cultivation in containers and recycled bottles.
- Good agricultural practices in family gardens. Solid waste separation and management, composting and biological fertilizers and preparates.
- Healthy diets, food labels and appropriate food storage. Socializing the importance of co-responsibility within families.
- The program is implemented in 13 of the 16 neighbourhoods (“comunas”) of Medellín and in 2013 with 150 implemented vegetable gardens, while in 2014 this was expanded to 435 vegetable gardens.

The urban family gardens program responds to the need to shift from food security programmes only centred on providing food supplements to programmes that address access to healthy and nutritious food in more integrated and inclusive ways. The program also shows the potential that exists for combining food production activities with educational support on health and eating habits as well as community building and solid waste management.

Actors involved include:

- Municipality of Medellin, Food Security Unit
- Community leaders and organizations
- Persons and families with agricultural vocation
- Professionals and teachers

For further information:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7K5x11-VJak> (in Spanish)

## DAKAR – MICRO GARDENS

Micro Gardens are a simple, low-cost and easy-to-manage technology that provides gardeners with fresh and nutritious food. They are made of a container (handmade with old wooden pallets or other waste material such as tires, plastic sheets), soil (garden soil or local food leftover/scraps such as groundnut shell, rice husk and laterite) and seeds. If soil is not available vegetables can grow on enriched water or growth media. Fertilization can be made with mineral fertilizers or with organic compost. Micro-gardens can provide 6 cropping cycles per year. Surplus production can be sold and provides an additional source of income. They are adapted for landless poor people in urban areas since they require little space and are particularly directed to women, young and elderly people (women represent 83%, people under 36 years old 50% and special programmes have been taught to vulnerable groups such as elderly, handicapped people and detainees). Since 2006 in Dakar 12 training and demonstration centers have trained more than 10.000 people and 25 primary schools distributing more than 10.000 kits. A hundred-forty-seven community production centers have been established along with a central buying office. The technology is now spreading to other regions of Senegal.

The Micro Gardens technique positively impacts household food security and fosters the consumption of fresh and nutritious vegetables. It fights poverty by generating employment and income for the gardeners, and teaches environmental education. The Micro gardens network builds a new social and fair value chain based on urban food production.

The Municipality of Dakar implemented the Micro Garden project in partnership with:

- The Municipality of Milan
- UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The Italian Development Cooperation
- the State University of Milan
- Other Senagalese municipalities

Implementing and strategic partners have been

- ACRA-CCS and COOPI NGOs
- Senegalese Horticulture Direction
- The Zoological Park of Hann

The project also saw the participation of private companies for the provision of materials and resources.

For further information:

[www.villededakar.org](http://www.villededakar.org)

[MicroGarden@fao.org](mailto:MicroGarden@fao.org)



## PARIS – ORGANIC AGRICULTURE TO PROTECT MUNICIPAL WATER CATCHMENTS

This action is part of the Plan for the Development of Sustainable Food in the Public Catering of

« Eau de Paris », the public company in charge of the city's drinking water distribution system. The City of Paris supports the development of organic farming practices on the water catchment areas used to supply water to Parisians. Since 2010, the public company has acquired 153 hectares of agricultural land in this framework (including 13.9 ha in 2014) to preserve environment and water quality. This makes 264ha of land available to farmers in 2014, including 183ha already converted to organic farming (73%).

Under this Plan (2009-2014), the city managed to increase the part of sustainable food (organic, labelled, seasonal, local) in the city canteens to 27.3% in 2014. This plan includes an assessment of current resources and purchasing practices, and new tools for professionals to monitor the introduction of organic produce. The City Council committed to reach a 50% target for sustainable produce in the new Plan (2014-2020).

This action, coordinated by the Eau de Paris (Paris water board), has two dimensions. On the one hand, it raises awareness of farmers on organic farming methods and their advantages in order to encourage conversions from conventional to organic agriculture. On the other hand, the Eau de Paris purchases agricultural land in the water catchment areas and passes over its management to farmers through special “rural environmental leases”.

