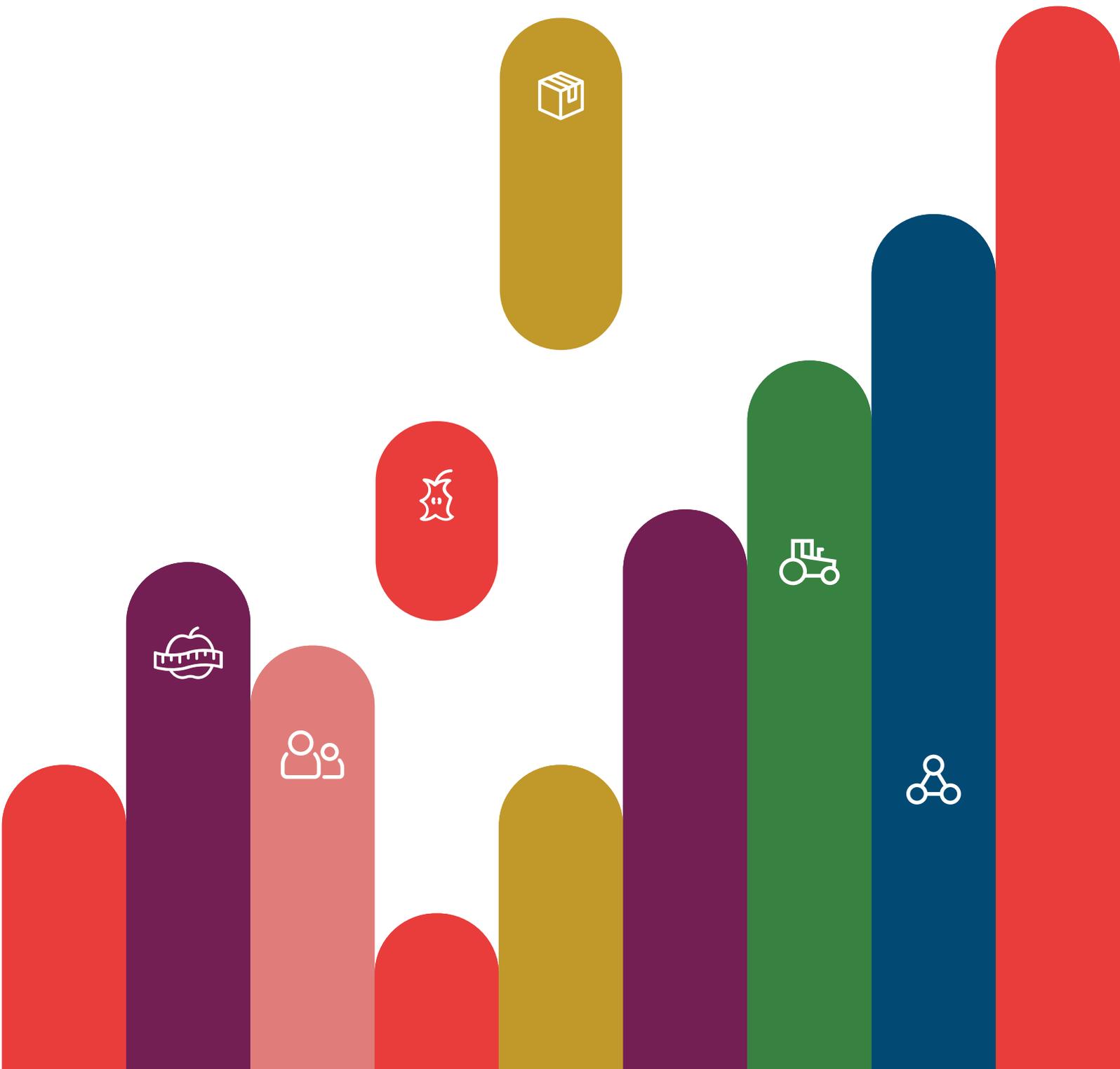


# Milan Pact Awards 2022

Report





# **Milan Pact Awards 2022**

Report

This Report was funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) under the Agreement among AICS and the City of Milan to strengthen the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact



Comune di  
**Milano**

**Municipality of Milan**

*Anna Scavuzzo, Vice Mayor of Milan,*

*Andrea Magarini, Director of Food Policy Department*

*Filippo Gavazzeni, Head of the MUFPP Secretariat*

*Serena Duraccio, MUFPP Secretariat Officer*

*Chiara Mandelli, Food Policy Officer*

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



*With the contribution of*

**Italian Agency for Development Cooperation**

Fondazione  
**CARIPLO**



*With the contribution of*

**Fondazione Cariplo**



Working group **ESITÀ - Economia e Sostenibilità**

*Scientific Director*  
Andrea Calori

*Work Group Coordinators*  
Bianca Minotti and Francesca La Rocca

*Research and Text*  
Bianca Minotti, Francesca La Rocca, Lucia Ciusa

*Graphic design, maps, infographics, cover*  
Giulia Tagliente

*Layout*  
Riccardo Massarotto

*Date of publication*  
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# 1

## Forewords

## Greetings from

The Milan Pact Awards (MPA) is an initiative launched by the City of Milan together with Fondazione Cariplo, which is a strategic partner for the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact since 2015. The goal of MPA is to showcase the incredible wealth of knowledge, practices and policies, from the local context and to bring it to the global level, to the attention of practitioners, experts, politicians and stakeholders. Through this playful expedient, we shed light on the bustling and creative experience of many cities from all over the world that are committed to make their food systems more sustainable.

Over the years, the MPA have become a point of reference and a source of inspiration for whoever is an attentive observer to the contribution of what cities are doing on such a critical issue, creating the foremost library of food policy knowledge in the world.

We are proud of this 7-years long journey, over which we have launched, organized and coordinated 6 editions of the MPA. The outcomes are remarkable: a total of 621 practices that are having everyday a tangible impact on our local food systems.

This report intends to share the results of the 2022 edition of the Milan Pact Awards. It presents the 251 practices received, as well as a critical analysis of the trends, priorities, challenges that animates cities in adopting food policies according to the recommended actions of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.

I take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to the Evaluation Committee members that assessed all the practices, putting their wide experience at the service of our community. I also would like to thank the cities of the Steering Committee for its engagement and the MUFPP Secretariat for having coordinated this initiative, as well as supported and encouraged cities to apply. Of course, my appreciation also goes to the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) that through this report is supporting the dissemination of the most innovative food policies.



Enjoy the reading!

Anna Scavuzzo  
**Vice Mayor of Milan,  
in charge of Food Policy**

Since its birth and all along its lifespan, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) has developed different fields of action which find common ground with the scope of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. Improving our food systems is indeed pivotal and is reinforced by the work that AICS is carrying out on crosscutting sectors, such as environmental, economic, human and rural development.

AICS recognizes the exceptional experience developed by the Municipality of Milan since 2015 and the role acquired internationally by the MUFPP on food system transformation. Similarly, the Municipality of Milan has recognised in AICS an essential partner, thanks to its field offices around the world, its competences, and established international relations. For these very reasons, in 2022, AICS and the Municipality of Milan signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen the role of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.

This partnership is even more relevant considering the importance that AICS gives to the process of localization of transformative actions such as food policies, which are very cross cutting. The process of collecting and sharing best practices from the most diverse cities through the Milan Pact Awards brings out the best of both the international and the local dimension. The Awards have the potential to inspire and offer new solutions, especially to those cities that are more eager to develop innovative food policies.

For the aforementioned reasons, AICS has been delighted to participate in the Milan Pact Awards Evaluation Committee. The assessment process has in fact proved hard given the number and quality of practices presented. This report represents the final and essential step of this process of dissemination, and it is a great opportunity to keep track of the practices, and to delve into and learn from the experience of the MUFPP signatory cities.

Luca Maestri  
**Director**



Over these past years attention towards urban food system has been constantly growing in Europe and beyond. We could say that food policies are being adopted by more and more cities, regions and countries every year. Attention towards food system transformation is gaining momentum worldwide.

Undoubtedly, the perspective from which Fondazione Cariplo looks at the local food system is peculiar and reflects the philanthropic character of this organization. As we started our journey, together with the Milan Municipality in 2014, we decided to sign a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at supporting the city of Milan in the development of its urban food policy. In 2016 we launched the first edition of the Milan Pact Awards (MPA).

Milan experience told us that there was a lack of information about food policies and urban food system as key driver towards sustainability. With the MPAs we intended to provide our contribution to close this gap by collecting the most innovative food policies from all around the world and in turn create tangible opportunities for cities eager to learn how to improve their food systems. Our intention was and still is to foster knowledge sharing as a key leverage towards food system transformation. Indeed, winning cities have been supported to share their practices with other cities that demonstrated interest and potential to implement their practices locally.

Thanks to the MPA we have been able to develop a repository of all urban food policies that is online publicly accessible to all interested actors. That tool represents one of our legacy to all 260 signatory cities of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and is meant to support their path towards sustainability.

Today, with the publication of this report we make a step further exploring trends, good practices, future challenges gathered from the 251 practices collected all around the world in 2022. Our aim is to empower cities and inspire policymakers and food policy experts to speedily advance towards the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact objectives.

Fondazione  
**CARIPLO**



Claudia Sorlini  
**Vice President**  
**of Fondazione Cariplo**





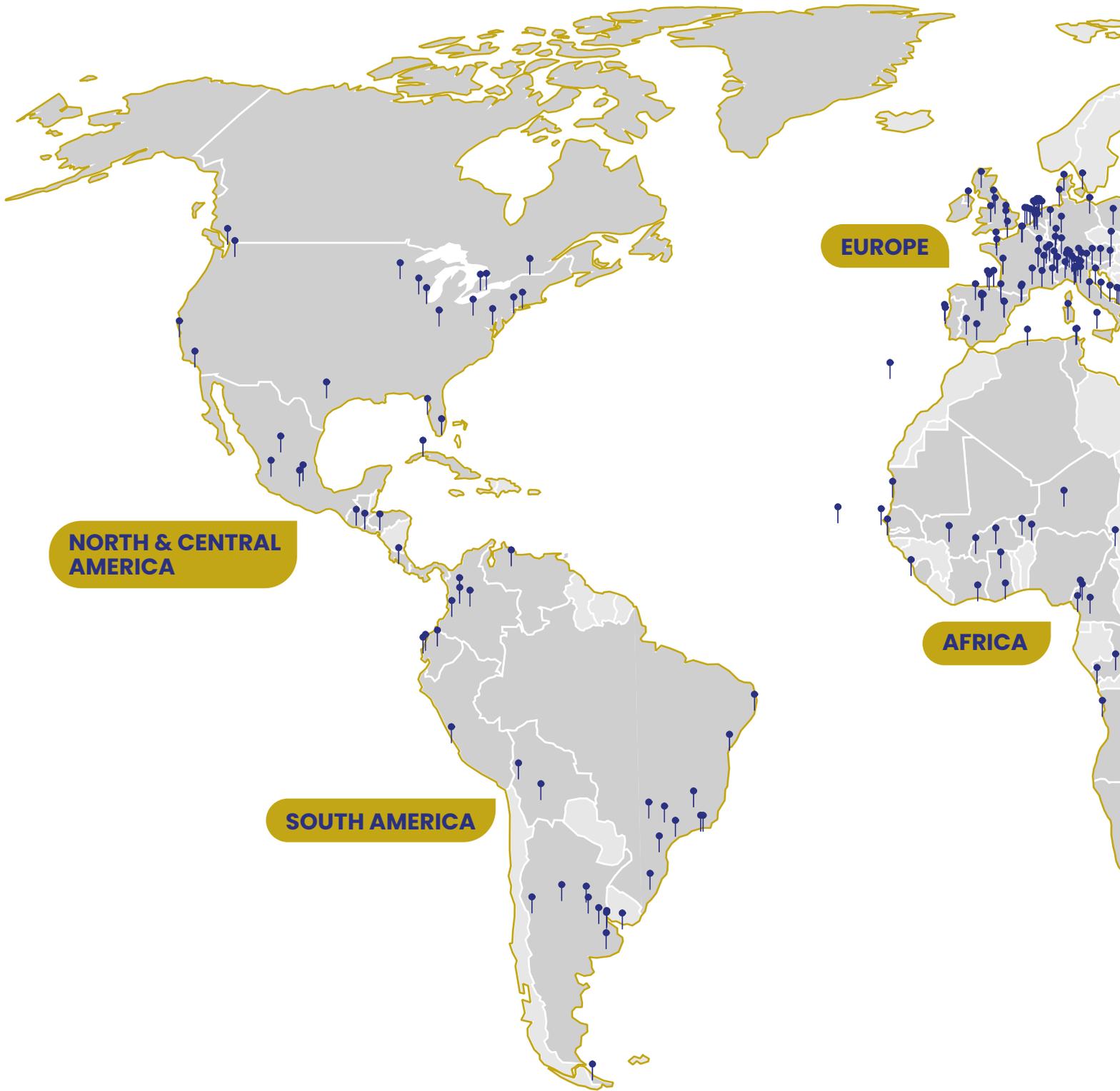
# 2

## **Milan Pact Awards: vision & mission**

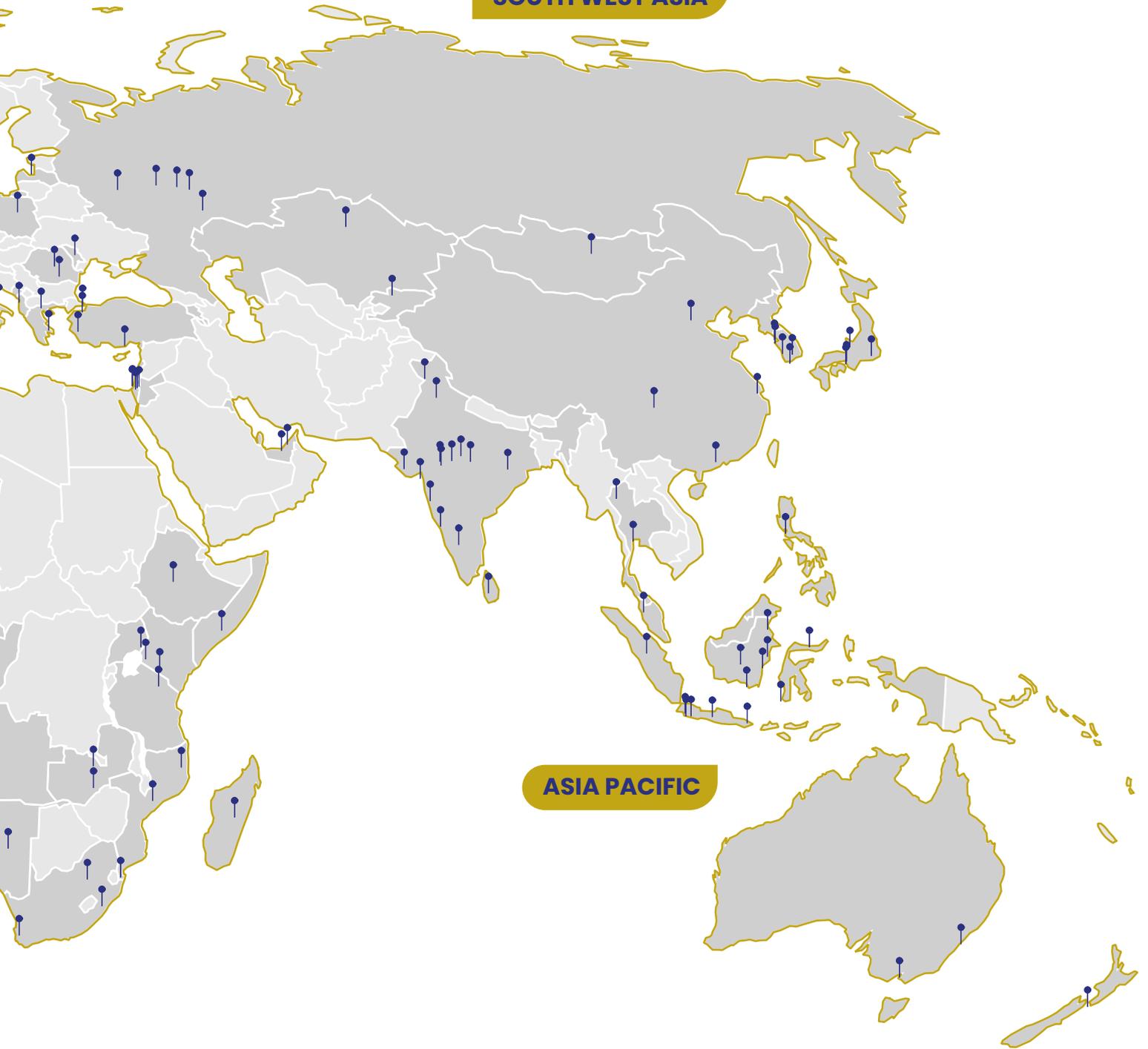


MILAN  
URBAN  
FOOD  
POLICY  
PACT

# SIGNATORY CITIES



**EURASIA &  
SOUTH WEST ASIA**



**ASIA PACIFIC**



## 2.1 Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact is the main legacy of the Universal Exhibition “**Expo Milan 2015**” Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life. The Milan Pact is a global commitment of mayors from around the world that considers food as an entry point for the sustainable development of growing cities. It represents the **main framework for cities** and international stakeholders active in the definition of innovative **urban food policies**.

### Milan Pact framework for action

The Milan Pact is the result of a participatory process among 46 cities that worked together in 2014, under the guidance of a technical team of international experts, on the definition of **37 recommended actions structured into 6 integrated categories**:

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

The Pact's framework presents a holistic approach towards the food system. A dedicated Monitoring Framework supports cities in better structuring and assessing the impact of their food policies.

Read the MUFPP text



### Governance and Membership

To date, the Pact gathers more than **260 cities**, representing a total of **460 million inhabitants** over the **6 MUFPP regions**. The governance of the Pact is ensured by a **Steering Committee**, which is elected every two years and has the responsibility of representing signatory cities at global level. It is composed of 13 members, 2 per each MUFPP region together with the Mayor of Milan which is the permanent Chair.

### MUFPP Global Fora

Global Fora are a fundamental moment for the network, an opportunity for our signatory cities to meet, exchange knowledge and practices, participate in technical workshops, share progress and build partnerships. Over the years, the MUFPP Global Fora has become a regular occurrence for cities and key actors in the global urban food agenda. As per tradition, the Global Forum is hosted every time in a different Milan Pact city. In 2022, the city of **Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil, hosted the **8th MUFPP Global Forum** from 17th to 19th October with the theme “Food to Feed the Climate Justice: urban food solutions for a fairer world”. Past Global Fora have been hosted in Milan (2015), Rome (2016), Valencia (2017), Tel Aviv (2018), Montpellier (2019), online (2020) and in Barcelona (2021).

## 2.2 Regionalization process

Cities face similar challenges and seek appropriate solutions for their specific geographical and socio-economic contexts. Therefore, the Milan Pact promotes a regionalization process allowing signatory cities and regional stakeholders to meet and exchange knowledge regularly within their respective regions, in strong coordination with the Steering Committee representatives. In 2021, the first MUFPP Regional Action Plan was prepared and discussed during the Global Forum.

### Africa

In 2016, the 1st MUFPP Regional Forum was held in **Dakar**, Senegal. Next Regional Fora took place in **Brazzaville** (2018), **Niamey** (2019) and **Ouagadougou** (2021). The MUFPP is also partner of the Horizon project **AfriFOODlinks**, aimed at improving food and nutrition security and transforming the food environment by involving 5 hub cities (**Cape Town, Kisumu Mbale, Ouagadougou** and **Tunis**) along with other 10 sharing cities in Africa and 5 sharing cities in Europe.

### Europe

Within **Eurocities**, the European association of cities, the debate around food and cities is today particularly dynamic. In 2016, thanks to the inputs of the MUFPP, a **Working Group Food** was established. It is chaired by **Milan and Warsaw** and it encounters 51 cities that gathered 11 times in **Brussels, Birmingham, Valencia, Amsterdam, Lyon, Ghent, Montpellier, Milan, Barcelona and Almere**. The working group focuses on sharing knowledge, promoting joint projects and advocating towards the European bodies. The City of Milan, to promote the commitment of the MUFPP, is leading **Food Trails**, an Horizon 2020 European project working in **11 European cities** with **3 universities** and **5 European stakeholders** to translate the Pact's vision through the implementation of food policies and pilot projects in the 11 municipalities.

### South America

In 2019, the 1st Regional Forum of South America took place in **Rio de Janeiro**. The forum aimed at promoting the dialogue between South American cities to improve food governance in the region. The second meeting of the region was held during the 8th Global Forum held in Rio de Janeiro focusing on the identification of contexts, common challenges, presentation of experiences, and discussions on the next steps of food security policies combined with the agendas of climate justice and inclusion. On that same occasion, the city of **Rosario**, Steering Committee representative for South America, announced its intention to hold the next Regional Forum in 2023.

7th MUFPP Global  
Forum Barcelona 2021  
Opening Plenary  
19 October 2021 (EN)



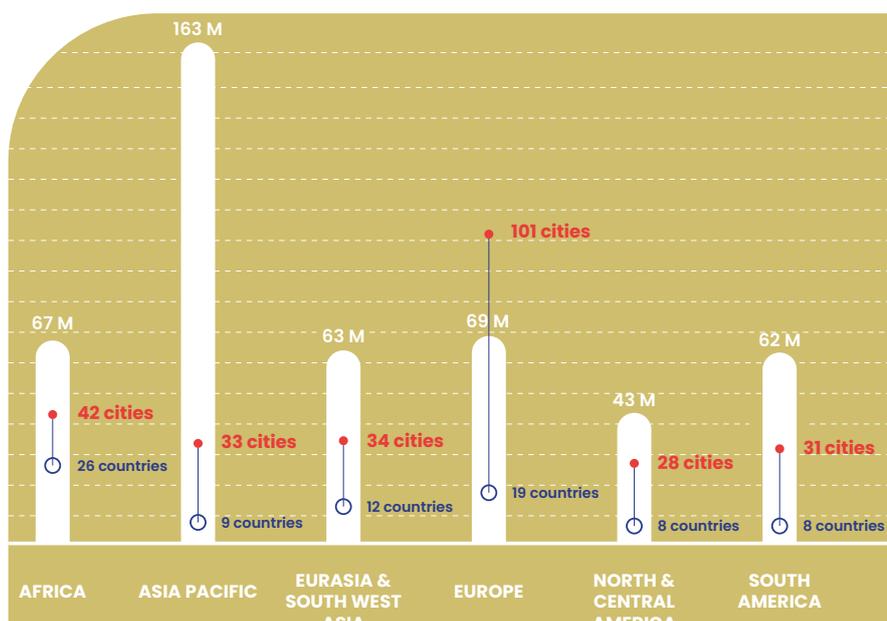
### Eurasia & South West Asia

The 1st Regional Forum was held in **Kazan**, Russian Federation on the topic “Healthy Cities. Healthy Nutrition for Children”. In 2022 thanks to the collaboration with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the MUFPP welcomed 11 Indian cities, the winners of the EatSmart Cities Challenge, an initiative that aims to support smart cities to develop a plan that supports a healthy, safe and sustainable food environment.

### Asia Pacific

The MUFPP is working to disseminate knowledge and to foster cooperation through the European programmes: IURC and ICP. Within this framework, Milan is supporting on a variety of topics the cities of **Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Seberang Perai** and **Singapore**. In 2022, the Milan Pact together with the IURC Programme developed the **Asia Pacific Food Policy Training**, a series of webinars aimed at cities in the region willing to enrich their knowledge on food policy development. The online training featured a total of 7 webinars directly linked to the categories of the Milan Pact, gathering over 400 attendees from 50 cities in the region. In August 2022, the **1st MUFPP Asia Pacific Regional Forum** was held in Bandung, Indonesia.

## REGIONAL MEMBERSHIP



Graph:  
Regional Membership  
(Source: MUFPP 2023)

## 2.3 Sharing knowledge among the Signatory Cities

### Milan Pact Awards: 621 practices shared

One of the most important goals of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact is to stimulate the **exchange of practices and learning** between signatory cities. Therefore, in 2016 the City of Milan and the Cariplo Foundation launched the **Milan Pact Awards (MPA)**. The aim is to recognize the most creative efforts and monitor cities' improvements since they joined the Pact. Every year the practices submitted are evaluated by an **international Evaluation Committee** who awards the most innovative practices. Moreover, the Awards are an opportunity to show to international stakeholders the proactivity of the MUFPP cities and their leadership role in shaping food systems. Year after year the Pact gathered 621 practices, creating a **unique library of food policies** officially approved by city mayors. This library represents the Pact's common knowledge. The increasing participation demonstrates the growing enthusiasm towards food policies and their relevance in the mayoral agenda.

### Milan Pact Awards 2022

In April 2022, the Secretariat opened the call for the 6th edition of the Milan Pact Awards. **133 MUFPP signatory cities** submitted **251 practices** in the six MUFPP categories. The **Milan Pact Awards Ceremony** took place in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) during the 8th MUFPP Global Forum on 17-19 October. The six winners of this MPA edition are **New York City** (United States), **Addis Ababa** (Ethiopia), **Rourkela** (India), **Yeosu** (South Korea), **Rosario** (Argentina) and **London** (United Kingdom). 18 cities also received a special mention from the Evaluation Committee for their important achievements. In 2023, the winning cities are invited to Milan to take part in the **MPA Retreat** - aimed at sharing their knowledge with the MUFPP network and developing innovative food systems solutions.

### Fellowship Programme

The MPA Retreat is the trigger for the development of the **MUFPP Fellowship Programme** - a comprehensive learning and capacity building program involving the winning cities, as mentors on each of the six categories, and a set of mentee cities interested in transferring knowledge, experiences, skills and enabling joint problem solving. The MUFPP Fellowship Programme runs throughout **2023 and 2024**, and engages MUFPP cities in **capacity building activities**, in order to develop and strengthen their skills and capacities, acquire tools and knowledge to achieve their food policy objectives. The

Webinar:  
City and Local Food  
Systems UNFSS Pre-  
Summit Plenary Session



MUFPP Bandung 2022  
Regional Forum  
for Asia Pacific  
U20 Conference



Fellowship Programme includes various activities such as: field visits, webinars, workshops, online and inperson training, peer-to-peer exchanges, participation in research and mapping activities, publications, networking opportunities, joint organization of events. All those activities are facilitated by the MUFPP Secretariat together with the important **contribution of MUFPP key partners**. Indeed, MUFPP partners - based on their field of work and areas of interest - will have the possibility to join forces with the MUFPP, and work together with MUFPP cities, streamlining our efforts and finding new synergies.

## 2.4 Shaping the Global Food Agenda

The Pact is fully involved in the definition of the global food agenda. Over the last years, the Secretariat has been working to raise the attention on urban food policies and catalyze the energies of international stakeholders towards the Pact's objective.