Actors involved include

- Local public authorities
- Eau de Paris - public company in charge of the drinking water distribution system
- The City of Paris
- Private sector: local NGOs and urban farmers

For further information:

City action plan for sustainable food: <https://api-site.paris.fr/images/73606> (French only)

Website of the practice:  
[http://www.eaudeparis.fr/uploads/tx\\_edpevents/Agriculture\\_Biologique.pdf](http://www.eaudeparis.fr/uploads/tx_edpevents/Agriculture_Biologique.pdf) (French only).

## PARIS - WALLS AND ROOFS FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture in Paris performs many functions related to sustainable development. Community gardens brought awareness to urban agriculture in Paris in 2002 with the support of the municipality. In 2015, with 8 new sites created, Paris will have over 111 community gardens on a surface of approximately 6 ha. These will include 7 solidarity gardens. Managed by local residents, the gardens bring together more than 3,000 members that share their free time while promoting healthy seasonal products.

Urban agriculture is now a priority for the Mayor of Paris, who has set a goal of deploying 33 hectares of productive roofs and walls by 2020. This goal is part of a wider program to make Paris a greener city by creating 100 ha of green roofs and walls. The successful call for proposals for innovative urban agriculture systems launched in 2013 will be followed by another in 2016, and several awareness-raising conferences are organized by the City to boost and support new agricultural projects.

Furthermore, Paris will create 5,000m<sup>2</sup> of urban agriculture on the roof of the multi-modal logistics center, Chapelle International Facility (18th arrondissement).

Urban agriculture promotes, among other things, the greening of the city and biodiversity, local economy that creates jobs, solidarity among inhabitants, high quality food, upgrading of abandoned areas, waste repurposing, and a diverse urban landscape.

Actors involved include the Private sector (local NGOs and urban farmers) and local public authorities (City of Paris)

For further information:

W<http://www.paris.fr/duvertpresdechezmoi> (French only)

# **FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION**

## BARCELONA - A NET OF MODERN MARKETS

Since 1992, the Barcelona Institute of Markets has redeveloped 25 out of 40 covered markets in the city. The Institute did this with the strong belief that these places could re-shape the urban plan of the town and the trade and purchasing system of its citizens. The bet was a positive one and the markets of the city are now attractive, environmentally sustainable markets that compete with food retail, providing healthy fresh and local food to the neighbors of their “barrios”. The economic and social impact of this action is significant, averaging a €1,000 million turnover, and employing more than 7,500 employees with 60 million visitors every year.

The markets are remodeled or renovated and managed through a public-private sector collaboration in between the Barcelona City Council – Barcelona Institute of Markets, the Association of Traders of each Market (40), Neighbors and Social Associations/NGOs and Private companies

Traditional markets are the heart and soul of the city and its neighbourhoods. Renewing them as attractive places helps to implement social, sustainable, economics and commercial strategies as well as improving the food habits and social welfare of the inhabitants in our cities.

For further Information:

Website [http://w110.bcn.cat/portal/site/Mercats?lang=en\\_GB](http://w110.bcn.cat/portal/site/Mercats?lang=en_GB)

Editions

<http://w110.bcn.cat/portal/site/Mercats/menuitem.3da989f11655b8126ce56ce5a2ef8a0c/?vgnextoid=c18fede30b518210VgnVCM10000074fea8c0RCRD&vgnnextchannel=c18fede30b518210V>

Video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YFc0MW8wzY>

## TEL AVIV - COLLABORATING WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY

The Tel Aviv Municipality through its Smart Food City programme promotes year-round access to fresh food (fruit, vegetables, juices, hummus, falafel, etc.). Through its Business Regulation & Licensing department, it provides shops, stands and kiosks with an extended space or shop front to display and sell their products along main pedestrian streets throughout the city at walking distance from one another.

Multiple cooperative start-ups have emerged from neighbourhood catering platforms with a view to purchase in bulk and share produce, thus lowering the cost of living in the city as well as reaching out to farmers and other local producers. A variety of mobile apps have also been developed to inform consumers. For example, the map and data layer ‘*Grab a fruit*’ provides for example up-to-date information on city trees in public and private properties where fruit can be picked.

The city of Tel Aviv Yafo has completed an extensive pilot project “*From an existing community to a sustainable community*” to empower local communities. Shop owners and food chain establishments, start-ups, community workers and citizens groups are actively engaged, and are supported by the local Health Department. Cooperatives such as ‘Shelanoo’ benefit from crowd funding. Participants take charge and are able to acquire a share.

The Smart Food Programme has no set criteria regarding type or quantity of fresh produce. A balance is achieved through dialogue between citizens and business owners. The importance of a solid community structure for the success of community-led initiatives cannot be overemphasized. The role of the municipality is to nurture and support these initiatives in the long term.

For further information:

Municipal action plan for sustainable urban communities: (Hebrew only)

[www.eatwith.com/list/israel/Tel+Aviv/](http://www.eatwith.com/list/israel/Tel+Aviv/)

[www.shelanoo.co.il](http://www.shelanoo.co.il) (Hebrew only)

[www.barkayma.co.il](http://www.barkayma.co.il) (Hebrew only)

## LYON - INNOVATIVE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

The city of Lyon is supporting a variety of innovative distribution systems with a view to promote sustainable diets and social inclusion.

The Super Halle combines four independent businesses which support each other and avoid duplication, and offer consumers a unique shopping experience: a shop selling organic foods, one where farmers sell fresh produce from their farms, a restaurant and a food supply/distribution hub.

The grocery “La passerelle d’Eau de Rebec” runs a dual pricing system. Low income ‘beneficiaries’ can find mainly food charity stock but also fresh organic food sold to them below the market price, and ‘solidarity customers’ buy organic food sold at a fair but full market price. The margins generated by solidarity customers allow beneficiary customers to benefit from a discount on organic, local and fresh food.

These innovative distribution systems bring together a variety of actors: entrepreneurs, owners and managers, local producers and organic wholesalers, local authorities (the City and Metropolis of Lyon) and national funding, civil society (NGOs and crowd funding) and banks.

Transaction costs for governance and coordination of such projects are high and back office tools must be tailored to respective business models. The Super Halle is part of a global effort to promote social cohesion and provides an entry point for a variety of activities, such as cooking classes, promotion of healthy diets, and cross learning. Social diversity in the area is key to effective integration.

For further information:

[www.lasuperhalle.fr](http://www.lasuperhalle.fr) (French only)

[www.eauderobec.org/Qui-sommes-nous/presentation.html](http://www.eauderobec.org/Qui-sommes-nous/presentation.html)

[www.les-scic.coop](http://www.les-scic.coop) (French / summary in English / Spanish)



[www.gesra.org/](http://www.gesra.org/) (French only)

## ABIDJAN - SAFE AND QUALITY STREET FOOD FOR HEALTH

Upon a request of the government, FAO carried out in 2012 an assessment on street food vending in Abidjan which confirmed the need to address safety and quality of food widely consumed. Since the sector was still mostly unregulated, local authorities were engaged from the early phases of the design and implementation of the project.

Local technical staff were provided training on basic concepts of food safety for street food vendors, nutrition and business management. A Training of Trainers approach was adopted so that local staff could carry out training for street food vendors. Over 200 street food vendors, mostly women, from 10 different districts of Abidjan were trained. The project capitalized on the knowledge and material already available at the national level, promoted the constant flow of information regarding the project activities through different channels (including the nutrition cluster meetings) and drafted concrete follow-up actions which were shared to all stakeholders for their validation.

The strength of the approach relies to a great extent on the combination of vertical and horizontal integration. The project brought together the majority of the institutions involved in the management of street food, especially local councils and health services at community level as well as central authorities (such as the ministry of health and fight against HIV, among others). The resulting local-national flow of information local has ensured visibility of implemented actions and better sustainability of the initiative as all actors involved had a specific role and responsibility.

All relevant stakeholders were also involved in the project activities from the very early stages through a “multisectoral monitoring committee “ and provided assistance and advice on the implementation and monitoring of activities. This ensured ownership of project actions and enthusiasm of all parties. The coordinator took a strong leadership in promoting all project achievements throughout its execution using all relevant channels, including the food and nutrition security cluster.