### International processes and advocacy actions

The Pact is constantly striving to highlight the major role of mayors in the transformation of the food system, thus contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. At the same time, it is committed to mobilizing resources and attention within the international community to support the work that cities are undertaking. On 3-4 August, within the framework of **Indonesia's G20 Presidency**, the MUFPP organized the **1st Asia Pacific Regional Forum in Bandung** titled "Improving City Food Security and Creating Work Through Urban Farming Based on Culture and Technology". Moving from the **U20 objective** to strive for a more **equitable, sustainable and resilient future**, the Forum represented a unique opportunity to advocate G20 leaders about the importance of improving access to food in cities and obtaining greater food security through urban and peri-urban agriculture. The main priorities and concerns resulting from the Forum have been gathered in a set of recommendations in the **U20 Communiqué**. The MUFPP played a primary role within the UNFSS process. Among the different activities developed, within the **UNFSS Pre-Summit** the MUFPP Secretariat organized "**City and Local Food Systems**", the unique plenary session focusing on the role of cities as key drivers of the food system transformation. It involved mayors and representatives of international stakeholders who highlighted the need of planning across different levels of governance to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Thanks to the contribution of our mayors, the Pact has been able to showcase its cities' efforts and solutions to the entire international community. The Milan Pact is also committed on the advocacy at international level. In March 2023, the MUFPP together with **Eurocities** organized in Brussels

the event “**Bringing urban food policy to the table**”, gathering **eleven deputy mayors** from European cities and **eight cabinet members and policy officers** from the **European Commission** discussing what cities are doing on food policies and how they can contribute to the upcoming proposal for a **Sustainable Food Systems Framework law** which will highly impact the context of urban food policies. The event reiterated the key role of cities to work with all levels of governance and all food stakeholders – from producers to distributors to consumers.

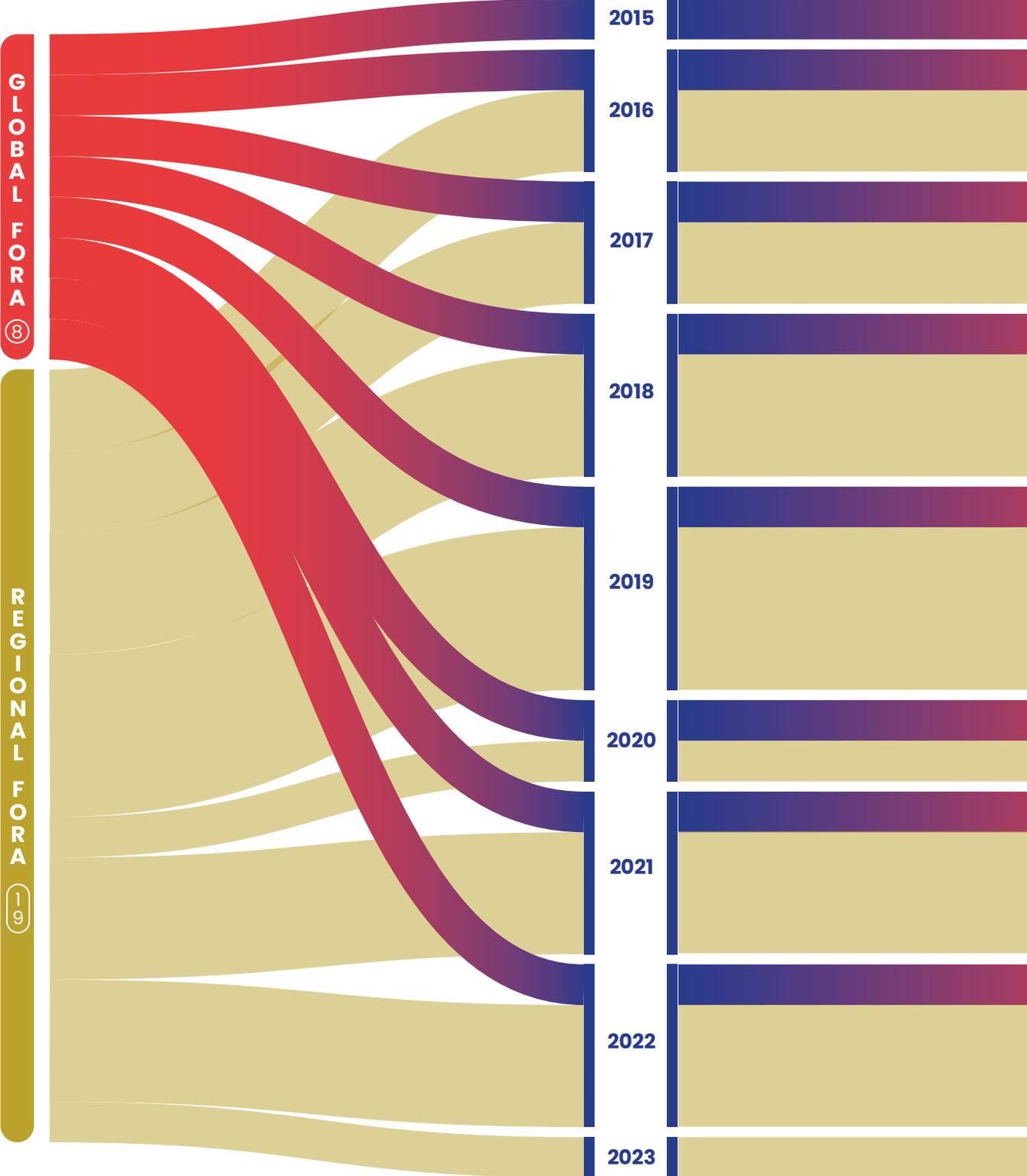
**International partnerships and projects**

Over the years, the Pact has consolidated an **increasing number of partners** ranging from international organizations to universities, research centers and NGOs. Significant in this regard is the agreement signed in 2022 with the **Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)**. This strong alliance will further support the MUFPP in its mission to support cities' actions all over the world focusing on developing more sustainable and inclusive food systems. Indeed, the MUFPP acts as a driver, gathering the opportunities coming from its partners and linking them to its signatory cities. Thanks to its strong relations, the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact is constantly promoting the development of international consortia, projects, advocacy and capacity building activities to gather and spur the Milan Pact's objectives through city-to-city exchanges. The strong network of partners supports the MUFPP in co-creating and developing the Fellowship Programme.

Photo:  
2015, Milan, Signing  
Ceremony of the Milan  
Urban Food Policy Pact



# GLOBAL & REGIONAL FORA



● Global Forum - Milan, Italy	EUROPE
● Global Forum - FAO - Rome, Italy	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Brussels, Belgium	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Dakar, Senegal	AFRICA
● Global Forum - Valencia, Spain	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Birmingham, England	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Valencia, Spain	EUROPE
● Global Forum - Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel	EURASIA & SOUTH WEST ASIA
▢ Regional Forum - Amsterdam, Netherlands	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Lyon, France	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Brazzaville, Republic of Congo	AFRICA
● Global Forum - Montpellier, France	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Ghent, Belgium	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	SOUTH AMERICA
▢ Regional Forum - Niamey, Niger	AFRICA
▢ Regional Forum - Montpellier, France	EUROPE
● Global Forum - online	WORLDWIDE
▢ Regional Forum - online	EUROPE
● Global Forum - Barcelona, Spain	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - online	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	AFRICA
▢ Regional Forum - Kazan, Russia	EURASIA & SOUTH WEST ASIA
● Global Forum - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	SOUTH AMERICA
▢ Regional Forum - Almere, Netherlands	EUROPE
▢ Regional Forum - Bandung, Indonesia	ASIA PACIFIC
▢ Regional Forum - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	SOUTH AMERICA
▢ Regional Forum - Dakar, Senegal	AFRICA



# 3

## A glimpse on MPA previous editions

Chapter 3 delves into a comprehensive analysis of the Milan Pact Awards, shedding light on the key numbers that defined its sixth edition in 2022 while drawing insightful comparisons with previous years. The chapter underscores the remarkable increase in participation, surpassing all prior years, as evidenced by an unprecedented number of practices shared and cities actively engaged. This rise of involvement underlines the growing significance and global resonance of the Milan Pact Awards.

**MPA EDITION**

**2016**

**2017**

**2018**

**N° OF PRACTICES**

53

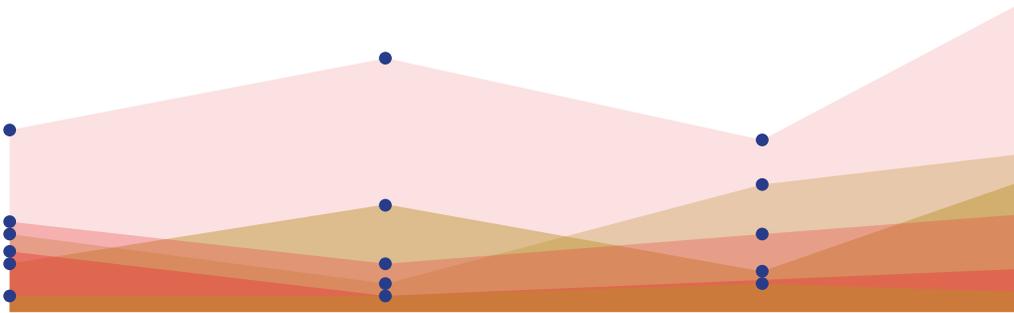
53

51

**SUBMISSIONS BY REGION**

50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
0

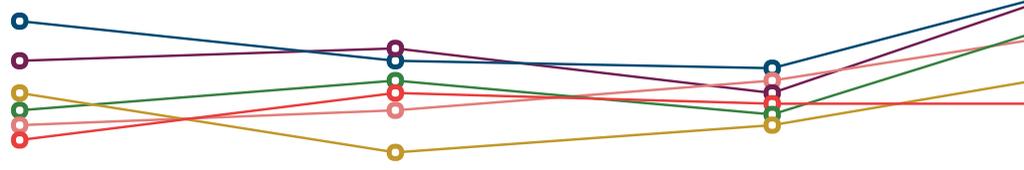
Europe  
North & Central America  
South America  
Eurasia & South West Asia  
Africa  
Asia Pacific



**SUBMISSIONS BY CATEGORY**

50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
0

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



**WINNING CITIES BY CATEGORY**

Baltimore, US  
North & Central America  
GOVERNANCE

Toronto, Canada  
North and Central America  
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EQUITY

Lima, Peru  
South America  
GOVERNANCE

Mexico City, Mexico  
North & Central America  
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EQUITY

Antananarivo, Madagascar  
Africa  
FOOD PRODUCTION

Ghent, Belgium  
Europe  
FOOD PRODUCTION

2019

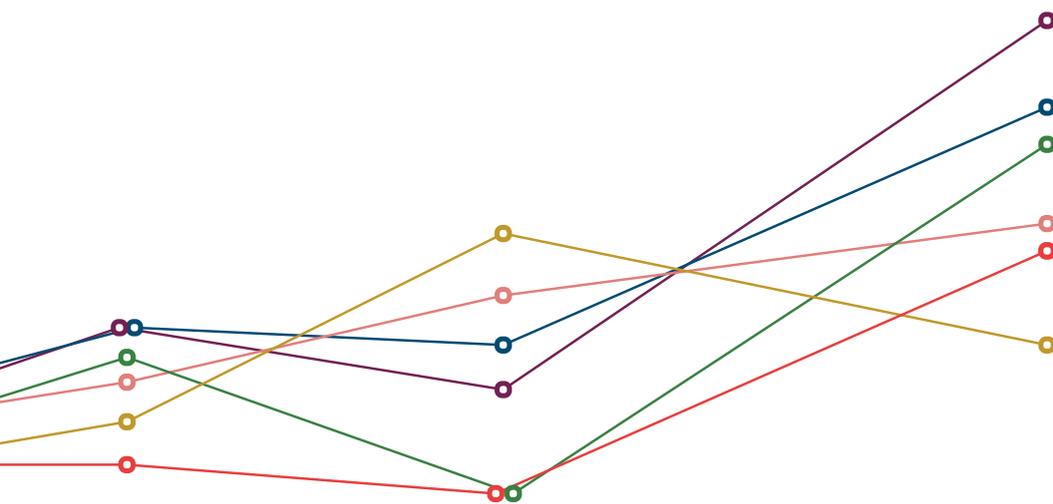
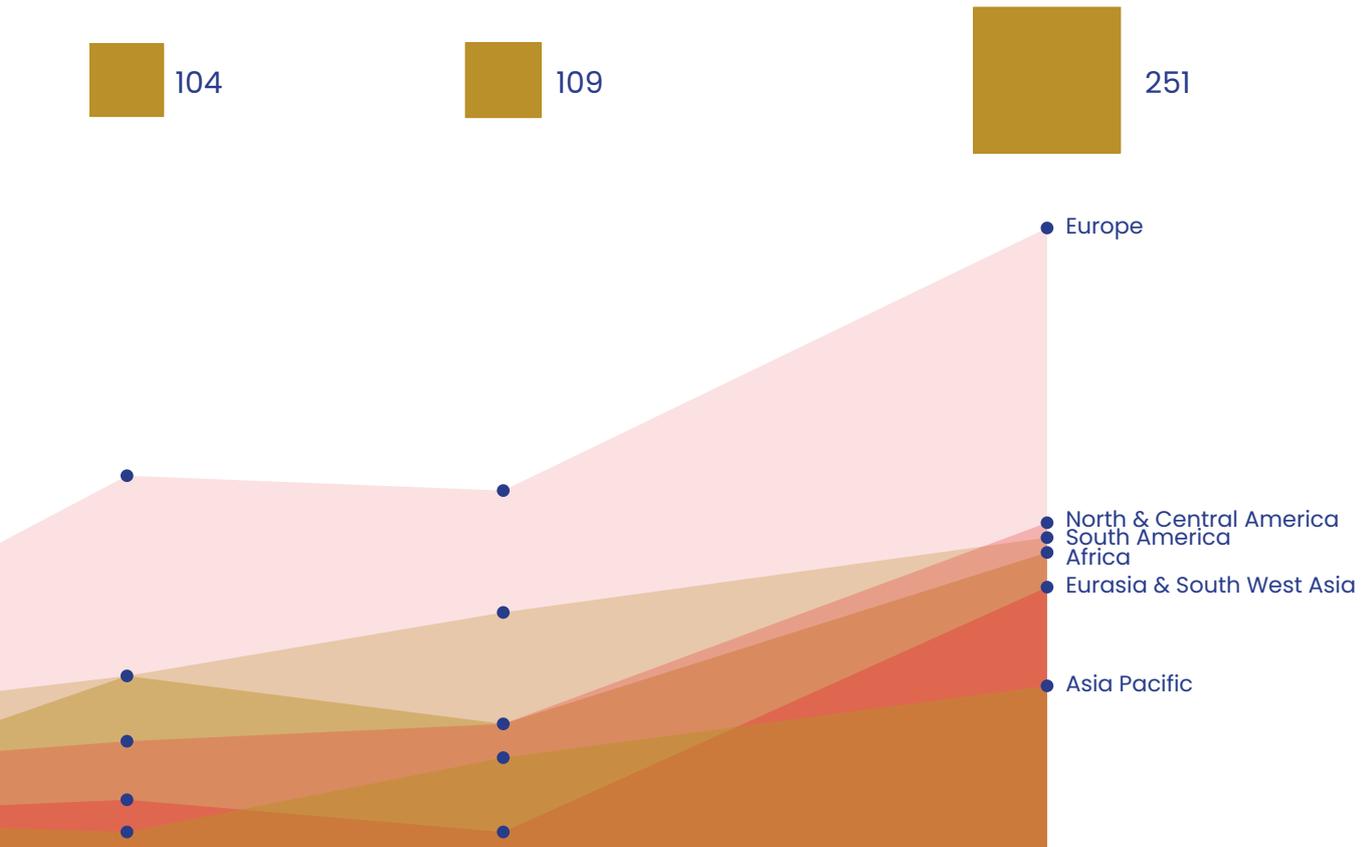
2020

2022

104

109

251



 Washington, US  
North and Central America  
FOOD PRODUCTION

 Mezitli, Turkey  
Eurasia and South West Asia  
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EQUITY

### 3.1 A glimpse on MPA previous editions

Look at the very first MPA ceremony



2022 marks the **sixth edition** of the Milan Pact Awards and by far the **most participated** one, with 251 practices shared and 133 cities involved. Indeed, there has been an exponential increase from the first edition of MPA in 2016, in which 53 practices were presented by 33 cities around the world. In 2019, the practices were already doubled compared to previous years, however in the exemplary edition of the MPA 2022 there has been a critical increase with almost 150 practices more. Today, the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact gathers, thanks to the MPA library of **621 practices** that constitute the greatest open-access knowledge platform aimed at spreading awareness on local food policies and solutions to global issues.

Milan Pact Awards 2019 ceremony



The region that always showed the **greatest engagement** is still **Europe**, although it is remarkable the effort coming from other regions of the world. For instance, both Asia Pacific and Eurasia & South West Asia, along with North & Central America, demonstrated significant growth in the past two editions. From 2016 to 2020, Asia Pacific always presented few practices to MPA, while in 2022 this region submitted 18 submissions. Even more significant is the case of Eurasia & South West Asia that started in 2016 with 6 practices, while this year presented 31. Africa and South America, historically very engaged in the Milan Pact Awards, are still presenting many practices and cities to these awards, reconfirming, together with Europe, the strong importance of the MUFPP in these regions.

Milan Pact Talks 2020 MILAN - Food aid system: a prompt response to COVID-19 outbreak



**No regions have decreased the number of practices** presented year after year, this shows how MUFPP diffusion is growing around the globe. The awareness around local food policies and the role that cities can play to solve global issues is spreading fast.

In particular, there has always been a great interest on the issue of **Governance**, a category which almost every year, recorded the **largest number of submissions**, followed by the Sustainable Diets & Nutrition category. The tremendous importance of the category Governance demonstrates how local food policies are often innovative and meant to change local dynamics with new structures, new stakeholders, and new ways of governing the food system.

Previous editions presented a slightly different scenario: although Governance remains the most significant category in terms of submissions, in **2020** most practices were presented in the category **Food Supply & Distribution**, followed by Social & Economic Equity. This shows not only the impact that Covid-19 had on shaping local food policies but also how these policies are able to respond to the emergency and urgent needs when necessary. Indeed, the 2020 edition had a different format, due to Covid-19 emergency. The **“Milan Pact Talks”** were

launched in that period and gathered more than 109 small talks regarding practices all around the globe, mostly dealing with the pandemic emergency.

On the other hand, Food Waste and Food Production are the two categories that had a significant growth regarding the number of practices presented in 2022. On Food Waste, for instance, in previous years, less than 10 practices per year were presented, while in this edition 34 have been submitted. Also, Food Production received 4 practices in 2020, while this year the award is counting 47 submissions.

This growing interest is showing a boost of policies implemented around the globe towards **systemic and integrated policies** that not only include diets and nutrition, easily referable to food policies. Also, in some regions of the world, for instance, this trend shows a growing interest towards competences that are often shared with other levels of government than local level, which is the case for food production.

Besides the special edition of the Milan Pact Talks, every year the MPA selects **Winning Cities and Special Mentions**. From 2016 till today, North & Central America is the region that won most awards, in total five, particularly in the categories of Governance and Social & Economic Equity, showing how innovative approach of local food policies had its early start especially in these areas of the world. The **US and Canada are leaders** of these types of policies, especially dealing with new ways of involving the different stakeholders of the food system and creating systemic and integrated strategies that put food at the center of the city agenda.

Regarding **Special Mentions**, Europe is the region with most mentions, 16 in total from 2016 till today. France, in Europe, is the country with the most special mentions followed by Italy. The main category in which **Europe** was assigned special mentions during the years is by far **Sustainable Diets & Nutrition**. The region is, indeed, well known for a strong commitment to school meals, canteens and awareness raising programmes to improve food habits and consumption. The second most important region for special mention is again North & Central America, with 9 mentions in all categories, showing once again a good experience in the world of local food policies. Special Mentions are growing also in other regions of the world, particularly in the past few years in Asia Pacific and Eurasia & Southwest Asia.

The awareness about the need to implement local integrated food policies is growing, this is demonstrated by the **astonishing number** of practices presented but also by the always increasing number of cities that sign the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. The MPA 2022 is by far the first award that gathers all regions with strong numbers of cities and practices in all categories.

KAZAN - Kazan  
Emergency Food  
Response to COVID 19



2020 LA PAZ - Esquela  
de gigantes Urban  
gardens



All MUFPP awarded  
cities







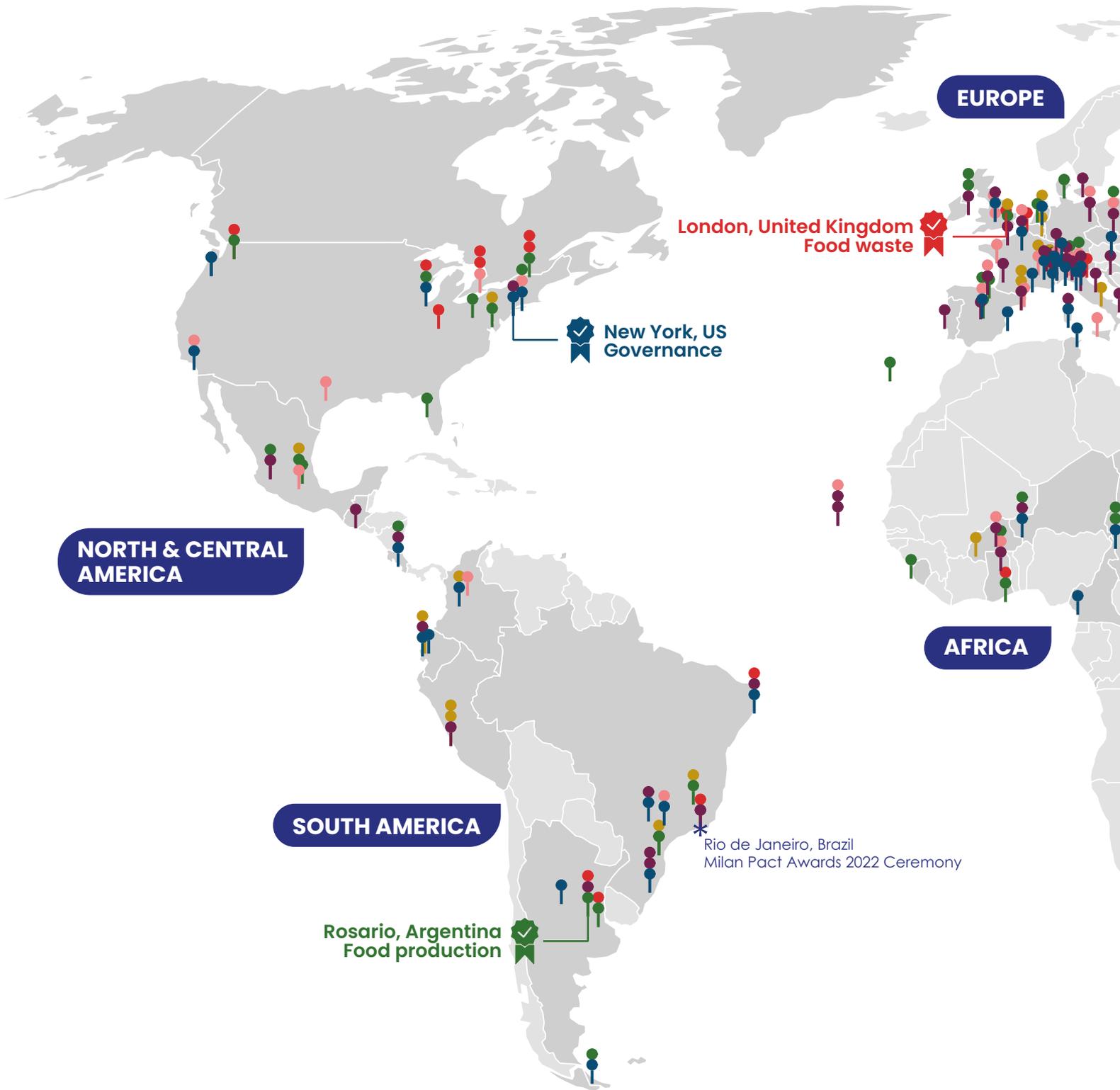


# 4

## Key figures of the MPA 2022

Chapter 4 focuses on the Milan Pact Awards 2022, shining a spotlight on the amplified worldwide interest and participation witnessed in this particular edition. The chapter highlights the role of the actors involved, the financial resources allocated, and the relationship of the presented practices with SDGs.

# MILAN PACT AWARDS 2022



**NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA**

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**EUROPE**

**AFRICA**

London, United Kingdom  
Food waste

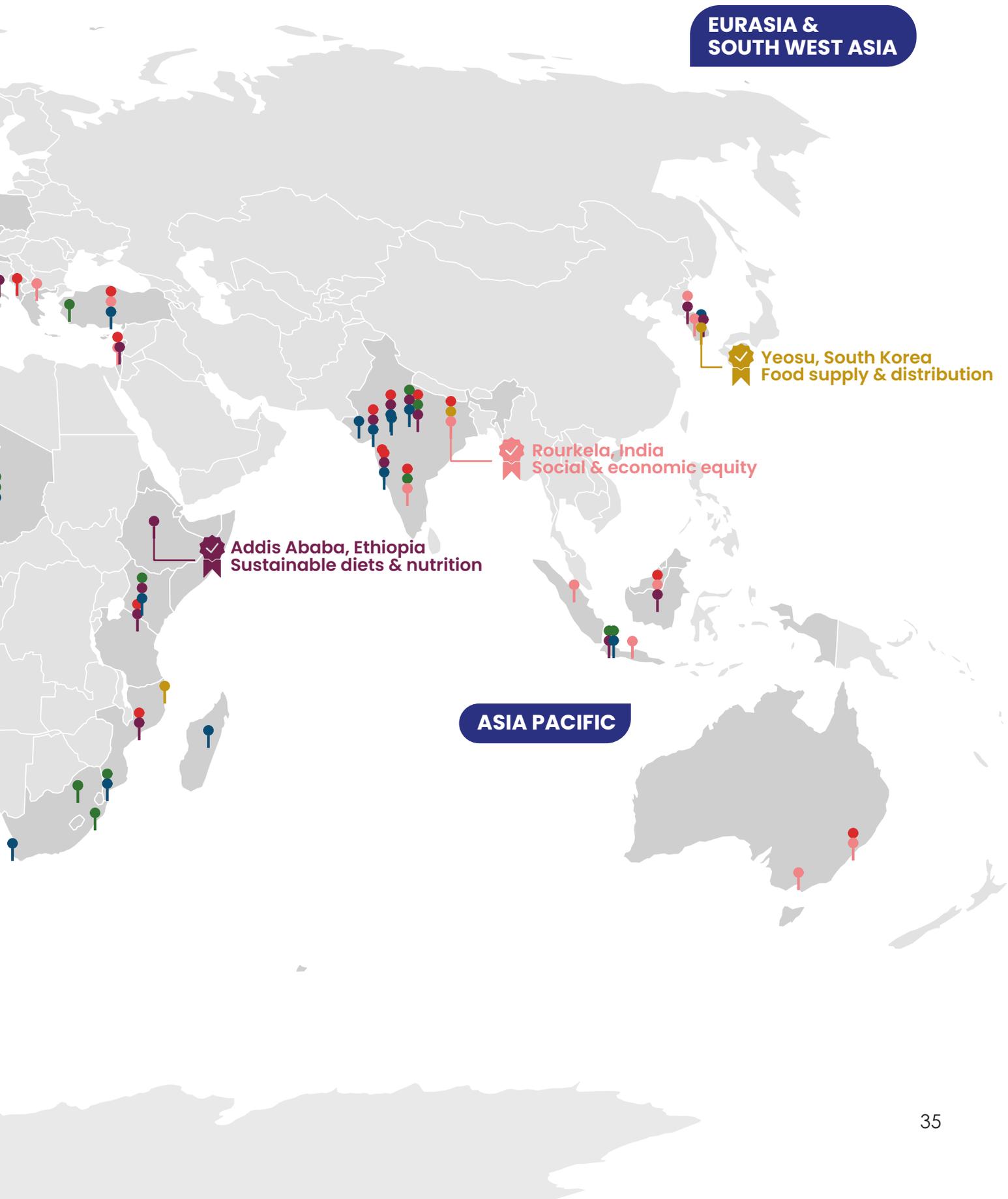
New York, US  
Governance

Rosario, Argentina  
Food production

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
Milan Pact Awards 2022 Ceremony

- Governance
- Sustainable diets & nutrition
- Social & economic equity
- 1 or more practices
- Food production
- Food supply & distribution
- Food waste
- Winning city

The map shows the MUFPP signatory cities that submitted practices to the Milan Pact Awards 2022 according to their geographical area. The colours of the dots indicate the MUFPP category in which a city has submitted practices.