As a concrete result at the local level, it is worth mentioning that the council of Yopougon,

one of the most densely populated areas in Abidjan, has decided to adopt the training approach promoted by the project and expand it to more vendors relying exclusively on its own resources. Finally, sharing the results and validation of follow-up actions with all stakeholders should contribute to sustainability of the achievements.

For further information:

Good Hygienic Practices in the preparation and sale of street foods in Africa - Tools For Training <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/a0740e/a0740e00.htm>

## PARIS - SUPPLYING SUPERMARKETS BY WATERWAYS AND RAIL

Freight road transportation accounts for 20% of traffic and 38% of fine particle emission in the city. Paris took the initiative to mobilise food suppliers and encourage them to join the new sustainable urban logistics charter that aims to decrease substantially the use of diesel fuel, for all activities. Since 2013, 90 companies of them have signed the document whose main objective is to reach the goal of 50% diesel free last kilometer delivery by 2017.

For this purpose, Paris and the public company SOGARIS created a multi-modal logistics center of Chapelle International facility (42,000m<sup>2</sup>). The center encourages the mass arrival of goods into the heart of Paris by train. Clean vehicles are then used to distribute the goods in local neighbourhoods. The result is a decrease of environmental impacts such as noise, pollutants and emissions of greenhouse gases.

The city of Paris also encourages the project of the supermarket chain Franprix that aims at transporting the products to more than a hundred stores in the city center by river. Twenty-six containers are transported for 20 km from the Port of Bonneuil-sur-Marne (Val-de-Marne) to Port de la Bourdonnais (Paris 7th arrondissement). Similar initiatives are conducted by smaller companies, for example “Vertchezvous” or via the rail system (developed by the Monoprix supermarket chain).

Waterways transportation is promising in terms of environmental impact: energy consumption is 3 times lower than that of a truck on a comparable distance, greenhouse gases emissions are divided by 2 to 4.

Actors involved include

- City of Paris
- SOGARIS
- Franprix, Vertchezvous, and Monoprix.

For further information:

Website of the practice: <http://www.sogaris.fr/en/hotel-logistique.php>

City action charter for sustainable urban logistics (download the file) :  
[next.paris.fr/viewmultimediacocument?multimediacocument-id=25947](http://next.paris.fr/viewmultimediacocument?multimediacocument-id=25947)

## TEL-AVIV – GREEN FOOD BUSINESSES LABEL

In 2015, Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality will be introducing a Municipal Green Label for Businesses in the Food Sector (BFSs), targeting restaurants, bars and cafes in the city. In the framework of this initiative, the municipality is encouraging Businesses in the Food Sector (BFSs) to adopt an environmentally friendly code of conduct that pertains to six themes: energy, water, sustainable procurement, supplies management and waste, community involvement and green marketing.

In addition to the Green Label's framework, the municipality is providing businesses with various tools, information kits and expertise, which help them to adopt sustainable practices, contributing both to the business and to the environment. For example, the municipality developed – in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection - an online manual on “Greening Your Business” for BFSs. In addition, the city organizes business-to-business meetings where businesses share their best practices and experts provide them with practical tools in the various themes. In addition, businesses enjoy personal guidance of the Green Label team in the municipality.

To date, 30 businesses have been chosen to spearhead the initiative in the city. Other businesses, outside of the pilot program, also have the opportunity to access the information provided in the program. The initiative contributes to integrate urban food policy in a number of ways. For instance, the Green Label initiative promotes green procurement of food products, such as locally produced or organic-certified products, the incorporation of vegetarian/vegan dishes into the menu, as well as the exclusion of endangered species of fish (or the introduction of invasive species) on the menu. Furthermore, the initiative promotes the reduction of food waste through enhanced monitoring of business accounts, enhanced food storage practices (which also contribute to minimizing deliveries and urban air pollution), as well as increased recycling and composting (when applicable).

The project is a municipal initiative initially initiated as means of enhancing environmental performance and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the food sector, a dominant sector in the local economy. Along the way, the initiative proved to be an excellent service for small and medium

businesses, which lack the capacity to adopt profitable practices or technological solutions, usually due to lack of expertise or access to information. In this way, the project also contributes to creating a positive communication channel between the municipality and the businesses, to the strengthening of the local economy and the branding of the municipality.