## 4.1 Key figures of the MPA 2022

The Milan Pact Awards 2022 counts 251 practices submitted by 133 cities in 46 countries. Compared to the previous years, this shows a great interest around the globe that is confirmed by the number of signatory cities, in continuous growth. In 2022, the Pact counts 266 Signatories Cities, 49 more than in 2021. Also, this year, Europe is the leading region, with the highest number of practices submitted, cities involved, and countries included. Europe is also the region with the highest number of special mentions, for a total of seven assigned. Africa follows for the number of cities and countries involved, while North & Central America along with South America stand out for the number of practices submitted. This is clear evidence of the great involvement of cities all around the world in a variety of contexts that ultimately represents the great added value of the Pact. However, there is still some important work to do: regions with higher population rates - Asia Pacific and Eurasia & South West Asia - are those with lower countries, cities and practices engaged in the Pact. This is an important insight that the MPA 2022 provides for future work and a challenge that the MUFPP network will have to face in the next years. The Pact, in fact, has also the aim to lead innovation and change within a great variety of areas of the world through best practices exchange and network creation.

Milan Pact Awards  
Ceremony 2022



Also, the year of beginning of the practices submitted indicates how most cities have been experimenting with food policies a lot in the past years. Indeed, the practices submitted in 2022 are mostly being developed in 2021, 2020 or even 2022 itself. This is surely related to the fact that many cities participate to MPA every year with new practices and actions but also to the growing number of new cities, new interests and new ideas that are flourishing. Covid-19, in particular, has been a boost of awareness for cities regarding the issues of food availability, food security and food policy in general. There are, however, few cities that have submitted practices that started longer ago, showing continuity and a strong support regarding food policies practices.

Among the 251 practices submitted, most fall into the Sustainable Diets & Nutrition category (24%), followed by those related to Governance which represent 20% of total practices. On the other hand, Food Supply & Distribution along with Food Waste, are the categories with less practices submitted this year. Besides the categories in which the practices have been candidates, it is important to notice that most practices have a very broad understanding of the category selected and look at food in a systematic way which often includes many topics, not only those strictly related to the category itself.

## **Who are the protagonists of these actions?**

The main type of actors included in the candidatures are public institutions with almost 4,000 of them involved within all the practices of the MPA 2022 and more than 1,300 municipal departments. NGOs and CSOs follow with about 2,300 globally. Many are also the actors within the private sectors while fewer are research centers and international bodies which, however, both play important roles in the Governance category. There is another type of actor that is particularly important for food policies, that is here included under the broad term of "Other": it mainly refers to volunteers and beneficiaries of the policies showing how food policies are strongly related to the public sphere of policies.

## **What about budget and fundings?**

Although talking about budget for food policy practices is very complicated because they involve many different actors, levels, policies, and type of fundings, here are some interesting insights from the MPA 2022. Social & Economic Equity is the category where there appears to be more investments, followed by Governance. This is probably related to Covid-19 emergency, during which, many cities not only had to invest to provide food security to the local population but also to create structures that would support food policies within the public administration. Asia Pacific, along with North & Central America, appears to be the regions with higher budgets related to food policies practices. In particular, in Asia Pacific most budgets are allocated in the category Social & Economic Equity, while in North & Central America in Governance.

## **Sustainable Development Goals**

SDGs offer a great framework to understand the progress that has been made to reach global and common goals. As expected, SDG number 2 "Zero Hunger" is the most selected among the practices submitted, particularly in reference to all those actions that fall into the category of Sustainable Diets & Nutrition and Food Production. The second most selected SDG is number 3 "Good Health and Well-Being", not only for the category Sustainable Diets & Nutrition but also Governance. "Responsible Consumption and Production" - number 12 - is the third most selected SDG, with a strong correlation to the Food Waste category.

# 251 PRACTICES / 133 CITIES

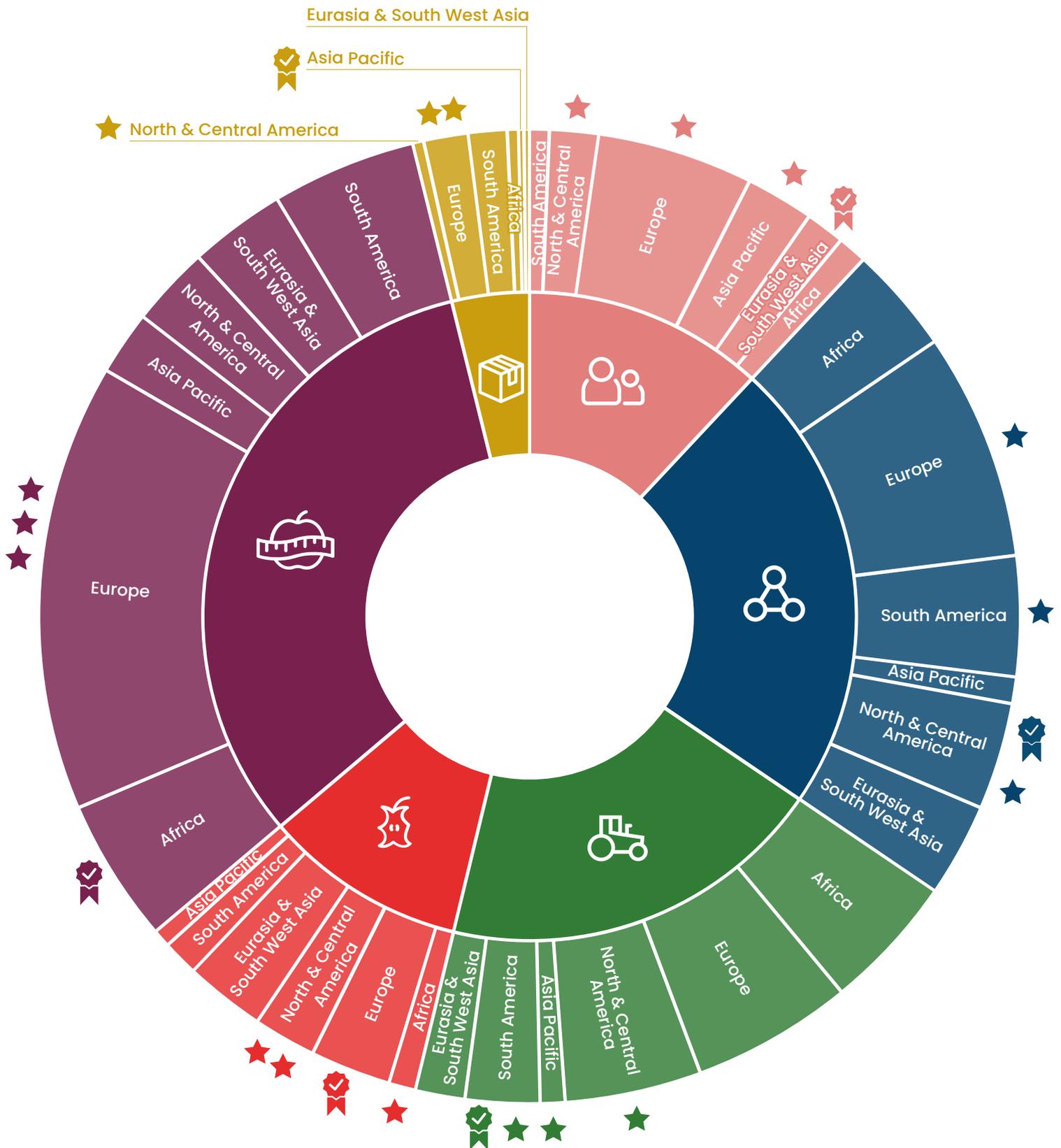
The sunburst diagram shows the practices submitted for each category. In addition, it is possible to observe also their geographical distribution.



Winning city



Special Mention





## GOVERNANCE 51 practices



A New York City Framework  
for Good Food Purchasing  
New York, US



Plan Araraquara  
without hunger  
Araraquara, Brazil



A city that sows,  
Mouans-Sartoux, France



Vancouver Plan:  
Food Systems  
Vancouver, Canada



## SUSTAINABLE DIETS & NUTRITION 61 practices



Addis Ababa school  
feeding program  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



The power of public food  
procurement  
Copenhagen, Denmark



Third Plan Alimentation  
Durable  
Paris, France



School Meals – the local  
network  
Torres Vedras, Portugal



## SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EQUITY 37 practices



E-Cool Mandi  
Rourkela, India



Healthy Neighborhood  
Market Network program  
Los Angeles, US



Community Food Relief  
2021 – 2025  
Melbourne, Australia



Refugees in the food system  
of a medium-sized city  
Wroclaw, Poland



## FOOD PRODUCTION 47 practices



Agro-ecological food  
production  
Rosario, Argentina



Integrated City Food  
Security  
Bandung, Indonesia



Urban Farm  
Curitiba, Brazil



Chinampera School  
Mexico City, Mexico



## FOOD SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION 21 practices



Strategy for securing our  
talents and small farms  
Yeosu, South Korea



COVID-19 Emergency Food  
Response  
Baltimore, US



Green Commerce,  
Barcelona, Spain



Relocating the diet of  
the inhabitants  
Lyon, France



## FOOD WASTE 34 practices



London's food waste  
reduction programme  
London, United Kingdom



Food Waste Cincinnati  
Cincinnati, US



Consolidated IC&I Food  
Rescue & Waste Diversion  
Guelph, Canada



Quelimane Municipality  
Compost Centre  
Quelimane, Mozambique



# 5

## **Evaluation Committee & evaluation process**

Chapter 5 presents the Evaluation Committee that assessed the practices presented for the Milan Pact Awards 2022 along with the main features of the evaluation process.

## **5.1 Evaluation Process**

At each MPA edition, all submitted practices are evaluated by an international Evaluation Committee, composed of representatives from international organizations, institutions, civil society organizations and academia. Members of the Evaluation Committee are asked to rate the cities' responses according to three evaluation criteria: innovation, impact, and inclusion. The Evaluation Committee assigns a numerical value from 1 to 10 points for each criterion to identify the practice with the highest score for each of the six MUFPP categories. The average of the evaluators scores constitutes the final ranking. The six winning practices are then awarded at the following MUFPP Global Forum during the MPA Ceremony.

## **5.2 Awards' criteria**

### **A. Innovation**

Local food policies are continuously evolving to meet old and new challenges such as social and economic inequalities, rapid urbanization, spread of non-communicable diseases, climate change, biodiversity loss and the post Covid-19 recovery, so to name a few. Innovation is one of the most important characteristics of local food policies as they aim at changing the status quo, inviting different types of stakeholders to the policy making process and understanding food as a system rather than an ensemble of vertical sectors.

### **B. Impact**

The Impact criterion aims at understanding how the practice produces a social, environmental and/or economic impact on a given food system on the basis of quantitative data, using indicators and targets. Social impact mainly concerns the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, people with disabilities and/or displaced persons/migrants, also considering the gender dimension. Environmental impact concerns the impact of food policies on the environment, such as the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gas emissions, water and soil consumption, conservation and restoration of biodiversity, or others.

### **C. Inclusion**

To be effective a food policy should have a holistic approach that considers in its design and implementation several dimensions, such as: different food system fields of action

(e.g. more MUFPP categories at the same time), involvement of a broad range of actors and stakeholders (like municipal departments and agencies, private sectors, charities, NGOs, researchers, etc.), the territorial inclusion and scale of intervention (like specific neighborhoods, the whole city, the metropolitan scale). Inclusion is crucial for local food policies to be innovative and have multiple positive impacts on the context in which they are implemented.

### 5.3 Evaluation Committee Members

The Milan Pact Awards Evaluation Committee in 2022 is composed by 20 members, each of them is assigned to a specific MUFPP category:

#### Co-chair

Carlo Mango



Research Director,  
Cariplo Foundation

Andrea Magarini



Food Policy Director,  
City of Milan

#### Governance

Lawrence Haddad



Executive Director,  
GAIN

Rita Grandinetti



Professor of Public  
Administration  
Technologies, National  
University of Rosario

Jane Battersby



Senior Lecturer in  
Environmental and  
Geographical Science,  
Cape Town University

## Sustainable Diets & Nutrition

Gunhild Stordalen



Founder and Executive Chair, EAT Foundation

Francesco Branca



Director at Department of Nutrition for Health and Development, WHO

Carmen Burbano



Director School Feeding Division, WFP

## Social & Economic Equity

Damien Conaré



Secretary General of the UNESCO Chair in World Food Systems, Montpellier SupAgro

Marcela Villarreal



Director of the Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division, FAO

Nevin Cohen



Associate Professor, City University of New York

## Food Production

Adam Gerstenmier



Executive Director, Food Action Alliance, World Economic Forum

Pietro Pipi



Director of Food Security and Rural Development, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation

Martien van Nieuwkoop



Global Director, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank

## Food Supply & Distribution

Nicholas You



Executive Director,  
Guangzhou Institute for  
Urban Innovation

Eugenia Carrara



Secretary General,  
World Union of  
Wholesale Markets  
(WUWM)

Belinda Yuen



Professorial Fellow,  
Singapore University  
of Technology and  
Design

## Food Waste

Giovanni Colombo



Senior Public Affairs  
Manager, EIT Food

Ramón Lopez



Principal Administrator -  
International Relations DG  
Regional and Urban policy,  
European Commission

Louisa Tholstrup



Stakeholder &  
Engagement Lead, The  
Earthshot Prize



# 6

## Winning Cities and Special Mentions

Chapter 6 deep dives into the Winning Cities and Special Mentions exploring their practices in detail. The chapter sheds light on the unique strengths and features that make these cities stand out. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the Winning Cities, the chapter references to the MUFPP Monitoring Framework throughout the analysis.



## New York, US – North & Central America A NEW YORK CITY FRAMEWORK FOR GOOD FOOD PURCHASING

### Governance

1 million  
students

230 million  
meals

A New York City Framework for Good Food Purchasing consists of a **public program** to distribute meals to certain **vulnerable groups**. Recipients include **1 million students** attending public institutions, inpatients within the public hospital system, inmates within the correctional system, people in homeless shelters, the city's food pantry network, and seniors who receive meals directly delivered to their homes, totaling more than **230 million meals** distributed annually. The implementation of this program was preceded by the publication of a strategy on overall goals with the self-explanatory title: Citywide Goals and Strategy. The delivery of meals is accompanied by the collection of nutritional data, the conduct of analyses on the overall satisfaction level of the recipients and the conditions of the workers involved, as well as the **level of participation** of local producers or individuals belonging to social minorities; all these data and information constitute a background of fundamental importance for the implementation of future decisions and revisions, geared toward a continuous process of modification and improvement based on learning from mistakes through the direct involvement of participants at all stages, from production to consumption.

The program adopts an environmentally sensitive outlook; in fact, it includes a gradual reduction in meat supply, and a **measurement of carbon emissions** and **water consumption**. A valuable feature of the program is its cross-cutting inclusiveness in spatial, gender, cultural, economic and physical terms. By way of example, suffice it to mention the heterogeneity of the food offerings and the presence of diversified menus

that satisfy different religious needs and meet a multiplicity of ethnic tastes, so as to reflect the multicultural nature of the urban social fabric; or again, the special attention paid to communicative access, so that language is not an obstacle to the possibility of using the service. There is also a desire to promote the **participation** of mainly **local small businesses**, and to do this, there is a move in the direction of reducing bureaucratic barriers in order to simplify procedures. Finally, the



12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY





fact that a delivery system is provided means that the program is also highly inclusive of individuals with a physical impairment, especially the elderly. The success of the model also depends on the emphasis on transparency, ensured by full data sharing. Ultimately, it can be concluded that in fulfilling a practical need, namely that of distributing meals to certain social groups, the program does not only meet functional criteria aimed at maximizing benefits at the lowest possible cost, but also shows sensitivity in terms of social, environmental and economic sustainability.

### **Do you know the MUFPP Framework for Action?**

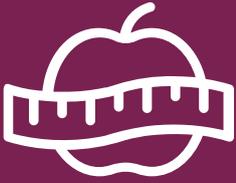
You can better understand the impact and value of your practices if you apply it.  
To which actions does this practice respond? Which indicators can help better understand it?

**Actions 2, 3, 4, 5 and indicators 2, 3, 4 and 5.**

Winning practices are known to be systemic and address food in a multidisciplinary way. Are there any indicators from other categories that can be applied to this practice?

Check out the MUFPP Framework for Action and Monitoring Framework here:





## Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – Africa ADDIS ABABA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

*Sustainable Diets & Nutrition*

255 institutes

452,547 students

10,120 new jobs

-12% school dropouts

+15% school enrollments

Addis Ababa is located within a context of extreme vulnerability which involves all aspects of urban life, including food. A huge number of people live in a condition of **poverty** or absolute poverty, due to widespread unemployment or underemployment. As a consequence of this phenomenon, a large amount of the population pours into a condition of food insecurity.

By implementing a **universal school feeding program**, the project aims to relieve hunger in school-age children, improve the quality of their meals by offering fresh products and **balanced diets**, and reduce financial pressure on families.

"Addis Ababa school feeding program" has been launched in 2019 in 70 primary schools; nowadays it reaches **255 institutes** (kindergarten and elementary schools) for a total of **452,547 students** and **10,120 new jobs**. The program provides the students with two meals a day -breakfast and lunch- for free: it is entirely financed by city administration in addition to the financial and technical NGOs' contribution. What is more, the project promotes **school horticulture**: 171 schools (67% of the total) have promoted their own fruit and vegetables production based on a circular strategy. In fact, food waste is composted and used as fertilizer.

Not only the program reached its primary goals closely related to 'Sustainable Diets & Nutrition', but also achieved **correlated outcomes of paramount importance** in the field of social sustainability broadly speaking. Impact studies show a significant increase in the educational system, measurable in terms of enrollment, school performance and attendance: **the dropout rate has decreased by 12%**, and the **overall enrollment rate has increased by 15%**. It is worth noticing that the strategy aiming to alleviate hunger passes through schools which are a training place of human and social capital, where kids get pieces of information and learn how to interact with each other. The city administration chose to target the program at the lowest educational level in order to reach the most people possible, and also because the younger the children are, the more important it is for them to receive proper feeding.

In addition to this, the creation of 10,120 new jobs specifically intended to **women** -a minority not from a quantitative perspective but in terms of social rights- represents a source of **empowerment**. Having a job promotes their financial independence, and it enhances their human capital by challenging them with an occupation which requires strong





managerial competences due to the decentralized mode. It is noted that the project adopts a cross-sectoral approach which includes several SDGs such as zero hunger, no poverty, good-health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, responsible production and consumption. Despite competing just in the category “Sustainable Diets & Nutrition”, the project presents innovative solutions pertaining to others, in particular “Social & Economic Equity”, “Food Production”, “Food Supply & Distribution” and “Food Waste”.

### **Do you know the Framework for Action?**

You can better understand the impact and value of your practices if you apply it. Let's play together with the Winners.

To which actions does this practice respond? Which indicators can help better understand it?

***Actions 7, 8, 12 with indicators 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15.***

Winning practices are known to be systemic and address food in a multidisciplinary way. Are there indicators from other categories that can be applied to this practice?

Check out the MUFPP Framework for Action and Monitoring Framework here:



## WINNING CITY



## Rourkela, India - Eurasia & South West Asia

### E-COOL MANDI

*Social & Economic Equity*

5 facilities

5 markets

1,650 vendors

+30% gains for vendors

The project “E-cool Mandi” stems from the need to address a very high wastage rate of vegetable products in the food markets of Rourkela (34% of fruits and 44.6 % of vegetables annually) due mostly to inadequate storage facilities. This gap in the **vegetable food preservation chain** implies a multiplicity of consequences: risky sales, lower revenues than the maximum potential, food contamination, higher consumption of water, energy and soil to produce the same amount of produce available for consumption with a higher rate of gas emissions etc. Thus, a solar-powered pilot refrigeration facility has been installed within a major market, in which vendors can store their products at the modest price of 0.31 euros per kilo after registering with an intuitive procedure that requires depositing the identification credentials contained in the ID card. **Five more facilities are being placed in five different markets**, which will cover about **1,650 vendors**, **benefitting** almost one million citizens. Moreover, scaling up to all markets in the city is expected. Implementation of the program was preceded by a preliminary survey and training of vendors to whom the methods of storing produce inside coolers were explained. The vegetable bank is run by Maa Tarini Self Help Group, a society made of **15 women**; in addition, between 6 and 8 women’s federations are involved.

The simple introduction of **refrigerated storage tools** was estimated to have greatly reduced the waste of vegetable products, going on to positively affect all the related challenges . In particular, evidence shows that vendors derived **gains up**



**to 30% higher than previous levels.**

The project just described has also been supplemented with an **online platform** from which products can be ordered and then received directly at home, delivered through sustainable vehicles. This possibility is particularly advantageous for social groups that find it more difficult to reach the market place, such as the elderly or those who are not in full possession of their physical abilities, and helps to keep them independent of outside support.

Overall, the project has great benefits that are measured in positive

**environmental, social and economic impacts.** Reducing food waste leads to a consequent reduction in water, energy and land consumption; the use of renewable energy to power the coolers, and sustainable delivery vehicles, also have positive environmental impacts. The fact that the program is **women-led** and involves **women's federations** implies a process of empowerment with a gender perspective, and allows them to open themselves to new opportunities. Moreover, the benefits of the delivery system are not universally spread, but, as mentioned above, have a greater impact on more vulnerable groups. Finally, the reduction in waste leads to increased earnings, and the delivery system leads to increased sales - which also intuitively translates into additional increased revenue.



### **Do you know the Framework for Action?**

You can better understand the impact and value of your practices if you apply it. Let's play together with the Winners.

To which actions does this practice respond? Which indicators can help better understand it?

***Actions 15,17,18 with indicators 20, 21, 22, 23.***

Winning practices are known to be systemic and address food in a multidisciplinary way. Are there indicators from other categories that can be applied to this practice?

Check out the MUFPP Framework for Action and Monitoring Framework here:



WINNING CITY



## Rosario, Argentina – South America AGRO-ECOLOGICAL FOOD PRODUCTION IN ROSARIO

### Food Production

- 7 vegetable garden parks
- 30 hectares
- 450 vulnerable families
- 3,000 families
- 286 hectares
- 33 producers

Agro-ecological food production in Rosario consists of an **integrated program** made up of two separate ones: *Urban Agriculture Program (Programa de Agricultura Urbana, PAU)* and *Rosario Green Belt Project (Proyecto Cinturón Verde Rosario, CVR)*. Both the projects aim at transforming the urban food system by valorizing degraded and remaining **public lands** empowering 500 vulnerable families. They ensure access to food with high nutritional value at fair prices for 200,000 residents of Rosario through social and popular economy fairs and an agro-ecological market managed by women. In particular, starting from 2002, the PAU utilized **30 hectares of degraded public land** to establish **seven vegetable garden parks**. In these parks, 450 vulnerable families cultivated the land and generated income by selling vegetables at public fairs. Additionally, 3,000 families grew their own food in family gardens. Then, in 2016, the CVR was launched to protect 800 hectares of peri-urban land and promote agro-ecological production and commercialization. The project formed partnerships with small farmers, universities, research centers, municipalities, and NGOs. Currently, **33 producers** participate in the project, converting **286 hectares** to **agroecological practices**. The goal for 2030 is to convert 1,300 hectares with the involvement of 60 producers.



The two projects are very effectively integrated under the **Agro-ecological** food production in Rosario, and their implementation triggers a multiplicity of direct and indirect benefits pertaining to the areas of social, environmental, and economic sustainability.

The main obvious effect is the production of agricultural products, which helps to meet the domestic demand of producers: it has been calculated that gardeners generate approximately **\$560** per month. The programs also allow the most vulnerable groups to derive income from the food production for their basic needs, which benefit the public budget by reducing the cost of emergency social assistance.

What is more, the program triggers a process of **empowerment** with a gender and social perspective as **65 %** of the beneficiaries of land plots are women, and the management of farmers' markets is female. Also, it directly involves 500 vegetable gardeners or producers in vulnerable conditions, mainly migrants, internal or from neighboring countries. Moreover, the circulation of **fresh and healthy products at low prices** has health benefits and indirectly prevents the contraction of diseases related to poor nutrition: in addition to leading to improved living conditions, it also generates a reduction in health care costs.

Finally, the use of land for agro-ecological cultivation increases the functions of the city's ecosystem in absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> and rainwater (and thus preventing flooding phenomena); the use of renewable energies, green infrastructures and the enhancement of the circular economy encourages resilience and adaptation to climate change.



### Do you know the Framework for Action?

You can better understand the impact and value of your practices if you apply it. Let's play together with the Winners.

To which actions does this practice respond? Which indicators can help better understand it?

**Actions 20, 21, 22, 25 with indicators 25, 26, 31, 32, 27, 28, 29.**

Winning practices are known to be systemic and address food in a multidisciplinary way. Are there indicators from other categories that can be applied to this practice?

Check out the MUFPP Framework for Action and Monitoring Framework here:



WINNING CITY



# Yeosu, South Korea – Asia Pacific STRATEGY FOR SECURING OUR TALENTS AND SMALL FARMS

## Food Supply & Distribution

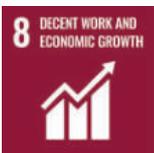
464 farmers

39,188 students

The city of Yeosu had been operating a **free school lunch** service for years by sourcing eco-friendly products from **small local farmers**. The sudden closure of schools due to the **pandemic emergency** of Covid-19 meant firstly that a safe food channel for students could no longer be assured and secondly that small local producers were in complicated economic conditions. The “Strategy for securing our talents and small farms” was therefore created aiming to connect students and their families directly with small local producers, involving **464 farmers** and **39,188 students**.

In the first stage of the strategy implementation, Jeollanamdo Yeosu Office of Education collected students’ addresses from each school and sent them to Yeosu School Meal Support Center, which was in charge of delivering **eco-friendly product packages** to each student’s family. After the first stage of implementation, the program underwent a review based on complaints made by families who declared themselves not completely satisfied since they received standardized items they couldn’t choose. For this reason, the Jeollanamdo Provincial Government created an online mall for small farmers and provided each family with **online coupons worth 25 euros** that they could spend according to their needs. This solution helped to overcome the complaints and to obtain more efficient market results. It is significant that the families’ complaints were welcomed as an opportunity to revise the initial design being implemented.