With 40% of the country's restaurants located in Tel Aviv, the project has an important impact on the national level, such as increasing the market for environmentally friendly products and services, increasing awareness to environmentally conscious consumption and promoting green business practices in Israel.

Actors included are Local public authorities: Tel-Aviv Municipality Environmental Protection Authority Governmental Organization: Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Standard Institute of Israel.

For further information visit the website of the initiative: <http://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/Tolive/EcoCity/Pages/greenbadge.aspx?tm=6&sm=94> (Hebrew only)

## LYON – FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE CITY LABEL

Lyon Fair and Sustainable City label was set up in 2010 in order to create a community of sustainable practices among the trade people in town. The label is characterized by transparency of selection criteria and progressive improvement processes for those who are not yet eligible. Due to the city's culinary cultural background (40% of the businesses belong to hotels, restaurants and cafés sector), the food topic is of course very well represented among awarded entities. The label stimulates cooperation between them and between food-related and non-food related fair and sustainable activities in the city. Since June 2015, 200 active members contribute to strengthen the activities of the network.

Most important lessons include:

- Working on criteria, recruiting process and values more than amount of members will give credit to the label
- Giving opportunities for members to provide feedback and assist with monitoring
- Creating networks among companies and promote sustainable consumption to general public are two different goals with specific results

Actors involved and resources:

- Local public authorities: City council initiative + 35k€ annual budget + ½ time coordinating staff + external expertise
- Private sector : an independent council of non-member companies and NGO's who contribute to monitor the process

For more information:

Official website of the practice : <http://www.lyon.fr/page/economie/economie-sociale-et-solidaire/le-label-lyon-ville-equitable-et-durable.html> (French only)

Facebook page : <https://www.facebook.com/pages/LVED-Label-Lyon-ville-%C3%A9quitable-et-durable/125249477615380?fref=nf> (French only)

Municipal action plan for sustainable food : [download the file](#) (French only)



## CURITIBA – FACILITATING ACCESS OF LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS TO HEALTHY FOODS

The Curitiba City Hall has developed a variety of programmes to ensure access of low-income people to healthy foods

The “Armazém da família” (family shop) programme, an initiative of the Municipal Public Administration, includes 32 stores that sell food, hygiene and cleaning products (around 220 items). It also offers an adapted bus, a mobile unit which reaches the population in more remote areas, rotates location every fifteen days throughout 24 sites and caters to low income families which have enrolled in the programme. The average savings obtained from buying in these locations rather than in private markets is of around 30% when considering all products. It serves an average of 120,000 families per month, reducing the financial cost of purchasing food and basic needs products in the family budget, and contributes to household food security. It lowers prices in neighbouring markets and is a good example of a social and solidarity economy. Given the total volume of commercialized items within two years, savings in the order of BRL 124 million for consumers were estimated, that is more than the amount of public funding allocated by the Municipal Food Supply Secretariat to run 20 programmes in the same period, that served more than 23 million people (with repetition).

The “Nossa Feira” Project, a first in the country, was launched in 2014. A variety of 30 fruits and greens are sold at a set price, 40% cheaper than the average retail prices. The program is run by family agriculture co-ops, which receive a permit, guidelines and are overseen by City Hall. The high volume of sales led to the creation of a consortium of such co-ops, gathering over 9,000 producers from the state. The creation of the consortium was supported by the Parana-State Rural Extension Technical Assistance Institute (Emater-PR) and the Municipal Food Supply Secretariat (SMAB). Within less than two years, the program already has 10 local fairs that occur on strategic times to enable access for the general population. The “Sacolão da Família” project, implemented in 1997, follows the same logic and price scheme of “Nossa Feira”, but operates in 16 permanent locations and is, in many cases, run by businessmen who have no relation to family agriculture. Combined, the two projects serve over 268,000 people monthly.

Low prices, ease of access and, in the case of the fairs, the friendly environment for social interactions have served as positive factors to re-insert fruits and vegetables into people's diets and substitute industrialized alternatives. The program has also strengthened family agriculture, since it is prompting the unification and organization of producers, allowing for bigger profits than what was possible using the previous wholesale and retail system. In addition, this is leading to a better understanding of the consumer market.