The success of this program and its **easy replicability** has resulted in a total of eight metropolitan areas and provincial governments adopting similar strategies adapted to their local circumstances. In addition, today the city plans to implement a similar program aimed at facilitating communication between producers and **low-income families** to increase their access to local and safe food.



The project not only fulfilled the original objectives, but also led to unexpected outcomes: families did not just spend the vouchers allocated to them by the city government of a value roughly corresponding to school meals, but used the **online mall** to meet their food needs. The online mall has become a unique and preferred channel of **eco-friendly products' distribution** by reaching an optimal outcome for both producers and consumers: the former were able to achieve self-sufficiency and expand their sales, and the latter used the online platform to order fresh produce with high nutritional value with extreme agility. The project showed that a crisis condition such as the Covid-19 pandemic, if approached with the right approach, can turn out to be an opportunity.



**Do you know the Framework for Action?**

You can better understand the impact and value of your practices if you apply it. Let's play together with the Winners.  
 To which actions does this practice respond? Which indicators can help better understand it?

**Actions 27, 28, 29, 31 with indicators 34, 35, 39, 36, 37.**

Winning practices are known to be systemic and address food in a multidisciplinary way. Are there indicators from other categories that can be applied to this practice?

Check out the MUFPP Framework for Action and Monitoring Framework here:





## Londra, United Kingdom – Europe LONDON'S FOOD WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMME

### Food Waste

**54 food redistribution centers**

**- 5,500 tons of direct food waste**

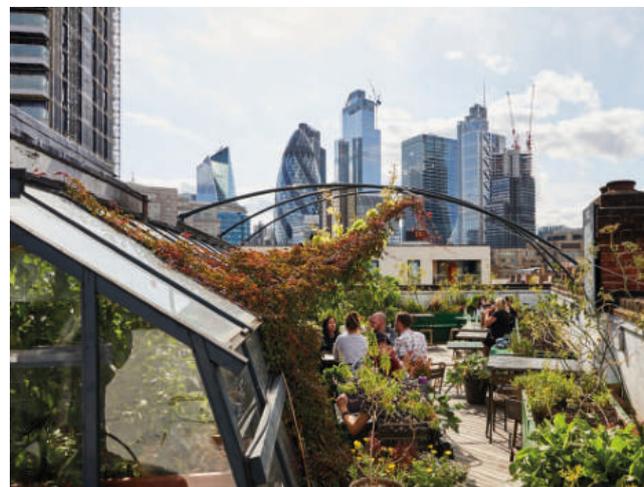
**- 28,000 tons of indirect food waste**

London's **food waste reduction program** is an innovative project to **reduce food consumption** and **pollutant emissions** from food production, distribution, and disposal in the city of London. The project is built on evidence-based policies and interventions at each step of the supply chain, involving all stakeholders in the food system. The program moves from an earlier project, the Trifocal Project, and focuses on the area of household consumption, declined into three categories: the HoFS sector, which covers hospitality and food services; retail and wholesale, or distribution and retail and wholesale; and the supply chain, which includes the managers of the companies that produce the largest environmental footprint.

For the HoFS sector, ReLondon's Business Transformation Program was created, which provides direct advice borrowed from previous programs such as the Food Save Project and the Trifocal Project. For retail and wholesale, **54 food redistribution centers** were created, where volunteers collect surplus food from local retailers and transport it via **zero-emission vehicles** within a **network of refrigerated communities** called Food Connect. In addition, the Felix Kitchen was created, where volunteers collect food that would be thrown away, prepare it, and distribute it to vulnerable groups. Finally, a round table was established for the supply chain with senior executives from the companies with the largest environmental footprints to discuss reducing emissions, loss, and food consumption.

This project is based on a systemic approach that addresses the root causes of food production and disposal and works collaboratively by engaging all stakeholders, public and private, in the food system to **reduce emissions from food consumption and catalyze the transition to a more environmentally sustainable society.**

The program had a **direct impact on food waste reduction of 5,500 tons** and an **indirect impact** of more than **28,000 tons**. In addition, the project involved more than 200 people from 60 different associations, reflecting the importance of considering the specific context and composition of the city to ensure inclusive





and effective interventions.

In summary, London's food waste reduction program is an example of how **collaboration among different food system stakeholders** can contribute to the reduction of food waste and pollutant emissions, promoting a transition to a more environmentally sustainable food system.

### **Do you know the Framework for Action?**

You can better understand the impact and value of your practices if you apply it. Let's play together with the Winners.

To which actions does this practice respond? Which indicators can help better understand it?

***Actions 34, 36, 37 with indicators 41, 42, 43, 44.***

Winning practices are known to be systemic and address food in a multidisciplinary way. Are there indicators from other categories that can be applied to this practice?

Check out the MUFPP Framework for Action and Monitoring Framework here:





## Araraquara, Brazil – South America PLAN ARARAQUARA WITHOUT HUNGER

### Governance

The Plan “Araraquara without Hunger” is focused on eradicating hunger, reducing poverty and addressing social inequality by providing **access to food** for families living in extreme poverty, mainly women and BIPOC with little schooling or work experience.

The Plan consists of four modules: Guaranteeing the Human Right to Food, Family Farming and Agroecology, Creative and Solidarity Economy, and Solidarity Network. Its goal is to create conditions for families to achieve financial independence and sustainability, while also **restoring dignity**.

To achieve this goal, the plan involves government efforts in strategic sectors, local universities, and civil society organizations to stimulate local agriculture, promote vocational courses and **generate jobs and income** through family farming, Creative and Solidarity Economy fairs, internship programs and circular organic composting systems. In addition, the plan provides sustainable backyards, subsidies for water consumption in household, and nutrition education activities for beneficiaries.

The Plan also includes the recruitment of students through the **Young Citizens Program**, aimed at solidarity economy cooperatives and collaboration with Rehabilitation Centers for social reintegration. “Araraquara without Hunger” is regulated by municipal law, with specific budgetary resources and it is monitored through performance evaluations and technical visits by the **Food Security Council**, which includes members from government and civil society.



## Mouans-Sartoux, France – Europe A CITY THAT SOWS



### Governance

For the past 20 years, Mouans-Sartoux has been committed to an ambitious food policy that prioritizes health and environmental sustainability. An important milestone was reached in 2012, when canteens switched to serving **100% organic meals at a fixed cost**. In 2011, the city took a remarkable step by establishing a municipal farm, the Maison d'Éducation à l'Alimentation Durable (MEAD), which currently supplies more than 90% of the vegetables consumed in the canteens.

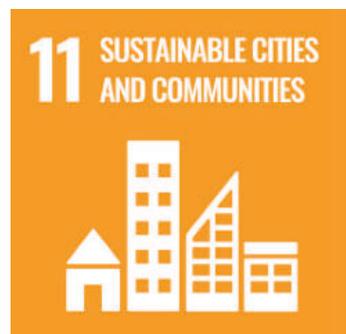
Since 2017, the MEAD has been a leading food project, gaining visibility in France and Europe. To fulfill this objective, the city has organized various **training programmes** aimed at territorial communities. One notable example is the university degree programme called "Sustainable Food Project Manager" developed in collaboration with the Côte d'Azur University. Additionally, the MEAD summer university offers two days of training open to elected representatives and community experts.



To extend the scope of its expertise, Mouans-Sartoux has created networks to share knowledge and collaborate with other national and international communities. The city **shares its expertise** through visits, co-creation and advocacy at national and international level. The Municipality promotes an innovative working method based on social design and peer exchange, focusing on **school canteens** to address political challenges. 151 communities (i.e., local authorities) have been closely supported and over 500 French and European cities have contacted the MEAD team via e-mail or by phone since 2018.



Mouans-Sartoux plans to study the impact of their activities and share tools and resources. The dissemination efforts aim to **support communities** in developing their own sustainable food projects. The actions are open to different participants and aim at inclusion at all levels. Mouans-Sartoux collaborates with different territories, both nationally and internationally, and seeks to encourage other cities to share their expertise.



## SPECIAL MENTION



# Vancouver, Canada – North & Central America VANCOUVER PLAN: FOOD SYSTEMS

## Governance

The Vancouver Plan is a long-term **vision** for the city's growth and change until 2050 and beyond. It includes a dedicated chapter on Food Systems, which outlines a vision for a resilient food system with **equitable access to food** and related infrastructure. It incorporates policies on various city-shaping topics and includes infographics on food insecurity, access and resilience. Beneficiaries include supply chain businesses (e.g.: urban farms, wholesale, retail, manufacturing) and those who lead, participate in and rely on community food initiatives (e.g.: urban agriculture, community kitchens, food sharing). Being grounded in the Vancouver Plan's overarching equity, **reconciliation** and resilience commitments, outcomes are intended first and foremost to benefit equity-denied communities including BIPOC residents experiencing poverty and marginalization.

The Vancouver Plan builds on the **Vancouver Food Strategy** adopted in 2013 but expands its capacity and integration throughout the city. It addresses issues such as food insecurity, **Indigenous food practices**, climate change and vulnerable supply chains.

By setting city-wide direction, the Plan supports the City to address these issues in a **holistic way** that recognizes food as a city-building element that can be leveraged to build resilience, improve equity, support human and economic health outcomes and reduce environmental impacts. The development of the Plan involved **public engagement** and centered voices that have traditionally been marginalized. It aligns with commitments to reconciliation and equity and will be regularly updated and monitored for implementation. The Food Systems chapter supports all six MUFPP categories of the Framework for Action and its implementation faces challenges such as increasing urban agriculture space and addressing the displacement of critical food assets.



## Copenhagen, Denmark – Europe

# THE POWER OF PUBLIC FOOD PROCUREMENT

*Sustainable Diets & Nutrition*



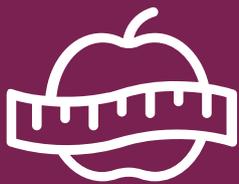
Denmark has implemented several initiatives to prioritize healthy and climate-friendly food. Primary school students attend compulsory classes to learn about food and how to cook nutritious meals. In addition, the country's **Official Dietary Guidelines**, developed in collaboration with stakeholders such as the Technical University of Denmark, promote healthier and **climate-friendly eating habits**, which is why Copenhagen's public meals are prepared on-site in municipal kitchens, with an emphasis on using organic ingredients. The city also invests in training kitchen staff and has created a recipe database with 700 climate-friendly dishes.

Copenhagen aims to achieve 90% organic ingredients in its public catering system and has set a target to **reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 25%** per kilogram of food purchased by 2025. The municipality uses food tenders as a tool to promote sustainable change in the food chain, for example by including sustainable criteria such as purchasing 100% organic food, promoting **environmentally friendly transport** and preventing food waste, even a climate weight is assigned to prioritize climate-friendly food in procurement.

The National Network of Food Procurement managers not only facilitates collaboration and knowledge sharing between Danish municipalities, but also encourages knowledge sharing and innovation in public procurement of sustainable food in cooperation with the forthcoming European network. **The evaluation of offers takes into account both price and sustainability criteria**, leading to positive results such as a wide variety of fruit and vegetables, prevention of food waste and increased use of recycled plastic packaging. The switch to a plant-based diet has shown economic benefits and the tender requirements are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



SPECIAL MENTION



**Paris, France – Europe**  
**THIRD PLAN ALIMENTATION DURABLE**

*Sustainable Diets & Nutrition*

Paris has been dedicated to incorporating sustainable food in its collective catering system for many years. Through its Sustainable Food Plan, the city has significantly increased the proportion of sustainable food from 8% to 53% in a decade. The collective catering system serves **30 million meals annually** across **1,300 establishments** and is managed by 21 operators. The project consists of guiding a transition of the catering sector in an agro-ecological direction. The beneficiaries include school and nursery children, residents of care homes, individuals using solidarity restaurants or home delivery services and city employees.

Paris aims at further expanding its action through a third Sustainable Food Plan, which was adopted in May 2022 and sets out ambitious objectives for a “100% sustainable” collective catering: to achieve 75% organic and 50% **local food** (i.e., within 250 kilometers of Paris) by 2027, but also to reduce food waste and increase fruits and vegetables in menus. A new operator, AgriParis, will be created to facilitate collaboration among various stakeholders in the food system.

The Sustainable Food Plan stands out due to its collective nature, extensive actions and emphasis on dialogue and collaboration with the agricultural sector and neighboring territories. It prioritizes social, environmental and economic

impacts, ensuring to vulnerable individuals the access to healthy meals, promoting **environmentally friendly production methods** and supporting **fair remuneration** for producers. Paris adopts a systemic approach to food, engaging stakeholders in the planning process, organizing visits to farms and central kitchens and implementing actions to reduce food waste and raise awareness among staff and customers. The city also collaborates with other territories to strengthen local production sectors and share best practices. Furthermore, the city aims to improve crisis preparedness by increasing storage and processing capabilities.



Photo Laurent Bourgoignie / Ville de Paris

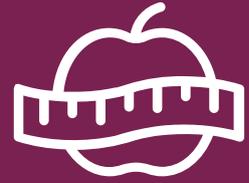


## Torres Vedras, Portugal – Europe

# SCHOOL MEALS –

## THE LOCAL NETWORK

*Sustainable Diets & Nutrition*



The municipality of Torres Vedras has implemented a good practice to **ensure healthy and quality school meals for all students**. This practice is part of the Sustainable School Food Programme, developed by the municipality and involves a network between the Local Public Authority (PLA) and Private Social Solidarity Institutions (PSSI) NGOs. The programme focuses on four axes: production, purchasing, cooking, consumption and **healthy habits**.

The municipality opted for an **integrated strategy** instead of outsourcing the catering services for school meals. For schools within the city area, the municipality directly manages meals through two **municipal kitchens**. For schools outside the city, there is a contractual agreement with 12 PLAs in the municipalities. These PLAs have the autonomy to enter into contracts with local NGOs to cook and distribute meals to schools on a daily basis.

The municipality pays the PLAs according to the number of meals served and the PLAs pay the NGOs directly. Parents pay a maximum of EUR 1.46 per meal.

This strategy not only promotes high quality meals with organic ingredients, but also encourages socio-economic development and job creation, supports **agri-food short supply chains** and circular economy, packaging reduction, food waste management and reduction.

The Program faces challenges such as integrating the remaining students into the Program, increasing the supply of organic products from the region, creating a Food Policy Council and implementing a vegetarian weekly menu.

The success of the Program depends on the strategic vision and political commitment of the municipality, an increased budget for school meals and the availability of local food products.



SPECIAL MENTION



# Los Angeles, US – North & Central America HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET NETWORK (HNMN) PROGRAM *Social & Economic Equity*

The Healthy Neighbourhood Market Network (HNMN) programme is an innovative initiative developed by the Los Angeles Food Policy Council (LAFPC) to address the problem of **food deserts** in the city's low-income neighbors. Communities living in those areas have limited access to fresh food and are forced to rely on fast food restaurants, liquor shops and small convenience stores for food supply. The goal is therefore to ensure that by 2035, all low-income residents of Los Angeles live within half a mile of a fresh food shop.

Through the HNMN program, LAFPC works with shop owners in designated areas to provide healthy food options and fresh produce to the community. This supports the development of sustainable and balanced communities, providing significant **economic and social justice benefits**. The HNMN program also offers support in several areas for shop renovation. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power also provides **energy efficiency** and **water-saving upgrades**.

The social impact is also significant: the shops become **community engagement centers** that actively engage in the community, organizing initiatives such as distributing healthy snacks to local schools or hosting community meetings and nutrition workshops. The program also promotes environmental sustainability by providing greater access to fresh produce and **reducing greenhouse gas emissions** in the local food chain.

Economically, the program creates benefits for both the shops and the community by facilitating partnerships with fresh produce suppliers and food entrepreneurs. The HNMN program is supported by the City of Los Angeles and a **wide network of organizations** including farmers, small business owners, food workers, government officials and community members.



**Melbourne, Australia – Asia Pacific  
COMMUNITY FOOD RELIEF  
2021 – 2025**  
*Social & Economic Equity*



The City of Melbourne has addressed food insecurity through the Food Assistance Plan. In 2021, it was found that **one-third of residents experienced food insecurity** with a significant increase from 2019. The pandemic and climate change have highlighted the environmental, economic and social challenges related to access to food. The Council therefore identified food security as a key area of well-being in its planning.

The plan includes improving access to food **assistance services** and supporting **community food growing**.

The City is implementing the plan using social, governance and environmental indicators to monitor the impact of activities. It works with the Food Assistance Network to implement the plan and collect data. **The plan addresses several dimensions**, including social and economic equity, governance and the circular food economy. Various stakeholders are involved, including Council departments, food assistance organizations and researchers.

However, chronic food need is a complex problem linked to state, federal and global factors such as **food inflation, poverty and wage inequalities**. The CoM plays an **advocacy role** to address these issues. In addition, the removal of pandemic-related aid by state and federal governments has made it more difficult for communities to meet their food needs and for food assistance organizations to cope with increasing demand.



The City of Melbourne is also facing challenges in urban agriculture due to limited space. Therefore, the council will **conduct research** to understand how other cities support food growing in urban areas.



SPECIAL MENTION



## Wroclaw, Poland – Europe REFUGEES IN THE FOOD SYSTEM OF A MEDIUM-SIZED CITY

*Social & Economic Equity*



On 24 February 2022, Russian aggression against Ukraine took place, triggering the exodus of Ukrainian citizens and creating an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Wroclaw dealt with the influx of Ukrainian refugees effectively, thanks to social capital and cooperation between residents and municipal institutions. In particular, more than 3 million Ukrainian refugees arrived in Poland, of which more than 187,000 decided to settle in Wroclaw. The city provided them with access to food, psychological support, language courses, childcare and **integration** into the community. Aid activities were mainly coordinated by local self-governments, demonstrating the **importance**

### **of local migration and food policies.**

The city developed an efficient inter-agency collaboration to ensure access to food at distribution points run by local organizations. **In three months, more than 1.3 million meals were served.**

However, despite the success in tackling the crisis, the city still does not have a defined local food policy. This experience has highlighted the need to develop local food policies and to involve a wide range of actors in their implementation. This includes **mapping existing networks** and maintaining social involvement based on food as a point of convergence. Social capital played a crucial role in managing the crisis, allowing the situation to be controlled without paralyzing the city, ensuring **food security** and protecting the **dignity** and autonomy of refugees.

Wroclaw's experience demonstrated the need for local migration and food policies to be connected and reinforced awareness on the importance of social capital in **crisis response** activities.



## Bandung, Indonesia – Asia Pacific BURUAN SAE – INTEGRATED CITY FOOD SECURITY *Food Production*



The city of Bandung is almost completely dependent on other cities for food supply, suffice it to say that **96% of food is imported**. This is due to a changing land-use pattern in the city: large areas of land that could be used for agriculture are being converted into residential or dedicated business areas. “Buruan SAE” is therefore aimed at **reducing this dependence on imports**, while developing partial autonomy of food production through the promotion of urban agriculture. The agents of **urban agricultural development** identified are the family units, and the physical capital is the backyards and unproductive lands within the urban context.

In this way, **households participating** in the project

can independently provide for their own food needs, reduce the daily expenses previously allocated to this type of purchase, and even, in some cases, derive an additional source of income from the sale of excess produce. An indirect outcome is the **strengthening of urban social capital**, in fact there is an increase in interactions both within and between communities, which also leads to benefits in the direction of urban development in terms of sustainable civic sense. Thus, the project has a spillover effect in social

terms: well-being of families who can have access to products with high nutritional value, while they increase their income and gain improved social capital and civic sense; environmental terms: increased quantity and quality of green spaces; and economic terms: alleviation of economic dependence on other external suppliers. BURUAN SAE is becoming a movement that consists of **300 urban farming communities** spread in the city, involving **4,000 people**.

A key element to highlight is definitely the communicative effectiveness of the project's name: in Sundanese “Buruan” means “garden”, while “sae” literally means “good.” At the same time, the word SAE constitutes the acronym for Sehat (healthy), Alami (natural) and Ekonomik (cost-effective). The full expression thus lends itself to several meanings.



SPECIAL MENTION



★ Curitiba, Brazil – South America  
**URBAN FARM**

*Food production*

“Urban Farm” is the first urban farm in Brazil, intended as an area for the production, processing and distribution of agricultural products within the urban fabric. It covers a public and accessible area of **4,435m<sup>2</sup>** due to its central location.

The productive architecture makes use of **renewable technologies** such as solar panels, rainwater harvesting mechanisms for irrigation, and recycled materials; there are also compost bins that transform waste into fertilizer, closing a production cycle that is self-sustaining without impacting the surrounding ecosystem, thanks in part to the decision of not using pesticides. The installation of **beehives for honey** production leads to the integration of stingless bees within the entire urban ecosystem, with a spillover of benefits that transcend the confined area.



An important new element is the on-site presence of a Kitchen School where, in collaboration with the university, theoretical and practical courses are taught on nutrition and on the integral use of food; in less than two years the courses have been attended by more than **1,200 people**.

The products are not intended for sale but are used within the cooking workshops promoted in the school, or distributed to people in vulnerable conditions through food banks. In two years since its opening, there has been a harvest of **1.5 tons**.

Involved are **6 municipal employees** and **2 outsourced**, several groups of volunteers, **9 civil society organizations** in the production of food for their specific social projects, 8 homeless people sheltered.

The strength of this project stems from the fact that it does not aim to build a mere space for agricultural production, but also and above all a **democratic and inclusive place** for growth, education and social gathering, which through the theme of food sustainability combines different areas and realities of social action.



## Mexico City, Mexico – North & Central America CHINAMPERA SCHOOL



### Food production

The project “Escuela Chinampera” aims to revitalize the Aztec **agro-ecological system** of Chinampa located in an area known as *Suelo de Conservación*. This system has been recognized by the FAO in 2017 as an **Important System of World Agricultural Heritage**. Out of the 20,922 chinampas in the area, only 3,586 are currently active, while the rest have been abandoned or used intermittently due to various reasons. The program implements several integrated actions, foremost among which is the strengthening of a chinamper system by **rehabilitating chinampas** that are disused or at risk of deterioration, protecting the agrobiodiversity of local produce and seeds. Chinampa system involves the cultivation of small portions of land surrounded by water channels and today the crops cultivated in the chinampas include 131 ornamental plant species and 60 edible plant species. This system plays a vital role in **mitigating the effects of climate change**. It helps stabilize the city's temperature and enhances biological and agrobiological diversity. Annually, the system produces 40,000 tons of vegetables, benefiting 12,500 people and generating significant income.

Part of the production goes to 15 Community Kitchens in the municipality of Mexico City and **guarantees the beneficiaries food with high nutritional value**. Also, the promotion of outlets for the products from the chinampas with a very short distribution chain is encouraged ; this system had a particular success during the pandemic when the long distribution chains fell into crisis.



Moreover, the **Escuela Chinampera** was intended for the children of chinampere families, independently from their origins, as long as they are residents of the region. This school is linked with the Network of Food Sustainability Laboratories, an important public research center that can provide technical assistance.



SPECIAL MENTION



**Baltimore, US – Central & North America**  
**COVID-19 EMERGENCY**  
**FOOD RESPONSE**  
*Food Supply & Distribution*



The program aims to distribute food boxes (prioritizing mainly fresh fruits and vegetables of local origin) during the Covid-19 pandemic, to make up for the crisis in the regular food distribution system. A widespread system consisting of more than **100 food boxes distribution hubs** was set up so that residents (30% of whom do not own a vehicle) could pick them up outdoors without resorting to public transportation or entering the closed environment of a supermarket. In addition, the strategic choice was made to locate pick-up centers near vaccination hubs to promote vaccination rates. The twofold objective that the innovative distribution method aims to pursue is on the one hand to limit the pandemic spread and on the other hand to **prevent food insecurity**, a proven risk factor for the contraction of a symptomatically more severe form of Covid-19. In addition to the creation of distribution hubs, a system is also being set up to deliver boxes to the homes of elderly and virus-positive individuals. The project is particularly targeted at more vulnerable groups such as the **African American and Hispanic community**; in fact, the distribution of the hubs throughout the territory is not random but is designed based on demographic data to

benefit more the areas with a higher residential concentration of these groups.

In order to prevent food waste, a continuous feedback mechanism and interconnection with and among the hubs has been set up to adjust the supply of boxes according to actual demand.

A total of **1.7 million boxes** with **178 million servings** of fresh fruits and vegetables were distributed.



## Barcelona, Spain – Europe GREEN COMMERCE



### Food Supply & Distribution

The aim of the project is to ensure that most citizens have access to an increasing number of sustainable food products and that local producers receive a fair compensation. To this end, the city of Barcelona decided to rely on the already established network of municipal markets dotting the urban fabric (**39** in total), of which an estimated **41% of the population** are regular buyers, so that they become a point of reference for buying fresh, sustainable, high-quality and purchasable directly from the producer. The general purpose is broken down into three more specific sub-goals.

The first is to ensure sustainable food in **all districts of the city** through the already widespread network of municipal markets, so that the consumption of products that meet certain quality characteristics is not confined only to certain neighborhoods and, consequently, to certain socio-economic/ethnic categories.

The second is to increase the presence of local and eco-friendly products within municipal markets. The third is to **encourage local and sustainable agriculture and livestock farming**.

With reference to these objectives, incentives are bestowed on those businesses that ensure the presence of products based on three categories: proximity, organic and product-manager. Moreover, a green label “Comercio Verde” is provided to stands selling those products. In this way, consumers can more clearly and quickly identify these types of products and thus increase their purchase.

It is also expected that **the proximity of products** and the consequent reduction in the distribution chain will also lead to **lower prices** and thus **greater accessibility**, which could have

a social impact on both buyers, because of the quality and affordability of the products, and product-managers, who could increase their income.



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SPECIAL MENTION



## Lyon, France - Europe RELOCATING THE DIET OF THE INHABITANTS

*Food Supply & Distribution*



The Metropolis of Lyon and the City of Lyon intend to implement an ambitious project to transition the food supply chain in the direction of sustainability and to strengthen territorial food autonomy through three main actions.

The first is directed at institutional food services, with a focus on school canteens attended by **54,000 young students** within which there is a goal to serve **50% organic and 100% local products** by 2026.

The second action is to organize events that connect local producers with local buyers - such as restaurant owners in the area - to shorten the distribution chain.

Finally, it wants to promote information through residents about the existence of a local supply chain, including the creation of a collaborative map in whose expansion everyone can collaborate.

To date, the dissemination of organic products amounts to 50%; the dissemination of local products from an area within a 250-km radius amounts to 50%, half of which come from an area within a 50-km radius; events have been attended by **300 individuals; 287 centers** are indicated on the collaborative map website.

The **integrated approach** described above leads to multiple benefits: economic, due to the creation of added value for producers and shorter supply chains; environmental, given the reduction in transportation and preservation of natural resources; and finally social, due to the increase in food security, jobs and territorial autonomy.



## Cincinnati, US – North & Central America FOOD WASTE CINCINNATI



### Food Waste

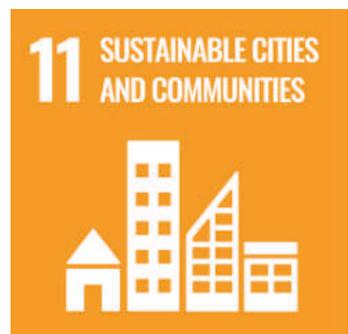
Since 2016 the city has promoted policies and actions that would reduce food waste in light of **a more equitable redistribution of food**. This project is part of a larger program called “The Green Cincinnati Plan” aimed at ensuring access to fresh and healthy food, landfill diversion for organics and, indeed, food waste reduction. Besides having a regional food waste plan, a food policy council, two governmental food waste proclamations, and much more from a policy side, the city has been working on food waste through many actions on prevention, recovery and recycling.

Regarding **prevention**, several awareness campaigns have been launched including “Food Waste Stops With Us” and “Bus Campaign.” The former has resulted in **2 million impressions, 156,800 reached** and **5,600 engaged viewers**.

With reference to **recovery**, increased food donations from restaurant owners were promoted. In particular through the work of local NGOs such as La Soupe and Last Mile Food Rescue which transport and repurpose donated food by transforming it into ready-to-eat meals to food insecure people at their 100 partner organizations.

Finally, actions on **recycling** have focused on food waste composting through the revision of the City Municipal Code; in addition, the Cincinnati Community Composting Collaborative has been created and local NGOs have promoted training actions on territorial communities. City composting improves public garden soil and promotes the creation of new jobs.

An estimated **13,483 tons** of food was diverted from landfill in 2021 alone, with 5,871 tons going to food consumption, 1,959 tons to animal consumption, and 5,652 tons to composting or industrial use. One of the many strengths of the project is its inclusiveness, both in terms of the wide participation of stakeholders and its extension over the urban fabric; in fact, as many as 52 neighborhoods have been involved.



SPECIAL MENTION



**Guelph, Canada - North & Central America**  
**CONSOLIDATED IC&I**  
**FOOD RESCUE & WASTE DIVERSION**  
*Food Waste*

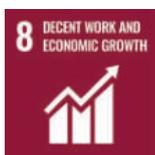


The Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (IC&I) sector in **Canada accounts for 86% of food waste disposal**, mainly due to limited regulation, cost barriers, and inadequate infrastructure. This pilot project named "CONSOLIDATED IC&I FOOD RESCUE & WASTE DIVERSION" aims to emulate residential organics programs by consolidating collection routes, reducing costs, and diverting food waste from landfills.

The pilot aims to reduce costs, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, increase food donations to local charities, and establish a cooperative financial model based on waste generation. In the first six months, **139 tonnes of waste were diverted, 12.4 tonnes of edible food recovered, and 206 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions avoided.**

It represents the first collective management of IC&I food waste combined with edible food rescue in Canada. The pilot incorporates **innovations** such as coordinated collection, combining food recovery with waste diversion, a technology-enabled weight-based business model, and cooperative financing. It also aims to gather data on IC&I organic waste across various subsectors to aid in landfill capacity evaluation and organics processing development.

The social impact of the pilot includes **increased access to nutritious food** for the food-insecure population and enhanced connections between businesses and community agencies. Environmentally, the project has **diverted 139 tonnes of food waste from landfills and avoided 206 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions.** Economically, the surplus food recovered has a retail value of €65,500, and participants reduce their garbage disposal costs by an average of 33%. The pilot is expected to become financially self-sustaining with the **participation of 150 businesses and institutions.** The plan is to establish a cooperative organisation, exploit the technology and create a replicable resource to accelerate organic waste diversion across Canada.



## Quelimane, Mozambique – Africa QUELIMANE MUNICIPALITY COMPOST CENTRE



*Food Waste*

Quelimane is a city of 350,000 inhabitants that provides them with **access to fresh produce** through a network of **14 markets** located throughout the city. Products from the surrounding areas converge within the city's boundaries, which are then sold to urban dwellers; predictably, a large amount of waste is produced during this phase, which used to be disposed of within the landfill. The project aims to **give waste a different use** and consists of the creation of a municipal Composting Center to process waste. It is then transported to the city center by truck, although a pilot project using five cargo-bikes is underway.

The project stems from the need to reduce the volume of solid waste within the landfill, and leads to the transformation of waste into a resource. It has been measured that **450 kilograms of food waste** (total annual amount of 21.6 tons) is collected every week and **300 kilograms of compost** (total annual amount of 14.4 tons) is produced.

90% of the compost obtained is distributed to local farmers who have an indirect economic benefit from increased production (one of the criteria taken into account is gender); the remaining 10%, on the other hand, is used to enrich the soil of the municipal nursery, for urban ornamentation, as well as for seedlings for local reforestation.

This project has a **significant environmental impact** for several reasons: it has been observed that the practice of composting leads to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere; it also reduces pollution of watersheds and soil, in addition to the fact that, as mentioned above, composting is also used for reforestation.





# 7

## **Main food policy trends across MUFPP regions**

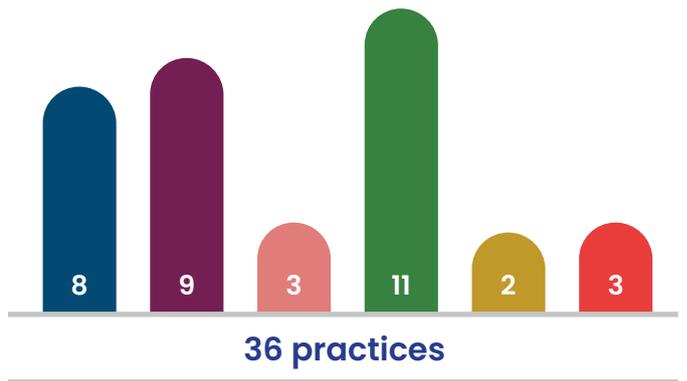
Chapter 7 explores the six regions comprising the MUFPP. Within this chapter, a specific focus is placed upon highlighting the distinctive characteristics associated with each region, including an in-depth examination of the MUFPP categories, key actors involved, resource allocation strategies, and the selected SDGs pertaining to each region. Moreover, the chapter offers an insightful keyword analysis, further enhancing the overall richness of the chapter content.



**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**  
Sustainable Diets & Nutrition

**Quelimane, Mozambique**  
Food Waste

-  Governance
-  Sustainable Diets & Nutrition
-  Social & Economic Equity
-  Food Production
-  Food Supply & Distribution
-  Food Waste
-  Winning city
-  Special Mention



Bobo-Dioulasso Ouagadougou	<b>BURKINA FASO</b>
Douala	<b>CAMEROON</b>
Praia	<b>CAPE VERDE</b>
N'Djamena	<b>CHAD</b>
Addis Ababa	<b>ETHIOPIA</b>
Accra Tamale	<b>GHANA</b>
Nairobi	<b>KENYA</b>
Antananarivo	<b>MADAGASCAR</b>
Maputo Pemba Quelimane	<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>
Niamey	<b>NIGER</b>
Freetown	<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>
Cape Town eThekweni Municipality (Durban) Johannesburg	<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>
Arusha	<b>TANZANIA</b>
Carthage	<b>TUNISIA</b>

## 7.1 Africa

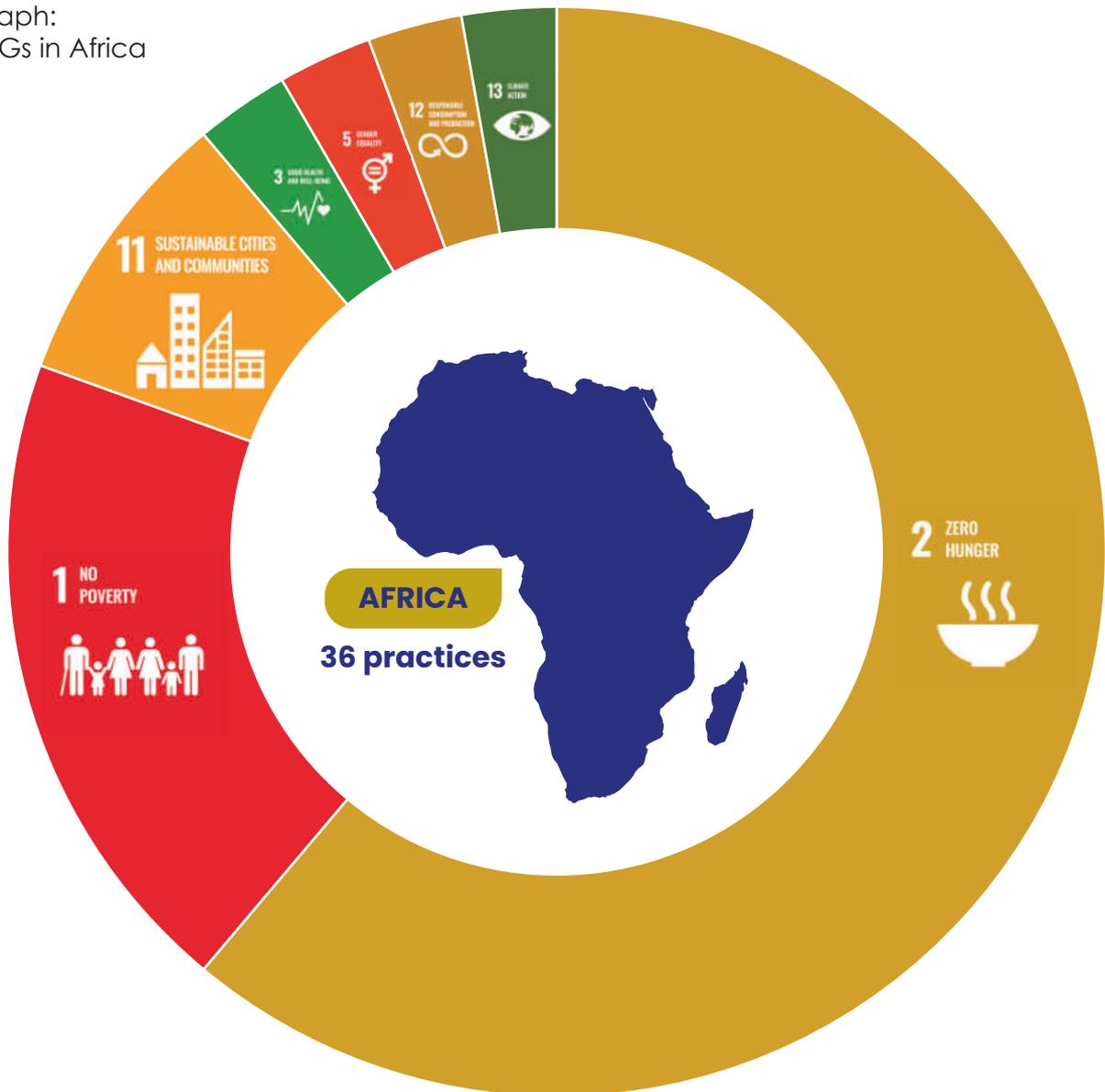
Africa has made significant contributions to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact in 2022. With 20 cities from 14 different countries involved in the initiative, Africa has submitted a total of 36 practices. The African continent hosts more than 50 countries, with a population exceeding 1.4 billion people in 2022. Therefore, the extension of the MUFPP is very relevant, particularly given that there are already 40 signatory cities in 27 countries across the region.

Most of the practices submitted by Africa relate to MUFPP category number 4, Food Production, followed by categories number 2 and 1, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition and Governance. The African region was awarded in the second category with the practice of the city of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia but also received a Special Mention in the Food Waste category for the city of Quelimane in Mozambique. The African continent has many challenges in terms of food security and nutrition, including climate change, population growth, and conflict. However, the practices submitted by African cities demonstrate

a commitment to improving their food systems and addressing these challenges in a systematic and structured way. Inclusion of specific targets such as women and children and community creation result to be very important for most practices presented in this region, along with food production activities related to agriculture and soil. In particular, training, education and learning seems to be fundamental, often related to schools or agriculture.

Similar to other regions, the SDG 2 “Zero Hunger” is the most addressed by the practices submitted for the MPA 2022, followed by SDG 1 “No poverty”. This particularly stresses the importance of achieving some of the most fundamental and systemic SDGs. In fact, Africa is the third region with the highest budget declared within the practices submitted in 2022, after Asia Pacific and North & Central America. The category that appears to have received the most investment is Governance,

Graph:  
SDGs in Africa



followed by Social & Economic Equity and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition. This indicates that African cities are willing to invest in reducing the fragility of the food systems in their regions, which could lead to significant improvements in food security, poverty reduction, and social equity. Agriculture results to be a critical sector for economic development and is often used in practices related to Food Production, Social & Economic Equity, and Governance. Community ownership of food systems is strongly promoted to address issues of food access and security, while fostering social and economic development.

Municipal departments and public institutions have taken the lead in most of the practices presented, particularly in the Governance category. However, NGOs and CSOs have played an essential role as well in the category of Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, while the private sector has particularly contributed to practices concerning Food Supply & Distribution.

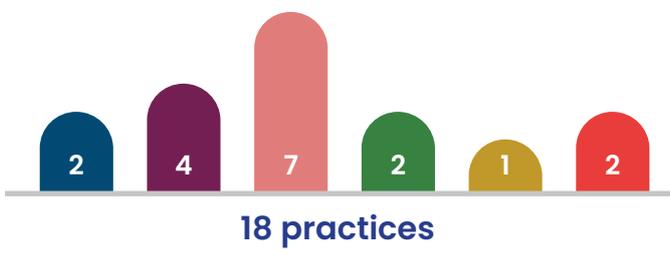
## Nairobi, Kenya

### HEALTHY SNACKS IN POOR URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS



#### *Sustainable Diets & Nutrition*

In urban informal settlements in Kenya, where one every two children is stunted, **malnutrition is a severe challenge**. A survey conducted in Nairobi revealed that **24%** of children **are stunted**, with 4.4% suffering from severe cases. Malnutrition during the first 1,000 days of life has irreversible health consequences. The COVID-19 pandemic has heightened fear in communities, and women lack knowledge about optimal feeding practices during this time. Government measures to curb COVID-19 have negatively impacted businesses and workers, while the Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted the country's food supply, affecting wheat and cooking oil imports. To address these issues, Nairobi City County, in partnership with Concern Worldwide and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), is implementing the **Lishe Poa project**. The project aims to **enhance access** to and consumption of affordable, nutritious snacks for **children under 5** years, as well as **pregnant and lactating women** in urban informal settlements in Nairobi. The project utilizes Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) puree, rich in Vitamin A, and bio-fortified beans, which are high in proteins, iron, and zinc. The product formulation replaces 60% of wheat to mitigate supply chain shocks, and it is safely packaged to ensure food hygiene. This practice is particularly interesting for the creation of a **public-private partnership** to produce healthy snacks to tackle food insecurity; the use of a local ingredient as a creative way of a healthy alternative to address malnutrition; the **inclusion of local producers** to generating employment.



Melbourne  
Sydney

**AUSTRALIA**

Bandung  
Pekanbaru  
Semarang  
Sukabumi  
Surakarta

**INDONESIA**

Daegu  
Seoul  
Wanju  
Yeosu

**SOUTH KOREA**

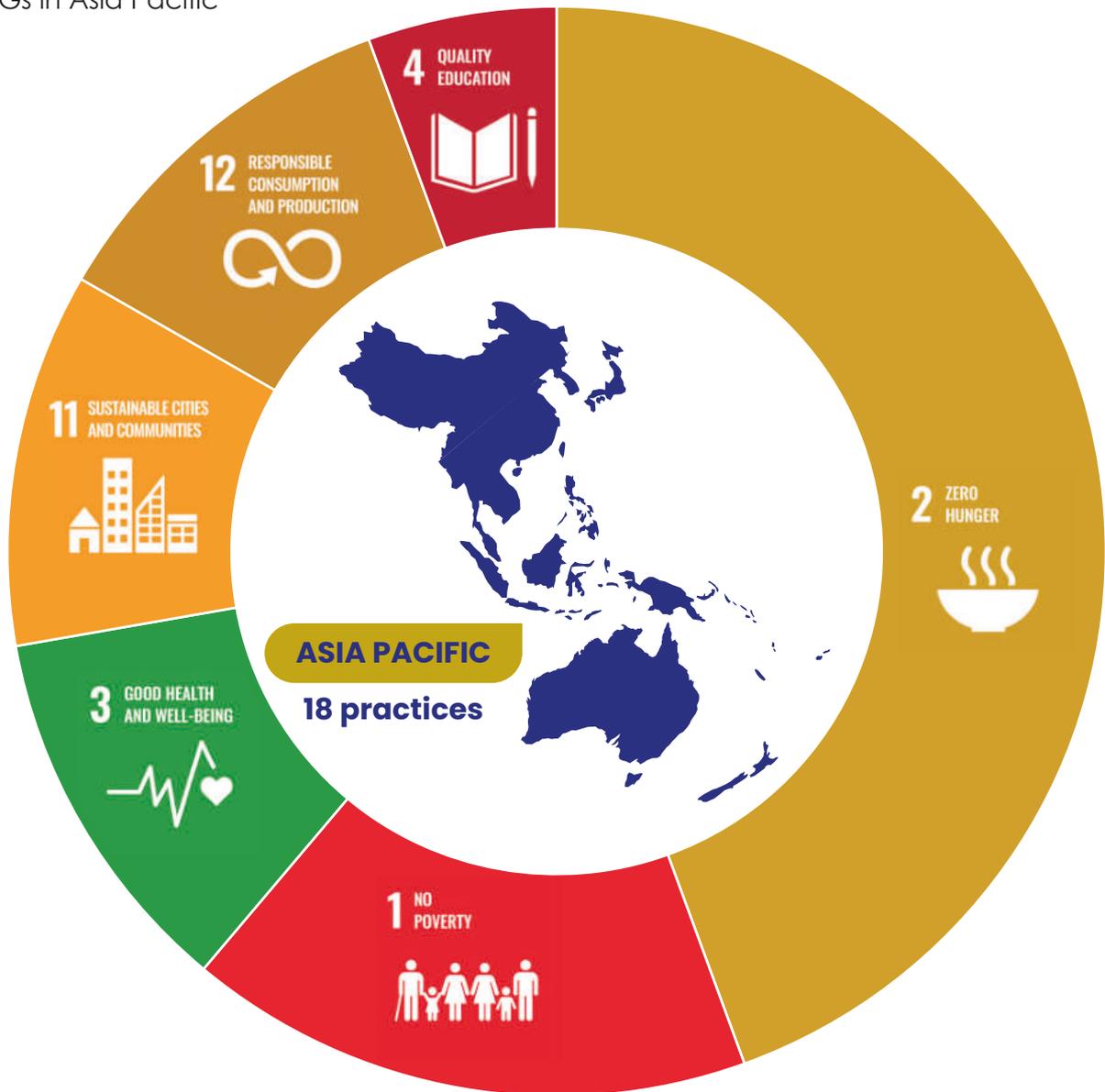
## 7.2 Asia Pacific

The Asia Pacific region is a growing area with an increasing number of signatory cities every year. In 2022, 11 cities participated in the Milan Pact Awards from 3 countries, namely Australia, Indonesia, and South Korea. Out of the 18 practices submitted, the region won in the Food Supply & Distribution category with the practice from the city of Yeosu in South Korea. Additionally, the region earned two Special Mentions in the Social & Economic Equity category with the city of Melbourne in Australia and in the Food Production category with a practice from Bandung, Indonesia.

Among the practices submitted to the MPA 2022, 7 were in the category of Social & Economic Equity, while 4 were in Sustainable Diets & Nutrition. Also here, the idea of working with schools in creating inclusion within local communities appears to be strategic. In particular, connecting local companies and schools appears to be fundamental to improve better nutrition programs with the important lead of the public administration. As a result, the most frequently addressed Sustainable Development Goals were number 2 “Zero Hunger,” number 1 “No poverty,” followed by number 3, 11, and 12, “Good Health and Well-being,” “Sustainable Cities and Communities,” and “Responsible Consumption and Production.” Also, here as in the African region, the term “community” is a common term that demonstrates that approaches that promote community ownership of food systems can help address issues of food access and security while fostering social and economic development.

Public institutions were the primary leaders of the practices presented by cities in the region. However, the private sector also played a significant role, particularly within the Social & Economic Equity category. The involvement of the private sector in food policy is a positive sign, indicating that businesses are taking responsibility for their role in creating a sustainable food system and are willing to contribute to its development. The Asia Pacific region allocated the highest budget to the

Graph:  
SDGs in Asia Pacific



practices submitted for the MPA 2022, particularly in the categories of Social & Economic Equity and Governance. This investment in food policy is encouraging, indicating that the region is really committed to addressing food-related issues, such as poverty, hunger, and social inequality. The Asia Pacific region is facing unique challenges, including rapid urbanization, climate change, and a large population, which makes it imperative to develop a sustainable food system. The region's participation in the MPA 2022 is a positive step towards achieving this goal, and the practices submitted demonstrate a serious effort to address these challenges.

**Surakarta, Indonesia**  
**FOOD WASTE MANAGEMENT**  
**IN SURAKARTA HOTEL INDUSTRY**



***Food Waste***

Surakarta aims to become a modern cultural city with an efficient bureaucracy and public service. The MICE industry (meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions) in Surakarta is recovering from the impact of the pandemic, leading to an **increase in tourist arrivals**. However, the rise in tourism has also resulted in an increase in food consumption and food waste in hotels. Collaborative research revealed that hotels, restaurants, and catering contribute to **excess food waste**. In response, the Alila Hotel, a 5-star establishment in Surakarta, has taken steps to manage its food waste. They utilize food waste for maggot cultivation, donating it to an environmental group for cattle feeding and producing fresh maggots that serve as an **alternative feeding for catfish**. This initiative not only prevents environmental issues but also empowers the community. The group earns income from the cultivation and uses **maggot waste as organic fertilizer** for urban farming, producing nutritious vegetables. These vegetables are used to create lettuce ice cream, benefiting stunted toddlers and pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency.



**Rourkela, India**  
**Social & Economic Equity**



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





Indore  
Jabalpur  
Panaji  
Pune  
Rajkot  
Rourkela  
Sagar  
Surat  
Tumkur  
Ujjain

**INDIA**

Herzliya  
Tel Aviv

**ISRAEL**

Efeler  
Mezitli

**TURKEY**

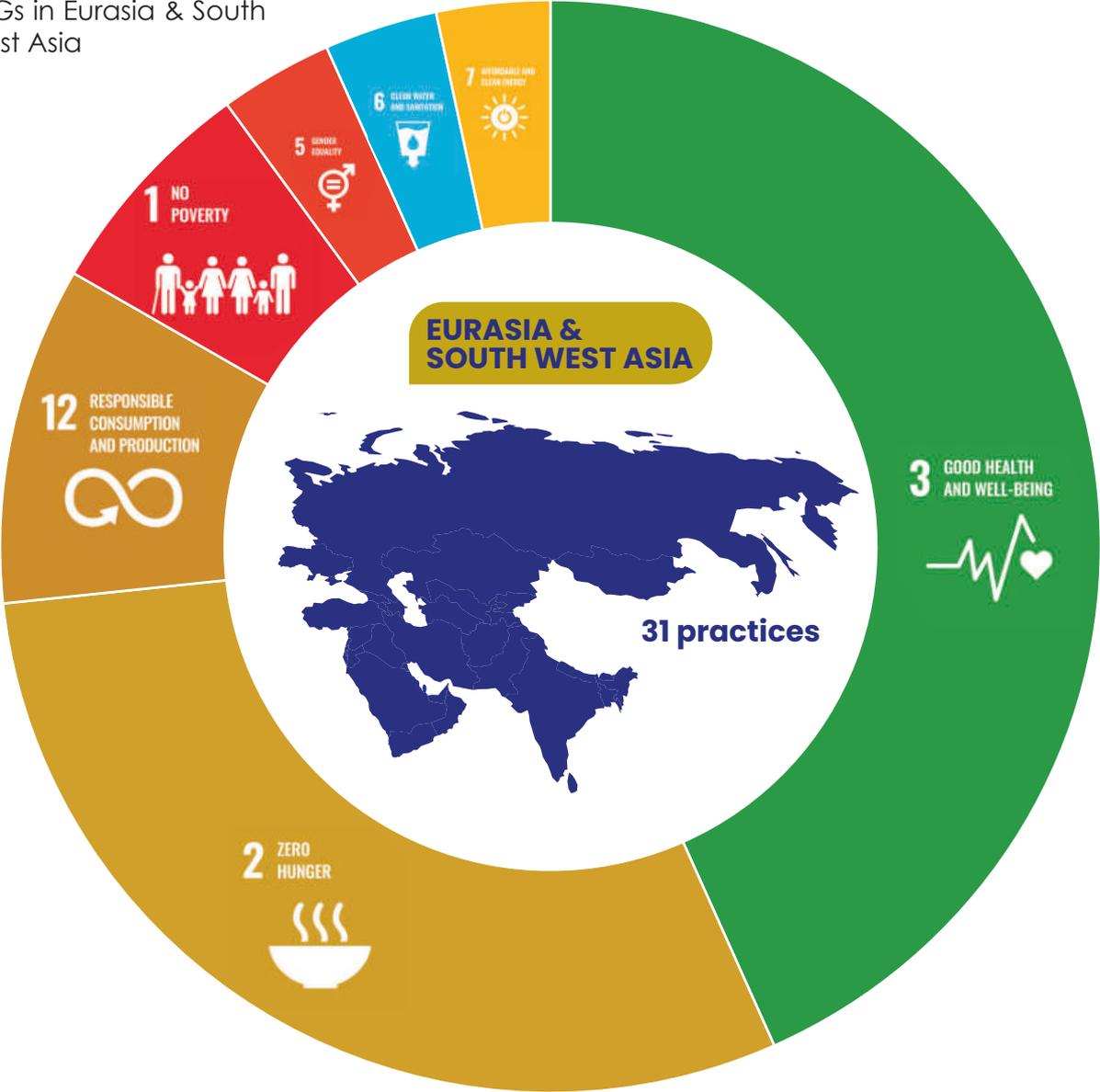
### **7.3 Eurasia & South West Asia**

Eurasia & South West Asia is definitely the most populated area among the geographical areas in the MUFPP. For the MPA 2022, the region collected 31 practices from 14 cities mainly from three countries, India, Israel and Turkey, with a strong participation from India. The region was awarded for the category Social & Economic Equity with the winning city of Rourkela (India).

Most of the practices submitted fall into the category of Food Waste, followed by the category of Governance and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition. Hence, “Good Health and Nutrition” is the SDG most addressed, followed by “Zero Hunger”, SDG number 2. Moreover, Eurasia & South West Asia is the only region that addresses as key SDGs number 6 and 7 “Clean Water and Sanitation” and “Affordable and Clean Energy”, showing, once again, a broad understanding of the sustainability of a food system. Indeed, creating awareness

among different groups of stakeholders regarding clean water and energy appears to be fundamental among the practices presented in Food Waste, showing a broader understanding of the category, often only related to compost and organic waste. As per many other regions, schools, educational institutions, and women result to be important stakeholders when talking about improving nutrition and changing habits. Innovative approaches to food policy in Eurasia & South West Asia often aim to improve public health outcomes by promoting healthy diets and reducing the consumption of unhealthy foods.

Graph:  
SDGs in Eurasia & South  
West Asia



In this region, the private sector seems to be very prominent and important within the practices submitted, particularly regarding the category of Governance, where much of the food system business is included either for more responsible production standards or for more integrated and inclusive policies. NGOs and CSOs follow with a strong role in the category of Food Waste where also public institutions and municipal departments seem to have a lead.