From the sustainability perspective of the system as a whole, these programmes are generating economic growth based on wealth redistribution, contributing to the local economy as people reinvest the money saved in other goods and services, and improving the quality of life of the rural population and improving overall population health thanks to better eating habits. All of this is occurring at a near zero cost for the government.

For further information:

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/conteudo/armazem-da-familia-smab/266>

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/conteudo/sacolao-smab/247>,

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/conteudo/programa-nossa-feira-smab/1604>,

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/secretarias/equipamentos/abastecimento/16/9>,

# **FOOD WASTE PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

## LONDON - GLEANING NETWORK UK

The Gleaning Network UK was launched in 2012. It currently operates in five gleaning hubs across the country.

### Structure:

Each gleaning hub has a coordinator supporting the local volunteers, farmers and food redistribution charities:

### What it does:

Saves fresh fruit and vegetables that are rejected by retailers for cosmetic reasons and transport them to charities helping the most vulnerable members of society

Serves an important environmental function by saving hundreds of thousands of kilograms of nutritious food from being wasted, increasing the availability of food without using additional resources

Serves a social function, in providing fresh fruit and vegetables to those in need

Gives volunteers from cities a chance to (re)connect with the countryside and learn about rural food production

Redistributes the produce also through food banks

Costs, equipment, and regulations and safety

Costs can vary considerably, for instance, gleaning 1 ton of produce may be around 60 to 120 British Pound for transport and 50 to 100 British Pound in volunteer travel. Note that one ton of produce is estimated to be the equivalent of about 10,000 portions of fruits or vegetables

packaging can be provided by the network or by the producer

All activities are insured via the parent organization, FeedBack and volunteers are trained by coordinators in First Aid

In less than 3 years, Gleaning Network UK has been able to recover and redistribute 130 tonnes (that's 130,000 kgs) of fresh, nutritious fruit and vegetables that would otherwise have been wasted. Gleaning is both a very practical solution to food waste prevention and a powerful means of raising awareness about the issue and its causes. It has engaged more than 1,300 volunteers from a range of ages but predominantly young age groups.

Actors involved include:

Volunteers and volunteer-groups: travelling to farms, harvesting the produce, learning about food production and food waste prevention and reduction.

Farmers: hosting the volunteers (gleaners) and donating their unharvested (allowing it to be harvested) or unsold food

Food Redistribution charities: collecting, storing and redistributing the food for human consumption.

For further information:

<http://feedbackglobal.org/campaigns/gleaning-network/>

## PARIS – RECOVERY AND REDISTRIBUTION OF SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD TO PEOPLE IN NEED

The French national pact against food waste was launched in December 2012 and was signed on 14 June 2013. It had 32 signatories in 2015. It provides the long-term goal of cutting food waste by 50% in France by 2025. The efforts are structured in 6 working multi-stakeholder (public, private sectors and civil society) groups:

- Evaluation of the actions, indicators definition
- Technical and logistics means
- Awareness, training, education
- Links between stakeholders
- Institutional catering
- Legal, regulatory, contractual measures

The Paris Plan for the development of sustainable food includes the following elements. The National pact offers recommendations for the prioritisation of actions to be taken and indicates that recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food for human consumption should be preferred in case waste prevention at the source is not feasible. Recovery and redistribution prevents safe and nutritious food from becoming waste.

Estimates of food waste while still in original packaging are 16% at the national level. For this reason food waste reduction has become one of the main goals of the Paris Plan for the development of sustainable food. In addition to raising awareness on reducing food waste, the City of Paris supports concrete community projects for recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food.

One example is the collaboration with the markets in Joinville, the 19th arrondissement of Paris. Donations from 500 to 1,200 kg of fruit and vegetables are collected from merchants each Sunday. This action is carried out by the association “Gleaners’ tent” that verifies the quality before redistributing it. The Paris municipality supports this action by providing

logistical and organisational support to the association. The project will be extended to most Parisian markets in 2015.