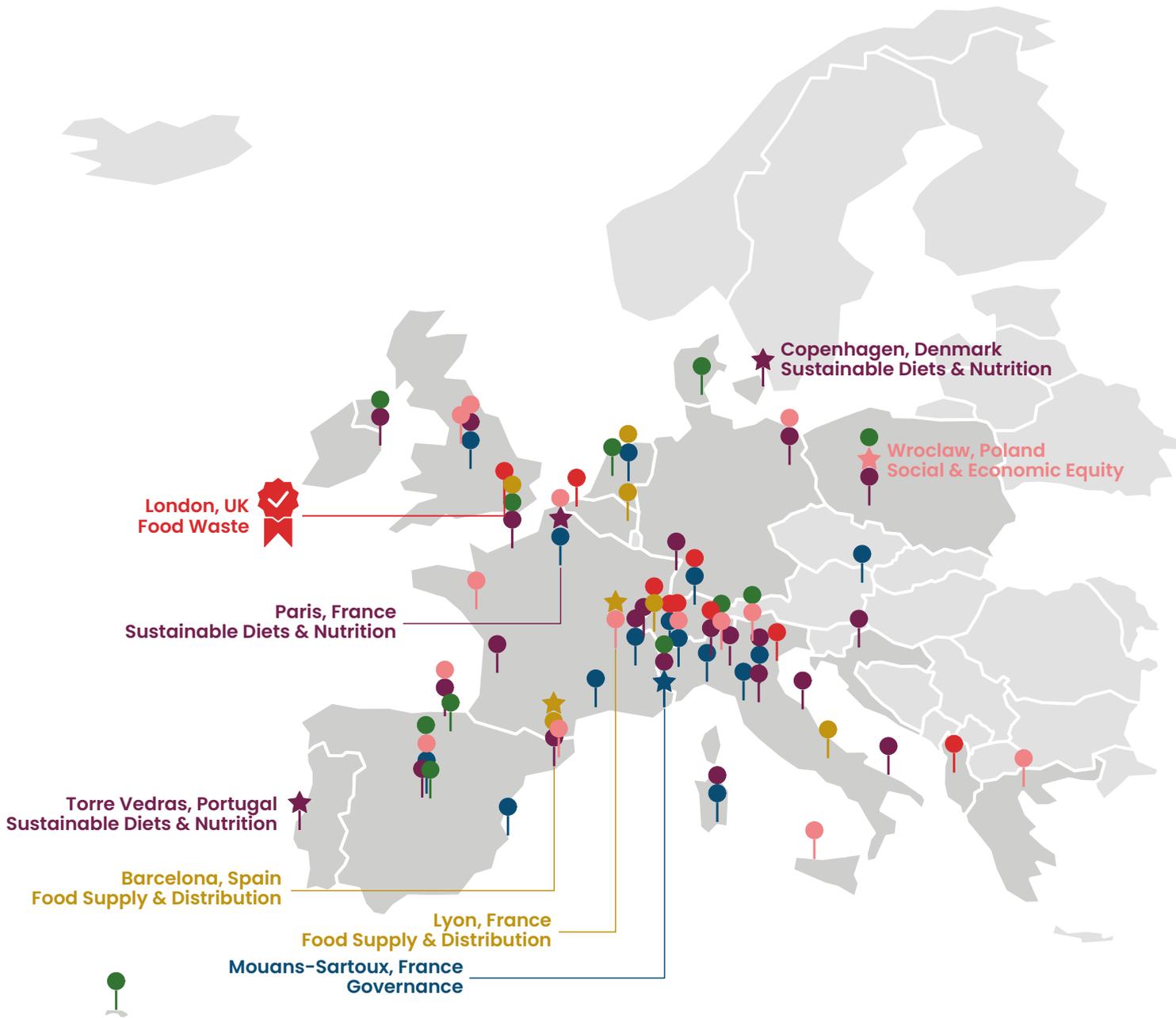
Eurasia & South West Asia is the region with the lowest budget detected in the practices submitted, with a higher concentration in the category of Governance than in any other categories. The high presence of the private sector, however, might have distorted the availability of information regarding the budget, which is often harder to share when private businesses are involved.

## **Jabalpur, India** **PROMOTING PLANETARY** **HEALTHY FOOD HABITS**

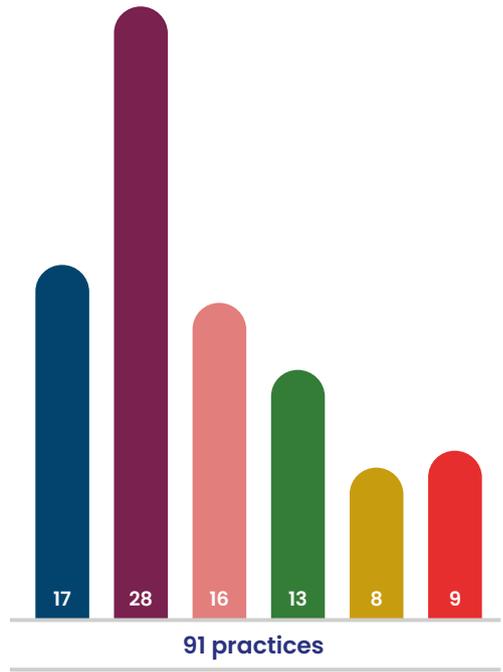


### ***Food Production***

Jabalpur Smart City aims to promote a planetary health diet and establish a sustainable **agro-ecological food supply system**. Their programs focus on addressing food vulnerability and poverty, with a special emphasis on **children** and other **vulnerable groups**. They have implemented initiatives to ensure access to local and organic food through public food procurement policies. Infrastructure and services have been developed, including transportation, building spaces, and processing centers. The city provides **land and assistance** for the production, processing, storage, and marketing of local, agro-ecological food. They also train farmers in organic and agro-ecological practices and promote peri-urban agricultural parks. **Efficient and sustainable water consumption** is encouraged. The city has learned valuable lessons, such as the use of traditional organic manure and the preservation of an eco-sensitive zone. They have freed and redeveloped land for plantation and implemented drip irrigation and drone-based mapping for optimal water usage. Sector-wise division helps with efficient tracking and management.



-  Governance
-  Sustainable Diets & Nutrition
-  Social & Economic Equity
-  Food Production
-  Food Supply & Distribution
-  Food Waste
-  Winning city
-  Special Mention



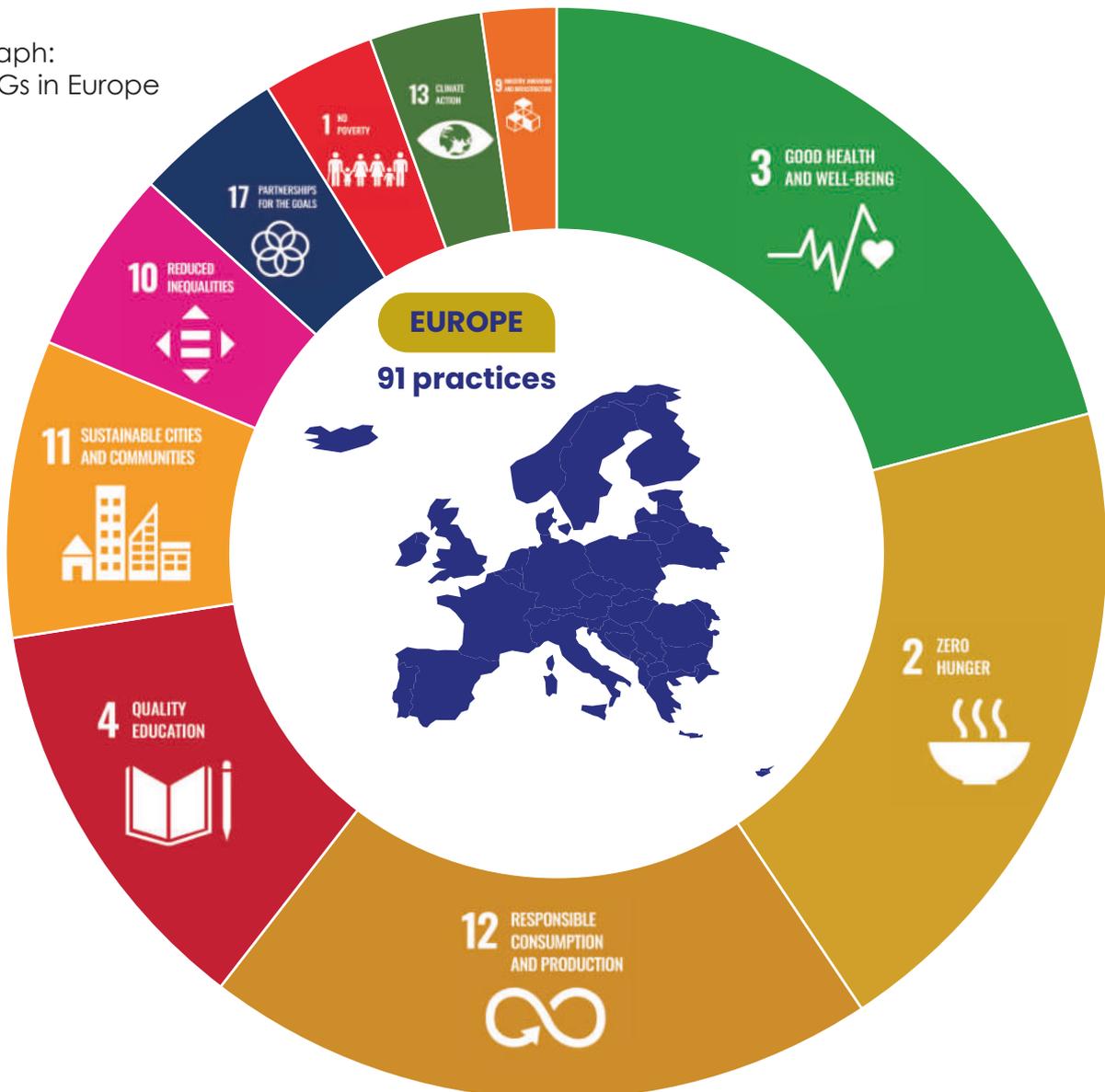
Tirana	<b>ALBANIA</b>	Geneva	<b>SWITZERLAND</b>
Vienna	<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Lausanne	
		Zurich	
Bruges	<b>BELGIUM</b>	Birmingham	<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>
Liege		Greater Manchester	
		London	
Zagreb	<b>CROATIA</b>		
Copenhagen	<b>DENMARK</b>		
Kolding			
Bordeaux	<b>FRANCE</b>		
Grenoble			
Le Havre Seine Métropole			
Lyon			
Montpellier			
Mouans-Sartoux			
Nantes			
Paris			
Strasbourg			
Berlin	<b>GERMANY</b>		
Thessaloniki	<b>GREECE</b>		
Dublin	<b>IRELAND</b>		
Ancona	<b>ITALY</b>		
Aosta			
Bari			
Bergamo			
Bologna			
Cagliari			
Capannori			
Castel del Giudice			
Cremona			
Florence			
Genoa			
Milan			
Palermo			
Trento			
Turin			
Venice			
Amsterdam	<b>NETHERLANDS</b>		
Ede			
Wroclaw	<b>POLAND</b>		
Funchal	<b>PORTUGAL</b>		
Torres Vedras			
Barcelona	<b>SPAIN</b>		
Bilbao			
Dénia			
Fuenlabrada			
Granollers			
Madrid			
Rivas Vaciamadrid			
Vitoria - Gasteiz			

## 7.4 Europe

Europe is the region that boasts the highest number of practices, cities, and countries involved in the MPA 2022 edition. With 91 practices in 54 cities within 16 different countries, Europe represents a significant portion of the signatory cities in the network.

The impact of the MUFPP is evident in Europe, as the region records the most Special Mentions awarded, with seven mentions assigned mainly in Sustainable Diets & Nutrition and Food Supply & Distribution categories. In this edition, Europe was awarded in the category of Food Waste with a practice from the city of London.

Graph:  
SDGs in Europe



Among the 91 practices submitted, 28 are included in the category of Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, followed by the categories of Governance and Social & Economic Equity, with 17 and 16 practices, respectively. The most addressed SDGs in the region are number 3 “Good Health and Well-being,” number 2 “Zero Hunger,” and 12 “Sustainable Consumption and Production.” Europe is also the only region that gives an important role to SDG number 17 “Partnership for the goals” and number 9 “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.”

In the area of nutrition and diets, organic food is often cited, along with schools and canteens as spaces for education and awareness. The connection between gardens, agricultural products and better nutrition is also present especially when talking about food supply and production.

Public institutions are strong leaders in this region, followed by NGOs and CSOs and the private sector. Public institutions play a significant role in the categories of Social & Economic Equity and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, while the private sector is involved in practices related to Governance and Food Waste. In Europe, innovative approaches to food practices include the development of public policies or strategies more than in other regions. Innovation in food policy development is crucial for addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and environmental degradation. The term “policy” is commonly used in Europe and North & Central America. Europe is the second region after South America where research centers are more present in the practices submitted.

Despite having the most practices involved, Europe ranks fourth in investments in its food policies. Once again, Social & Economic Equity and Governance are the areas with the highest allocation of resources.

**Dénia, Spain**  
**UNESCO CITY OF GASTRONOMY:**  
**THE CASE OF DÉNIA**

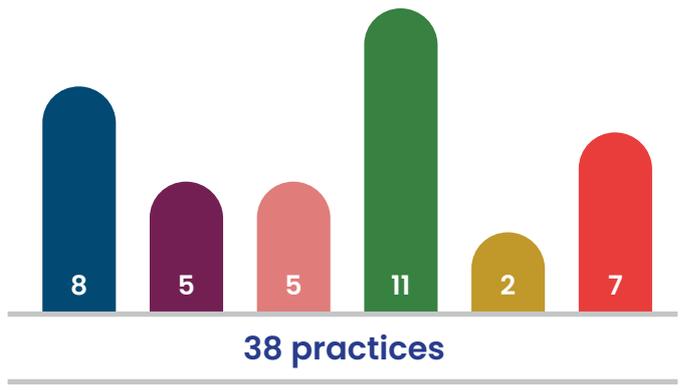


**Governance**

The Spanish coast's development model is affecting the local agri-food system. Dénia joined UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) to **revitalize farming and production using local cuisine**. The Office of Innovation manages the project, involving different stakeholders. The Dénia & Marina Alta Action Plan was formulated to foster collaboration through a variety of activities. Agreements were made with **public/private entities** and UCCN cities created an agri-food cluster. UCCN implements food policies, attracts resources, and promotes citizens' participation.



-  Governance
-  Sustainable Diets & Nutrition
-  Social & Economic Equity
-  Food Production
-  Food Supply & Distribution
-  Food Waste
-  Winning city
-  Special Mention





Guelph Montreal	<b>CANADA</b>
Santa Ana	<b>COSTA RICA</b>
Guatemala City	<b>GUATEMALA</b>
Guadalajara Mexico City Pachuca	<b>MEXICO</b>
Austin Baltimore Chicago Cincinnati Los Angeles New Haven New Port Richey New York Pittsburgh Vancouver Washington	<b>US</b>

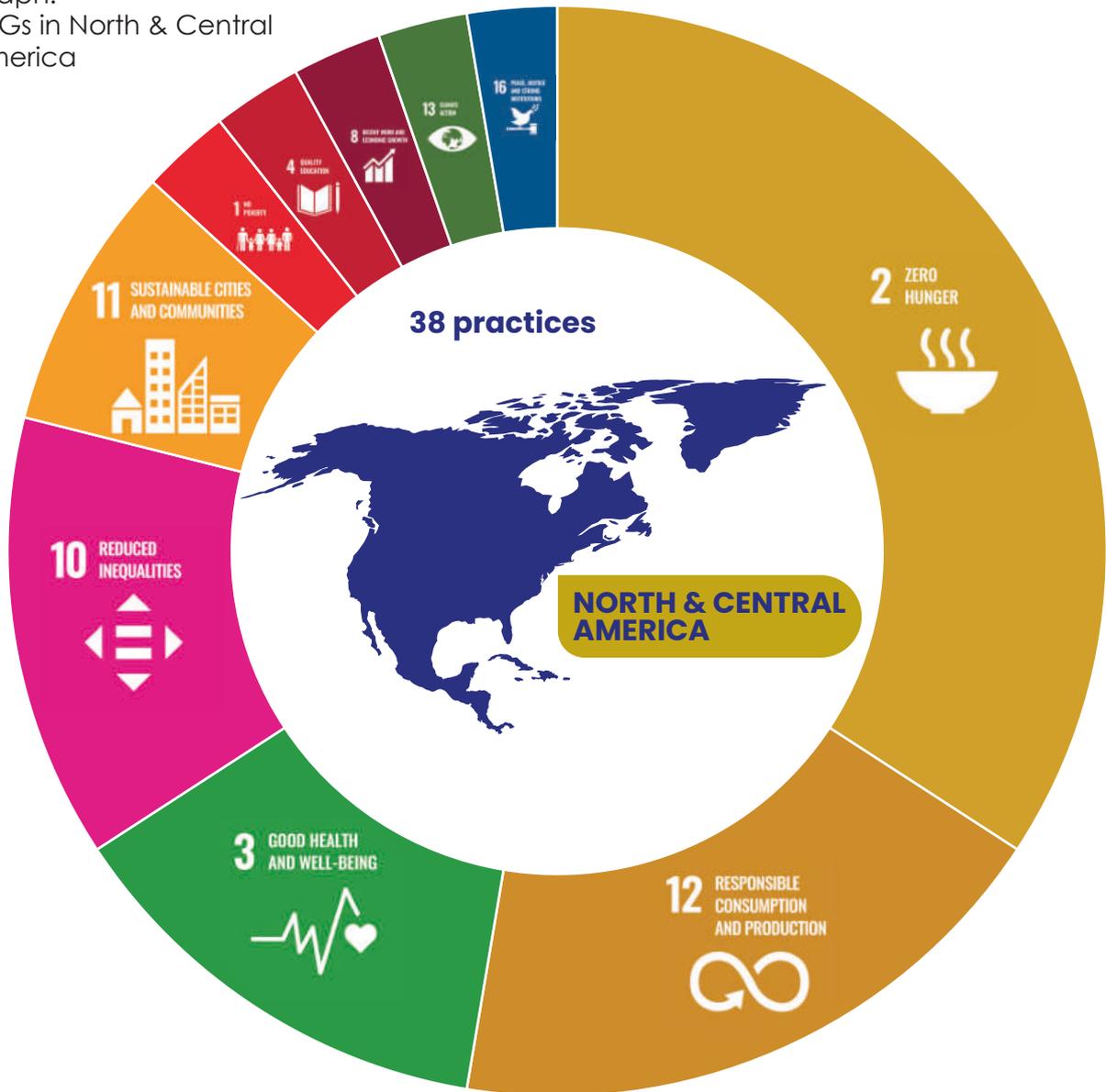
## 7.5 The North & Central America

The North & Central America region reported a very strong involvement in the MPA 2022 edition, with 38 practices presented in 18 cities located in 5 different countries. This region comes in second place, after Europe, in terms of the number of practices presented. The North & Central America region won six special mentions in this edition, two of which are in the Food Waste category, besides winning in the Governance category with a practice from the city of New York (United States).

Among the 38 practices presented, 11 fall into the category of Food Production, 8 in Governance, and 7 in Food Waste. Community gardens and urban agriculture are seen here not only for their social role but also as spaces for potential businesses, also in relation to the world of food waste, compost, or innovative agriculture production such as aquaponic and hydroponic. In North & Central America, agriculture is a critical sector for economic development and is often used in practices related to Food Production, Social & Economic Equity, and Governance.

Hence, the most mentioned SDGs in this region are number 2 "Zero Hunger" and number 12 "Sustainable Consumption and Production", which perfectly relate to the idea of looking for alternative ways to produce and consume that would help decrease food insecurity. Other important SDGs are number 3 "Good Health and Well-being", and number 10 "Reduce Inequalities", namely a double interest both in social and in more systemic related dynamics.

Graph:  
SDGs in North & Central  
America



The most common actors involved in the practices submitted for the North & Central American countries are NGOs and CSOs. Public institutions, in particular municipal departments, and the private sector also have a strong role in these practices. The term “policy” is commonly used in this region, where innovative approaches to food practices include the development of public policies or strategies more than in other regions. The word “community” is also a common term in food policy development in North & Central America, promoting community ownership of food systems to address issues of food access and security, while fostering social and economic development.

North & Central America is the second most important region for the budget allocated in the practices submitted in the MPA 2022 edition, with Governance being the category with the most investments followed by Social & Economic Equity.

## Chicago, US

### ESTABLISHING CHICAGO’S FIRST FOOD EQUITY COUNCIL



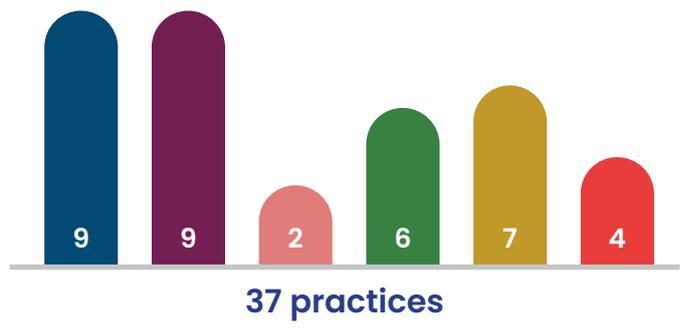
#### Governance

**Food and nutrition access** are problematic in Chicago with food insecurity rates disproportionately impacting BIPOC communities’ health outcomes. To address this issue, the Chicago Mayor’s office formed a **cross-sector working group** to review past food plans and create solutions rooted in accountability. This led to the publishing of Chicago’s first-ever **Food Equity Agenda** and a **Food Equity Council (FEC)** which became a centralized governing body comprising city government and community organizations. The Council aims to increase transparency, set policies, and tackle five priorities across the food system, including supporting urban farming and BIPOC food businesses. The FEC prioritizes **community voice** to foster equity in food policy development. The agenda balances immediate needs and transformative investments in Chicago’s food system, focusing on racial justice and intersectionality. The council now has over **90 food system experts** from various departments and organizations working on 15 objectives. The agenda’s priorities target sustainable diets, social and economic equity, food production, supply and distribution, and food waste. The FEC’s vision is to transform Chicago’s food system into one that is just, vibrant, and resilient. It promotes strategic collaboration and inclusive approaches, considering both city-wide and hyperlocal efforts to address neighborhood-specific needs.



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

-  Winning city
-  Special Mention



Córdoba **ARGENTINA**  
Rio Grande  
Rosario  
San Antonio de Areco

Araraquara **BRAZIL**  
Belo Horizonte  
Curitiba  
Porto Alegre  
Recife  
Rio de Janeiro  
São Paulo

Manizales **COLOMBIA**  
Medellín

Chone **ECUADOR**  
Portoviejo

Lima **PERU**

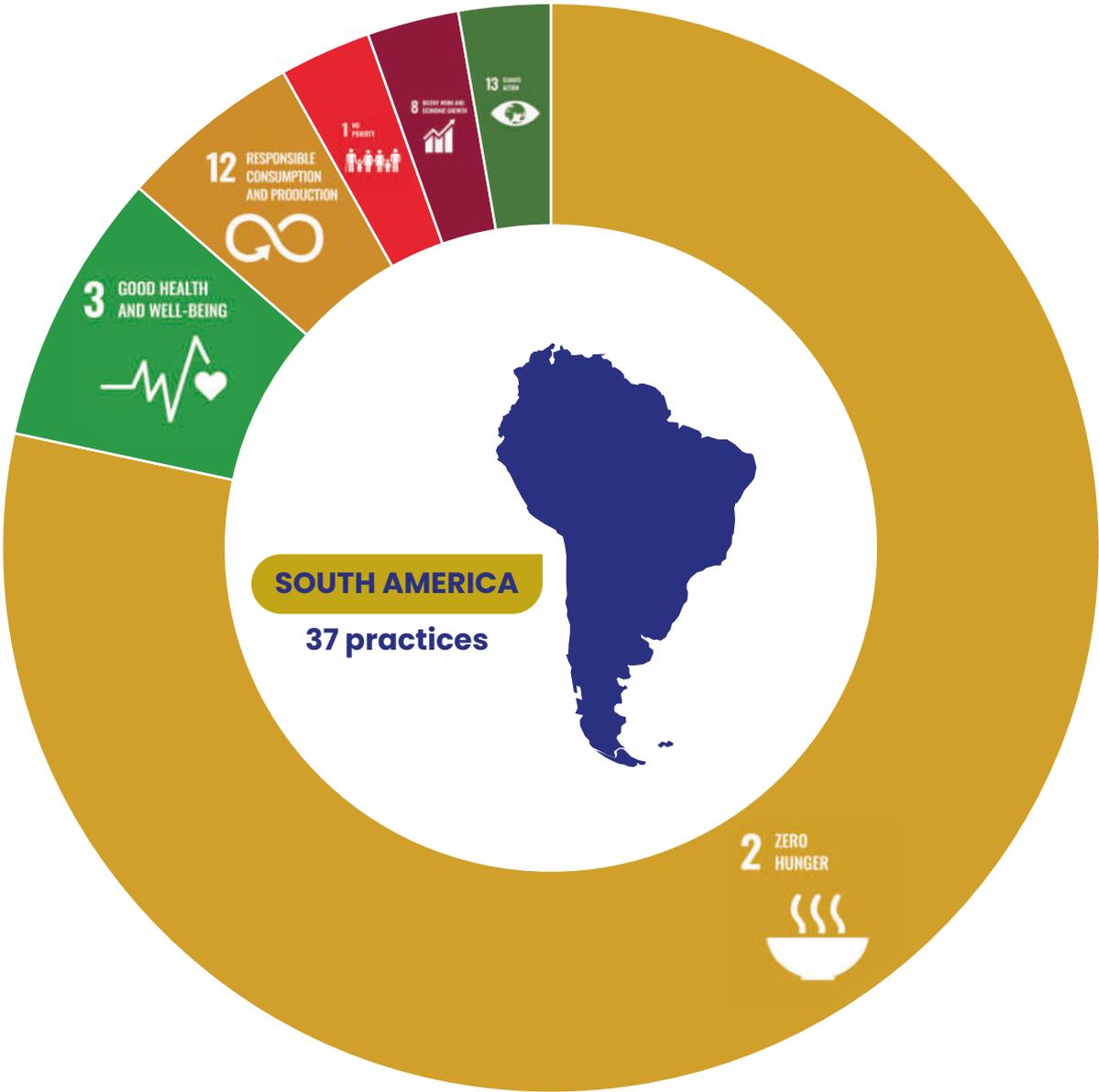
## 7.6 South America

South America is a region with a strong commitment to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. 16 cities from the region presented 37 practices for the MPA 2022. The region has been awarded in the category of Food Production with a practice from the city of Rosario, Argentina, and two special mentions in Governance and Food Production in the cities of Araraquara and Curitiba, Brazil.

In terms of categories, Governance and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition are the two categories with the most practices submitted in 2022, followed by Food Supply & Distribution and Food Production. The leading SDG identified in South America is number 2 "Zero Hunger", indicating a strong commitment to ensuring access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for all. Hence, markets and in general public spaces - such as rooftops, schools, community gardens-, are seen as potential spaces to achieve a more integrated food system along with improving sustainable habits of consumption and ultimately decrease food poverty. Agroecology in this region appears to be a very common framework of action compared to other areas, to be used in many different categories.

NGOs and CSOs play a crucial role in the implementation of food policies in South America, with public institutions also playing an important role. Interestingly, research centers are cited in many practices submitted, more than in any other

Graph:  
SDGs in North & Central  
America



regions. They are more present than private sector and international bodies, which suggests that the region places a strong emphasis on scientific research and innovation as a means of tackling food-related challenges.

Despite its strong commitment to MUFPP, South America is the region with the least financial investment after Eurasia & South West Asia. The categories where most of the budget is allocated are Social & Economic Equity and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, which seeks to ensure that all people have access to healthy and nutritious food.

## Chone, Ecuador CHONE PRODUCES

### *Food Supply & Distribution*



The fair Chone Produces, organized by the Municipality of Chone and the Association of Agricultural Production of Chone, serves as a **mechanism of economic recovery** after an earthquake in 2016. Taking place every Sunday from 6 AM to noon, this fair brings together **36 members** from various parishes in the canton of Chone, with convenient prices for consumers due to the **elimination of intermediaries**. It offers over 40 products, ranging from vegetables and fruits to processed items. The fair is regulated by the Superintendence of Ecuador's Popular and Solidarity Economy and has a monitoring and evaluation system managed by the Municipality of Chone. Weekly **advertising campaigns** are carried out to attract more consumers to the fair, making it an important platform for producers to promote their products, analyze the market, and make sales. The practice is significant because Ecuador is a country with a high rate of obesity and presence of food deserts. It is also interesting that the city supports a **direct marketing circuit** that meets the criteria of recovery post-earthquake and land use.

## 7.7 Actors in regions

Overall, the involvement of different actors in sustainable food systems practices varies across regions. Public Institutions play a significant role in most areas, followed by NGOs and CSOs. The private sector is becoming more prominent in some, particularly in Asia Pacific and Eurasia & South West Asia. The involvement of research centers is also crucial in driving innovation and sustainability in agriculture and food production, although not many regions present practices with a strong number of this type of actors involved. Other actors involved mostly include volunteers and beneficiaries of the policies, also playing a vital role in ensuring community involvement and participation in sustainable food systems practices.

In Africa, municipal departments and public institutions are the main actors in most of the sustainable food systems practices submitted, with a focus on Governance. These institutions play a crucial role in setting policies and regulations for sustainable agriculture and food production. NGOs and CSOs also have a significant role in Sustainable Diets & Nutrition practices. They work closely with local communities and small-scale farmers to promote healthier and more sustainable food consumption patterns. The private sector, on the other hand, is mainly involved in Food Supply & Distribution, where they provide logistical support to ensure efficient and sustainable food distribution.

In Asia Pacific, public institutions are the strong leaders of the sustainable food systems practices submitted. However, the private sector is also gaining ground, particularly in the Social & Economic Equity category, helping public institutions during Covid-19 emergency. In recent years, many companies in the region have started to adopt sustainable practices in their operations, recognizing the economic benefits of doing so.

In Eurasia & South West Asia, the private sector is a prominent figure and important within the practices submitted, particularly in the category of Governance. Private companies are here seen as key players in driving innovation and sustainability in agriculture and food production. NGOs and CSOs follow with a strong role in the category of Food Waste, where they work to reduce food waste and promote the use of food surplus for charitable purposes. Public institutions and municipal departments also play a significant role in this area, setting policies, strategies, and standards.

In Europe, public institutions are strong leaders in sustainable food systems practices, followed by NGOs and CSOs and the private sector. Public institutions lead in the categories of

Social & Economic Equity and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, while the private sector is prominent in Governance and Food Waste practices. This shows how public institutions have a good understanding of how important it is to include all food stakeholders in the governance system. Europe is the region where research centers are most present in the practices submitted after South America. Research centers are important actors in the development of sustainable food systems practices, and these two regions highlighted this role in their practices.

In North & Central America and also in South America, NGOs and CSOs are the most common actors involved in the practices submitted for the region. These associations are, in fact, prominent on many governance structures created to implement or discuss policies and actions regarding urban agriculture, markets and food supply, food equity and more. A strong role is also given to public institutions, in particular municipal departments, and the private sector, mostly in areas of governance, food production and food waste.

## **7.8 Keywords trends**

Each practice was evaluated on three main parameters - innovation, impact and inclusion - besides underlying challenges and learning needs. While it is clear that every city and every practice has their own specific characteristics, some regional trends have been highlighted.

### **Innovation**

Innovation in food policy development is crucial for addressing the complex challenges facing global food systems, such as food insecurity, malnutrition, and environmental degradation. However, the solutions to these challenges vary depending on the context in which they are implemented. One of the most commonly repeated words in food policy development is "agriculture". In Africa, Asia Pacific, and North & Central America, agriculture is a critical sector for economic development and is often used in practices related to Food Production, Social & Economic Equity, and Governance. The word "community" is another common term in food policy development and is used in all categories, particularly in regions such as Africa, Asia Pacific, North & Central America, and South America. By promoting community ownership of food systems, these approaches help to address issues of food access and security, while also fostering social and economic development.

"Health" and "healthy" are words that are frequently used in Eurasia & South West Asia and in South America. In these regions, innovative approaches to food policy often focus on

improving public health outcomes by promoting healthy diets and reducing the consumption of unhealthy foods. Finally, "policy" is a commonly used term in Europe and North & Central America, where innovative approaches to food practices include the development of public policies or strategies more than in other regions.

## **Inclusion**

One of the most critical aspects of this approach is inclusion, which means that food policies must involve multiple stakeholders at different levels and create communities. This idea is present in all regions, emphasizing the need for collaboration and partnership among different actors in the food system. In particular, the strong presence of government or administration is necessary to ensure that policies are enforced and implemented effectively.

Another key aspect of the inclusive approach is the understanding that food policies must include the entire food supply chain, from agriculture to food business. Many regions cite "school", "students", and "education" as crucial components of food policies, highlighting the need to develop knowledge and skills among the younger generation.

However, inclusion comes with challenges that often need to be addressed in a structured way. This is why many regions use words such as "support", "training", "plan", and "development" to describe their approach to food policy development. By providing support, training, and planning, food policies can ensure that all stakeholders are involved in decision-making processes and that they have the necessary skills and resources to implement policies effectively.

Finally, it is interesting to note that the word "women" is mostly used in Eurasia & the South West Asia region, followed by Africa and South America. This highlights the importance of gender in food policy development, as women play a critical role in the food system as producers, processors, and consumers. Addressing gender inequalities is crucial to achieving sustainable, equitable, and healthy food systems.

## **Impact**

As local food policies touch many fields of actions, the impact of their implementation can be related to social, environmental or economic dynamics, separately or all at the same time. In the MPA 2022, it is evident that local food policies impact all three areas differently in each region. Africa, Asia Pacific, Eurasia & South West Asia, and Europe focus on social impact with a particular emphasis on schools and children. The regions use keywords such as "education", "school", "children", and

"community", indicating a desire to promote social equity and citizenship. Asia Pacific, Europe, North & Central America, and South America emphasize "agriculture", "gardens", "organic", "soil", and "eco-friendly" or "environmental practices", reflecting their commitment to environmental sustainability. In terms of economic impact, most regions emphasize the importance of "food production" and "products". The focus on production indicates a desire to support local farmers and businesses, while the emphasis on products suggests a focus on creating local markets and food supply chains.

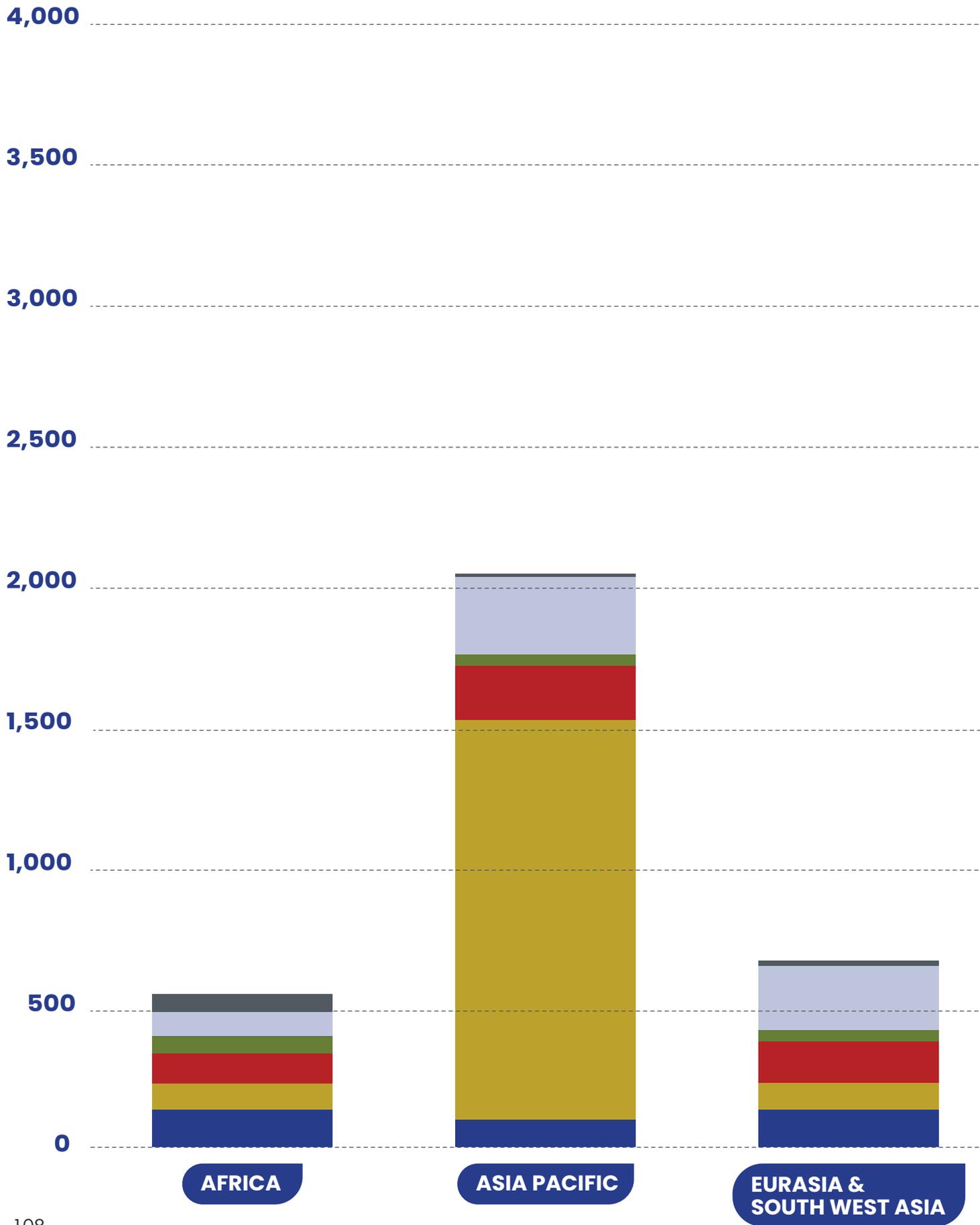
## **Challenges and learning needs**

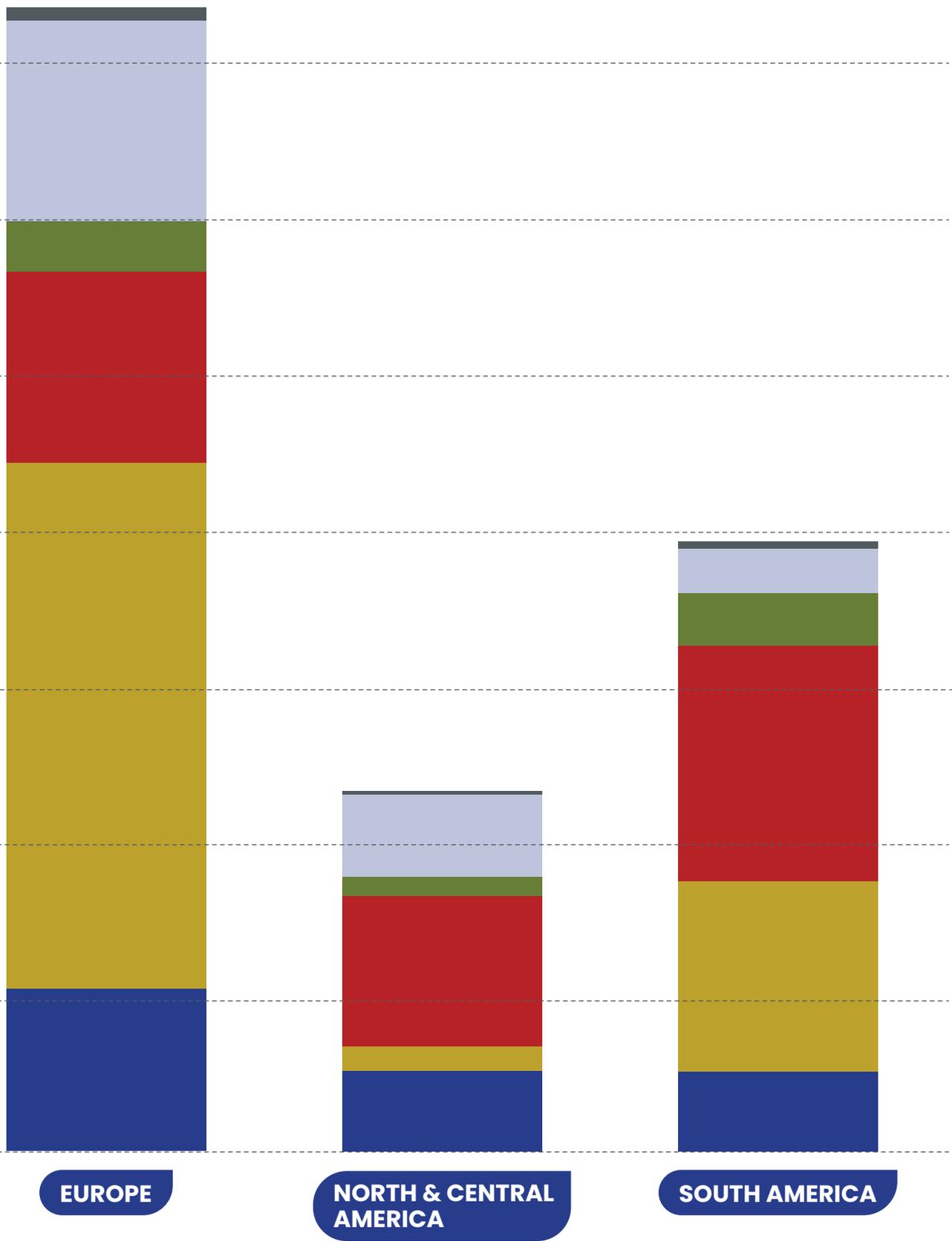
Many are the challenges and needs that each city and stakeholder face when implementing such complex practices. The first recurring theme that emerges from the practices presented in different regions is the need to engage with stakeholders and address social inclusion and community building. These challenges are present in all regions, and some practices explicitly mention the difficulty of interacting with specific groups of stakeholders. The second challenge and learning need that appears across regions is related to the actual implementation of innovative and impactful ideas. Many practices highlight the difficulties of turning complex policies into tangible actions, and the need to create effective models and strategies for implementation. In this regard, words such as "actions", "implementation", and "model" appear frequently across regions, indicating the need for practical solutions and effective implementation strategies.

The third recurring set of words relates to the importance of understanding needs, creating awareness, and learning. Effective local food policies need to be based on a deep understanding of the specific territorial contexts, including environmental, social, and economic dynamics. Creating awareness and promoting learning among stakeholders is also crucial for successful policy implementation.

# ACTORS BY REGION

- Municipal departments
- Public institutions
- NGOs CSOs
- Research centers
- Private sector
- International







# 8

## **Main trends across the MUFPP categories**

Chapter 8 focuses on a trend analysis spanning across the various MUFPP categories of the practices submitted in the MPA 2022. The chapter extensively explores keyword analysis, the alignment of practices with the SDGs, the engagement of different actors, while examining of the MUFPP Monitoring Framework, within each category.



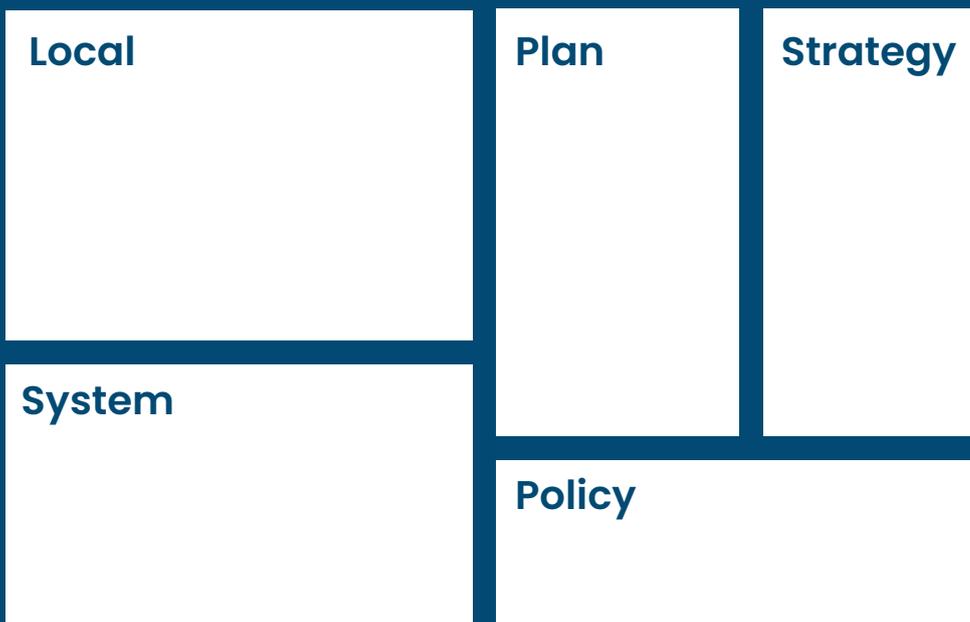
# GOVERNANCE

51 practices

Practices submitted by region



Keywords in the submitted practices



The category of Governance includes all those practices aimed at ensuring an enabling environment for effective actions in cities, such as: to **facilitate collaboration** across city agencies and departments, to strengthen urban stakeholders' participation, to identify, map and support local and grassroots initiatives, to develop or revise urban food policies and plans and to elaborate a disaster risk reduction strategy.

This category is the second for the number of practices submitted to the MPA 2022, with a total of **51 practices**, 17 of which from Europe. Governance plays a vital role in the local food policies of a city-region's food system. With a well-defined plan, strategy, and policy in place, local communities can effectively manage and shape their food systems to promote sustainability, health, and resilience. These policies provide guidelines for establishing and supporting local food production, distribution and consumption networks. By prioritizing local agriculture and minimizing reliance on distant sources, communities can enhance food security, reduce environmental impact, and foster economic growth. Effective governance of local food policies **empowers communities** to make informed decisions, collaborate with stakeholders, and create a thriving and equitable food system that benefits all residents.

When referring to **SDGs** framework, **2, 3, 11 and 12** are the most used around all regions: "Zero Hunger", "Good Health and Well-Being", "Sustainable cities and communities" and "Responsible consumption and production". This perfectly shows how governance not only touches every aspect of the food system, but also shapes the way in which the food system is managed. It is interesting to note that Governance is the only category in which SDG 17 "Partnerships for the goals" is used as first choice for some practices, showing the importance of **multi-stakeholders and multilevel partnerships** and collaboration.

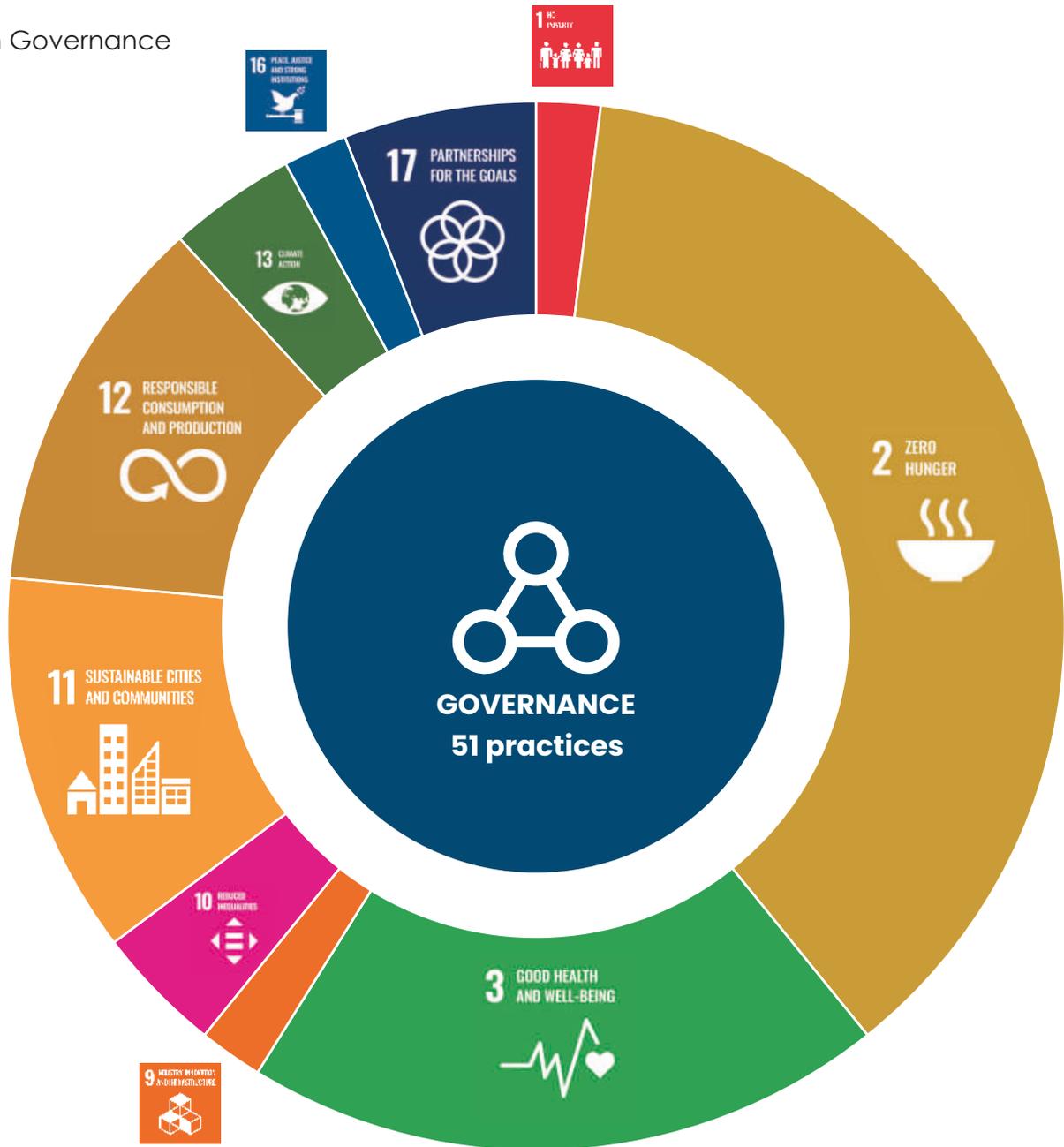
### **How to monitor Governance practices?**

It is particularly important for a city to monitor its practices in order to create evidence-based policies. MUFPP has developed a Framework for Action that can help cities to shape and monitor their policies.

Regarding Governance, there are six main actions (action 1 to 6) that include six indicators. The actions refer to facilitating collaboration, stakeholder participation, revisions of plans, policies and strategies, development of multi-sectoral information systems and disaster risk reduction strategies.

Here are the indicators that can help better monitor and evaluate governance practices:

Graph:  
SDGs in Governance



- Indicator 1: Presence of an active municipal interdepartmental government body for advisory and decision making of food policies and programmes (e.g. interdepartmental food working group, food policy office, food team)
- Indicator 2: Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure (e.g. food policy councils; food partnerships; food coalitions)
- Indicator 3: Presence of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices to guide development and expansion of municipal urban food policy and programmes
- Indicator 4: Presence of a municipal urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans
- Indicator 5: Presence of a mechanism for assembling and analyzing urban food system data to monitor/evaluate and inform municipal policy making on urban food policies.
- Indicator 6: Existence of a food supply emergency/food resilience management plan for the municipality (in response to disasters; vulnerabilities in food production, transport, access; socio economic shocks, etc.) based on vulnerability assessment

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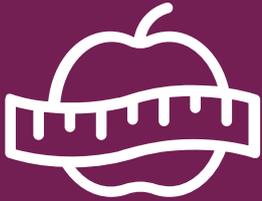


## Cagliari, Italy – Europe SMART FOOD – THE FOOD PLAN: FROM FARM TO FORK



### Governance

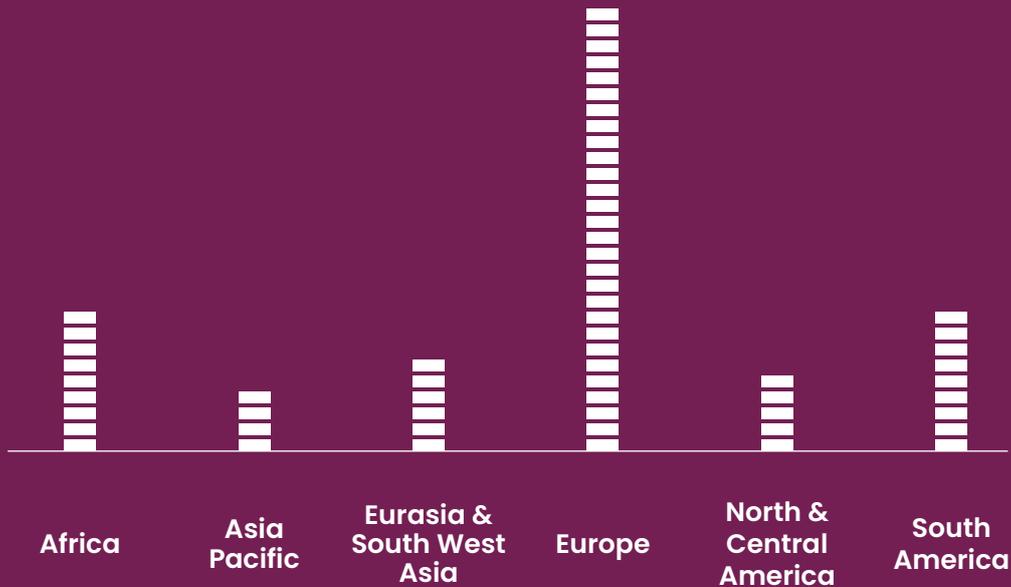
The Metropolitan Strategic Plan for the Metropolitan City of Cagliari was developed through a **participatory process** involving local municipalities, companies, and stakeholders. Within this plan, the need for a Food Plan emerged as a strategy to promote **innovation, resilience, and sustainability** in the area. The Smart Food action aims to create a comprehensive food system that encompasses production, distribution, and consumption. The Strategic Plan was shaped through public debates, workshops, and Geodesignhub sessions, **facilitating collaboration** among municipalities in project selection. The Smart Food Action also focuses on enhancing skills for a sustainable and equitable food system and improving the management and exchange of food system data. The plan emphasizes integrated planning, community cooperation, and support for eco-friendly rural production, biodiversity protection, and climate change adaptation. Financial assistance has been provided to local organizations and companies in the food industry, with efforts underway to **develop infrastructure** for civic markets through the Integrated Urban Plans action, funded by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The inclusion of a Food Plan within the city strategy is what makes this practice notable.