The success of this action is linked to the joint effort of the actors involved, including:

- Local public authorities: City of Paris;
- Private sector: fruits and vegetables merchants,
- Civil society: NGO “La tente des glaneurs” / “Gleaners’ tent”

Early results indicate there is a huge potential for safe and nutritious food recovery and redistribution to people in need. The public-private-civil society partnerships for implementation offer multiple benefits that are social, economic and environmental. The action can be further expanded for additional products and venues. Food safety and quality are important and the local authorities can collaborate with the civil society and the private sector to ensure appropriate food safety during implementation.

For further information:

Official website of the practice: <https://fr-fr.facebook.com/LaTenteDesGlaneursParis>

(French only)

City action plan for sustainable food: <https://api-site.paris.fr/images/73606> (French only)

## TURIN - SOUP KITCHENS

Soup kitchens are a service that aims to guarantee the right of access to food for the most vulnerable people in our community. They are created and thrive thanks to the spirit of solidarity of thousands of volunteers and non-profit associations.

Turin soup kitchens are supported by local public policies and their activities are recognized at City/institutional level in two ways:

1. By providing foodstuffs and meals. N.B. It does not provide financial support to canteens or residential homes for the elderly.

2. By ensuring organisational support: the management of daily canteens and night shelters, and the development of the services and support, are performed in a way that every day and at any time there is at least one open canteen available in the city

The soup kitchens obtain the food from different sources: food banks, retailers that donate food close to its expiry date, or the City of Turin that provides food based on previous agreement and demand.

There are about 15 canteens of which 5 have an agreement with the City of Turin. The other services are managed by not-for-profit organizations. All 15 are coordinated in a network linked to the social services.

The soup kitchens model is evolving and sees the beneficiaries as active participants. A concrete example is the *Fa Bene (do good)* project that recovers food from wholesale markets and redistributes it to families in need. The same families that receive the food, through an agreement of mutual benefit, are encouraged to give back to the community through their time and volunteer work. This enables them to overcome the barrier of being a passive recipient. In this way the service facilitates their social and professional integration.

Other similar examples are the solidarity emporiums or social markets that are supported by not-for-profit organizations such as *Third Week / Terza Settimana*.



Soup kitchens public service aims to contribute to fulfillment of the right to adequate sufficient and nutritious healthy food of people in need. The Turin example could show how the public and private sector may interact (e.g. food donations and other collaborations).

This action is the result of a concerted action among several actors: Private sector, including supermarkets, entrepreneurs (organic grocery shops), food banks, Local public authorities in the City of Turin, and civil society.

For further information:

<http://www.comune.torino.it/assistenzaesanita/> (Italian only)

<http://www.fabene.org/progetto/>

<http://www.terzasettimana.org/> Delibera di indirizzo Urban food policies:  
[http://www.comune.torino.it/giunta\\_comune/intracom/htdocs/2015/2015\\_03449.pdf](http://www.comune.torino.it/giunta_comune/intracom/htdocs/2015/2015_03449.pdf) (Italian only)

## CURITIBA - PROGRAMMES ADDRESSING FOOD SAFETY AND ACCESS CONCURRENT WITH SUSTAINABILITY AND RELATED SECTORS

In June 1991 “CÂMBIO VERDE” (Green Exchange) PROGRAM was launched jointly by the Municipal Secretariat of Food Supply and the Municipal Secretariat of Environment. Its actions revolve around:

- Educational initiatives
- Environmental preservation
- Sustainable development
- Fight against hunger and poverty.

The Green Exchange consists of trading recyclable materials for fresh produce originating from family farming from the peri-urban areas. Every four kilograms of recyclables can be traded for one kilogram of fruits and greens. Plant or animal-based oil is also accepted: 2 litres of oil equal 1 kg of food. The exchange takes place every fifteen days in 101 different trading sites across the city of Curitiba, following an annual calendar set by the Secretariats involved.

The program ensures that: waste does not end up polluting the city, tainting terrains, the water or filling up ultimately causing floods; food purchases have a lower impact for the family budget; local family agriculture is supported; nutritional pattern of the population is improved and better eating habits are facilitated.

The actors involved are the Municipal Public Administration (Curitiba City Hall) Municipal Food Supply Secretariat, the Private sector and the civil society.

The implementation of this programme has had wide ranging impacts:

- Develops a culture of environmental preservation in the urban perimeter, with special focus on lower income communities with less access to public services including food access
- Reduces improper waste destinations; prevent the disposal of waste on riverbeds and protected areas (guaranteeing savings in public cleaning) by collection and handling of

the waste to be exchanged and recaptured in projects sites

- Facilitates a policy framework for access to healthy food, stimulating better eating and consumption habits for families
- Provides an alternative destination for excess produce since produce originates from family farming
- Addresses waste management effectively and efficiently while supporting food and nutrition security.

For further information:

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/conteudo/cambio-verde-smab/246>

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/secretarias/equipamentos/abastecimento/16/9>

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/servicos/cidadao/cambio-verde/428>

<http://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/conteudo/cambio-verde-smma/344>.

## BASEL - SUSTAINABLE CATERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BASEL

Universities in their role of knowledge institutions and enablers of innovation can play a responsible role in supporting the sustainable development for society as a whole.

In 2012 the University of Basel has created its own Sustainability Office with the goal to introduce sustainability for teaching, research, outreach as well as campus and operations. The University decided for an integrative approach and considers the campus as a Living Lab that gives students as well as staff the opportunity to experience sustainability. The campus services and facilities are in addition to the possibility of enrolling in courses about sustainability such as the Master in Sustainable Development.

Several activities of the sustainability office feed into this approach. The Living Lab implemented to date several actions for the development of the concept of sustainability and sustainable catering at the University:

- The implementation started in spring 2013 in close collaboration with the university caterer that developed together with WWF Switzerland the climate protection programme. The program encompasses aspects like sustainable purchasing (seasonal and regional food, no transportation by airplanes), increase vegetarian meals, introduction of vegan meals on a regular basis, reducing and preventions food waste, reduction of energy expenditure during cooking and in the canteen facilities).
- Guidelines on how to organise sustainable events at the University were developed. They include information on sustainable catering as well as on reducing food waste.
- The guidelines are used internally, but also for events with the community such as the University Night of Science where the University opens its doors to the Basel community - providing thus not only information about sustainability but also giving the possibility to experience it directly.

Student engagement can be at various levels:

- BOOST, a student project incubator that supports students to engage in their own projects making the University more sustainable. Among these are various projects that deal with nutrition and waste reduction and management.
- Reduce or prevent food waste and waste from paper cups. The first initiative was

performed by former students of the University of Basel that became the founders of Refiller - the consultancy that works to reduce the impact and utilisation of single use paper cups by introducing sustainable alternatives. The same students are now engaged with the [foodwaste.ch](http://foodwaste.ch), a not-for-profit organisation that implements concrete projects and action to reduce food waste such as evidence-based awareness raising and collaborations with the private sector.

The actors involved are The University of Basel, local public authorities, and civil society.

The strategic decision of having a Sustainability Office for the University of Basel has enabled several projects to be implemented successfully. These projects have a multiplier effect for the university, its students, and the community at large.

### **References to selected practice documents:**

Concept for Sustainable Catering at the University of Basel: [https://sustainability.unibas.ch/fileadmin/nachhaltigkeit/user\\_upload/redaktion/Bilder\\_Klimage](https://sustainability.unibas.ch/fileadmin/nachhaltigkeit/user_upload/redaktion/Bilder_Klimage)

Student projects on nutrition (<https://sustainability.unibas.ch/en/projects/4seasons/> <https://sustainability.unibas.ch/en/projects/nuglargaerten/>) and waste (<https://sustainability.unibas.ch/en/projects/boost/2014-15-beste-reste/> )

BOOST: <https://sustainability.unibas.ch/en/projects/boost/>

Event guidelines: <https://sustainability.unibas.ch/en/event-guidelines/>

University Night of Science: <https://www.unibas.ch/en/News-Events/University-Night-2015/Nachhaltiger-Event.html>

<http://www.refiller.ch/unibas/>

[foodwaste.ch](http://foodwaste.ch)