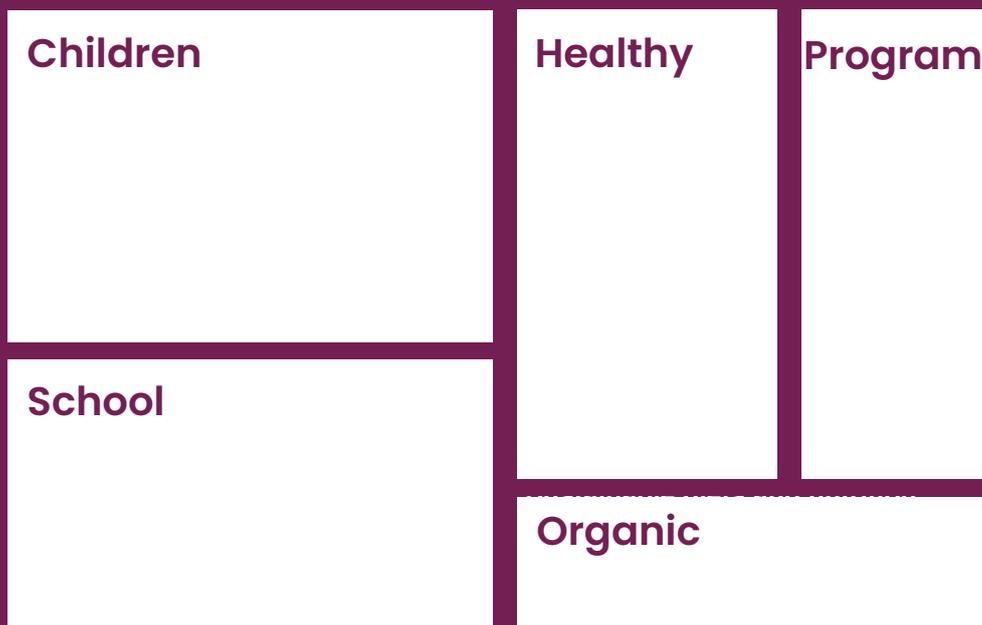
# SUSTAINABLE DIETS & NUTRITION

61 practices

Practices submitted by region



Keywords in the submitted practices



Sustainable Diets & Nutrition is the category with most practices submitted in MPA 2022, with 61 practices coming primarily from Europe, Africa and South America. Many of these practices address the need to **educate and promote** sustainable diets to children or vulnerable populations. A healthy and well-designed programme that emphasizes organic and nutritious food choices can have significant positive impacts on children's health and well-being. By introducing **organic food options** in school meals, children are exposed to pesticide-free produce and higher nutrient content, contributing to their overall development. A sustainable diet also encourages the consumption of locally sourced and seasonal foods, **reducing the carbon footprint** associated with transport and logistics and supporting local farmers. By incorporating education on healthy eating habits and sustainable food practices into school curricula, hospitals, prisons, and other public institutions, people can learn to make **informed choices** and develop lifelong habits that benefit their health and the environment.

It is not surprising that the most used **SDGs** for this category are number **2, 3, 1**. "Zero Hunger", "Good Health and Well-being" and "No poverty", perfectly relate to the idea that by improving people's habits regarding food choices and guaranteeing them access to health and sustainable food, many global challenges can be tackled, not only challenges directly related to health and food, but also to poverty and social conditions in general, along with climate change. Indeed, **SDG 13** "Climate Action", has also been indicated by many practices, not as the first and most important SDG but as one of the three to be included in the MPA submission. This shows a great understanding of the link between food consumption and climate crisis.

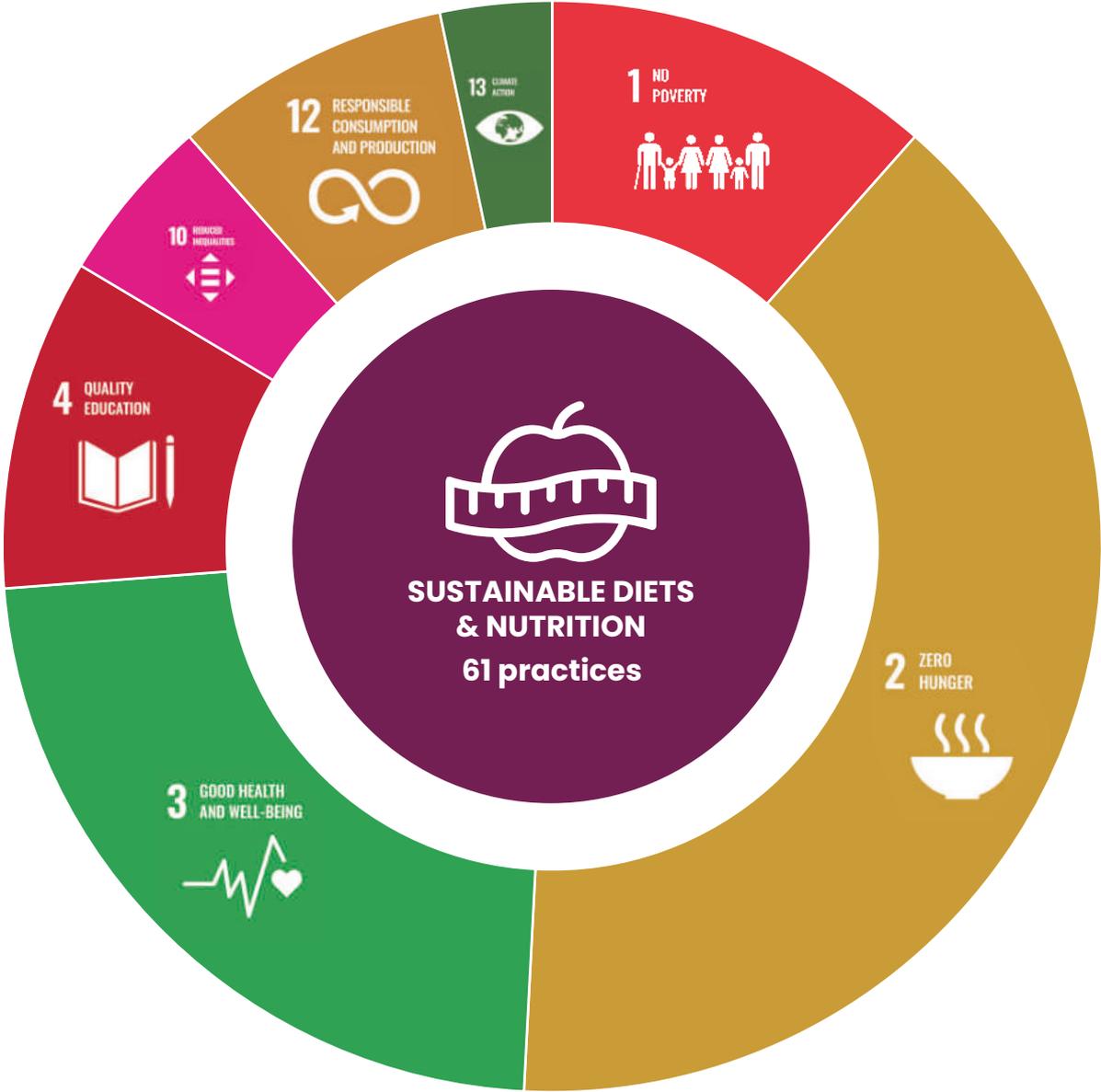
### **How to monitor Sustainable Diets & Nutrition practices?**

It is particularly important for a city to monitor its practices in order to create evidence-based policies. MUFPP has developed a Framework for Action that can help cities to shape and monitor their policies.

Regarding this category, there are seven main actions (action 6 to 13) that include eleven indicators. The actions aim to address non-communicable diseases associated with poor diets, develop sustainable dietary guidelines for urban environments, explore regulatory and voluntary instruments to promote sustainable diets in cities and public facilities, and commit to achieving universal access to safe drinking water in urban and peri-urban areas.

Here are the list of indicators that can help better monitor and evaluate sustainable diets and nutrition practices:

Graph:  
SDGs in Sustainable  
Diets & Nutrition



- Indicator 7: Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age
- Indicator 8: Number of households living in “food deserts”
- Indicator 9: Costs of a nutritious food basket at city/ community level
- Indicator 10: Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age
- Indicator 11: Number of adults with type 2 diabetes
- Indicator 12: Prevalence of stunting for children under 5 years
- Indicator 13: Prevalence of overweight or obesity among adults, youth and children
- Indicator 14: Number of city-led or supported activities to promote sustainable diets
- Indicator 15: Existence of policies/programmes that address sugar, salt and fat consumption in relation to specific target groups (e.g. general public, in hospitals & schools)
- Indicator 16: Presence of programmes/policies that promote the availability of nutritious and diversified foods in public facilities
- Indicator 17: Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation

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## Daegu, South Korea – Asia Pacific FRUIT SNACK FOR DAYCARE PROGRAM AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS



### *Sustainable Diets & Nutrition*

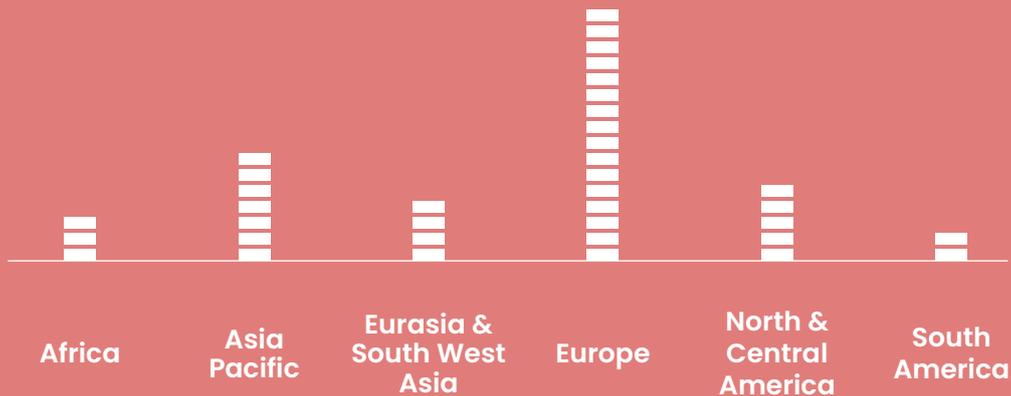
Daegu City's Agricultural Affairs Division launched a programme addressing **childhood obesity** and **imported agricultural products**. It promotes healthy eating habits among primary school children, targeting low-income families and prioritizing grades 1 to 3. Twice a week, **fresh and healthy snacks** are provided, emphasizing a diverse selection of fruits. These fruits, refrigerated and consumed within 36 hours, are delivered during daycare classes. The program gained significant participation, with **903 primary schools** and **43,485 students** from 2018 to 2021. In 2022, it expanded to 226 primary schools, 575 daycare classes, and 12,332 students. The initiative benefits farmers, supporting the fruit industry's sustainable growth, while improving students' eating habits and overall health. It stands out for its holistic approach, **promoting healthy habits and supporting local producers**.



# SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EQUITY

37 practices

## Practices submitted by region



## Keywords in the submitted practices

Community

Access

People

School

Healthy

**Social & Economic Equity** category received **37 practices** in MPA 2022 particularly coming from Europe, Asia Pacific, North & Central America. Social & Economic Equity lies at the core of inclusive food policies, ensuring that all members of a community have equal access to healthy and nutritious food. By addressing the **needs of vulnerable populations** and marginalized communities, these policies strive to create a more equitable food system. Ensuring access to healthy food for all people, regardless of their socioeconomic background, is crucial. This includes implementing **programmes within schools** that offer nutritious meals and snacks, as well as initiatives that support community gardens and farmers' markets in underserved areas. By fostering **partnerships and collaborations** with local organizations, policymakers can work towards eliminating food deserts and improving food security in disadvantaged neighborhoods. By prioritizing social and economic equity in food policies, communities can empower individuals and create a foundation for healthier and more resilient societies.

**Covid-19 emergency** has shown how complex the issue of food security can be. The pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities and complexities inherent to ensuring access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for all individuals and communities. The crisis disrupted global supply chains, leading to shortages, price fluctuations, and distribution challenges, which exacerbated existing inequalities and food insecurities. It highlighted the interconnections of various factors such as production, transportation, trade, employment, social safety nets, and governance systems in shaping food security. As a result, the Covid-19 emergency emphasized the need for comprehensive and resilient food systems and integrated and collaborative food policies.

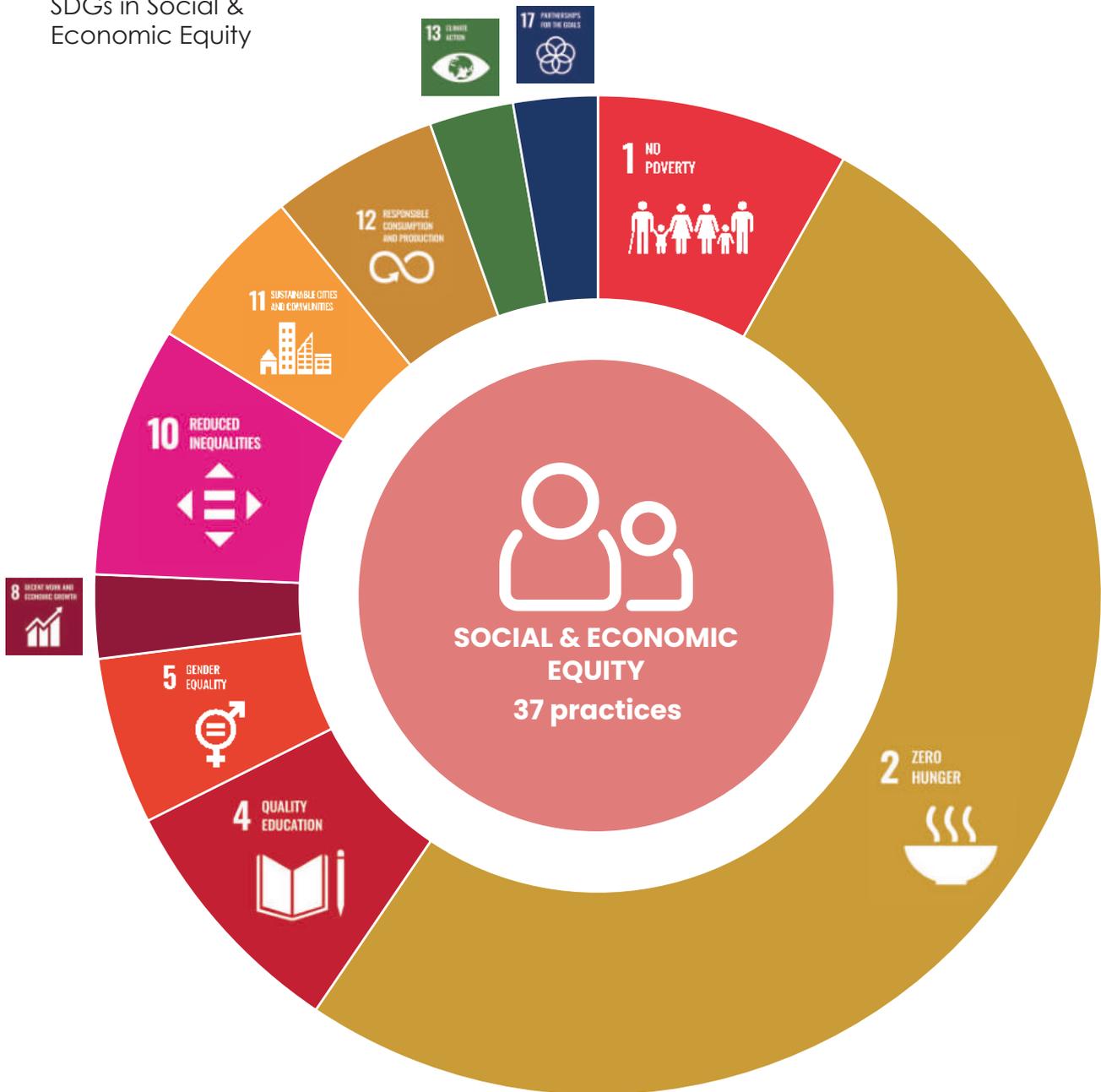
Hence, the most used **SDGs** are **2, 3 and 10** which give a strong focus to the role that food can play in reducing inequalities. The presence of **SDG 3** "Good Health and Well-Being" is particularly important in this category because it stresses the need to ensure not only food but adequate food from a social, cultural and nutritional perspective.

### **How to monitor Social & Economic Equity practices?**

It is particularly important for a city to monitor its practices in order to create evidence-based policies. MUFPP has developed a Framework for Action that can help cities to shape and monitor their policies.

Regarding this category, there are six main actions (action 14 to 19) that include seven indicators. The actions aim to use forms of social protection systems such as cash and food transfers, food banks, community food kitchens, emergency food pantries etc. to provide access to healthy food for all citizens, to encourage and support social and solidarity activities, to

Graph:  
SDGs in Social &  
Economic Equity



promote networks and support grassroots activities, to promote participatory education, training and research.

Here are the indicators that can help better monitor and evaluate sustainable diets and nutrition practices:

- Indicator 18: Percentage of food insecure households based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- Indicator 19: Percentage of people supported by food and/or social assistance programmes
- Indicator 20: Percentage of children and youth (under 18 years) benefitting from school feeding programmes
- Indicator 21: Number of formal jobs related to urban food system that pay at least the national minimum or living wage
- Indicator 22: Number of community-based food assets in the city
- Indicator 23: Presence of food-related policies and targets with a specific focus on socially vulnerable groups
- Indicator 24: Number of opportunities for food system-related learning and skill development in i) food and nutrition literacy, ii) employment training and iii) leadership

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## New Haven, US – North & Central America EQUITABLE FOOD-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT



### *Social & Economic Equity*

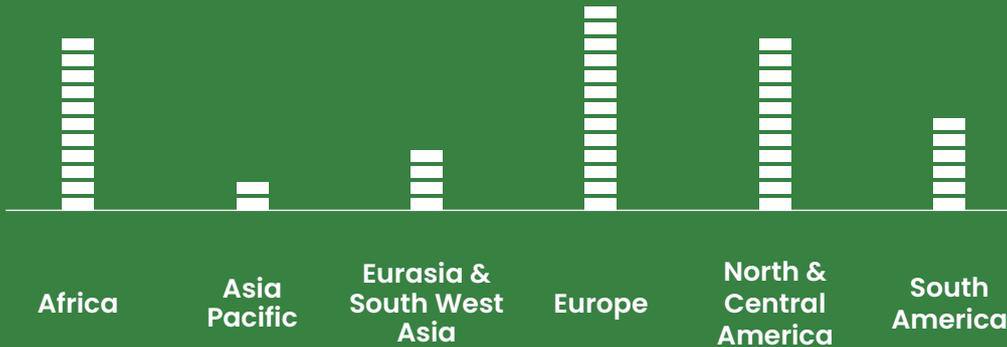
Equitable Food-Oriented Development (EFOD) empowers **marginalized communities**, including BIPGM individuals, **LGBTQ+** individuals, and newcomers, through food and agriculture. It focuses on equity, tailoring initiatives to community needs. By **addressing systemic barriers**, EFOD promotes equitable growth in the food system. Services are accessible, multilingual, and exclusive to these communities. The main goal is to create **economic opportunities** for food businesses, achieved through resources and networks. Streamlining licensing processes bridges gaps in the food supply chain. The aim is to empower owners and entrepreneurs, fostering feedback and addressing concerns. EFOD promotes community ownership and collective responsibility, **empowering the community**.



# FOOD PRODUCTION

47 practices

## Practices submitted by region



## Keywords in the submitted practices

Gardens

Farmers

Community

M  
a  
r  
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e  
t

Agriculture

Food Production is the third category for the number of practices received in 2022, with a total of 47. Europe, North & Central America, and Africa are the three regions with most practices submitted in this category. These recognize the relevance of food production within communities and promote initiatives such as **urban gardens**, support for **farmers**, and the development of **agricultural markets**. By encouraging the establishment of community gardens, individuals and neighborhoods can actively participate in growing their own food, fostering a sense of self-reliance and connection to the land. These gardens provide fresh produce, promote sustainable practices, and serve as educational spaces for **sharing knowledge** about gardening and nutrition. Supporting local farmers is another essential aspect of local food policies. By creating opportunities for farmers to thrive, such as through financial incentives, technical assistance, and access to resources, communities can strengthen their local agricultural sector and ensure a diverse and resilient food supply. Additionally, facilitating agricultural markets, such as farmers' markets, allows direct connections between farmers and consumers, promoting local economic growth and fostering relationships built on trust and transparency. By embracing and nurturing these aspects of food production, local food policies can cultivate thriving and sustainable food systems that **benefit the entire community**.

**SDGs** related to this category are mostly number **2** "Zero Hunger" and number **3** "Good Health and Well-Being", which show an attention not only to production itself but especially to the effects that sustainable production practices can have on food security. Needless to say, other SDGs selected in this category are numbers **11, 12, 13**: "Sustainable cities and Communities", "Responsible Consumption and Production", "Climate Action". These SDGs have been second and sometimes third choice for many practices in this category, however, they show the strong link between production systems and climate crisis, enhancing the role of cities in this dynamic.

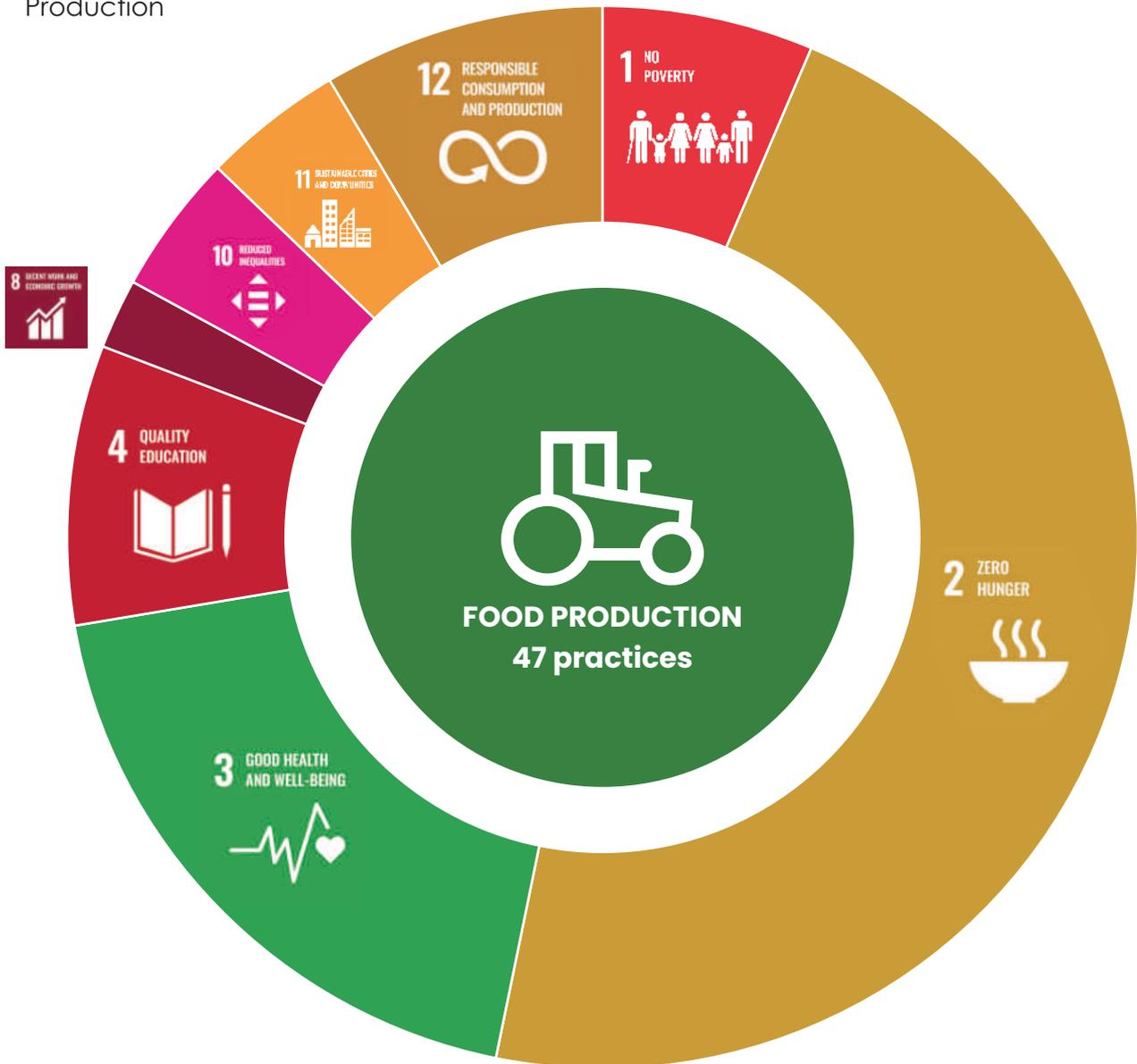
### **How to monitor Food Production practices?**

It is particularly important for a city to monitor its practices in order to create evidence-based policies. MUFPP has developed a Framework for Action that can help cities to shape and monitor their policies.

Regarding this category, there are seven main actions (action 20 to 26) that include nine indicators. The recommended actions falling into this category are all those actions aimed at strengthening sustainable food production, stressing the importance of rural-urban linkages.

Here are the indicators that can help better monitor and evaluate food production practices:

Graph:  
SDGs in Food  
Production



- Indicator 25: Number of city residents within the municipal boundary with access to an (urban) agriculture garden
- Indicator 26: Presence of municipal policies and regulations that allow and promote agriculture production and processing in the municipal area
- Indicator 27: Surface area of (potential) agricultural spaces within the municipal boundary
- Indicator 28: Proportion of total agricultural population – within the municipal boundaries- with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land for food production, by gender
- Indicator 29: Proportion of agricultural land in the municipal area under sustainable agriculture
- Indicator 30: Number of urban and peri-urban food producers that benefited from technical training and assistance in the past 12 months
- Indicator 31: Number of municipal food processing and distribution infrastructures available to food producers in the municipal area
- Indicator 32: Proportion of local/regional food producers that sell their products to public markets in the city
- Indicator 33: Annual proportion of urban organic waste collected that is re-used in agricultural production taking place within municipal boundaries

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## Sukabumi, Indonesia – Asia Pacific ONE ROOF (ONE REGION ONE OFFTAKER)



### *Food Production*

In Indonesia, farmers face **challenges in accessing capital and achieving prosperity**, with a significant percentage of poor households all around the country. The Sukabumi Municipality has introduced the One Roof strategy, a **collaborative effort** involving the government, private individuals, and farmers. This programme aims to improve farmers' welfare and farmland sustainability, ensuring food production and security in Sukabumi City. Farmers receive benefits such as capital loans, market access, and increased income. Offtakers benefit from a stable food supply and networking opportunities, while the government gains increased registered farmland. Collaboration and **private sector involvement** are crucial for addressing agricultural sector issues.



# FOOD SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

21 practices

Practices submitted by region



Keywords in the submitted practices

Products	P r o d u c e r s
Healthy	M a r k e t
Municipality	

Food Supply & Distribution category received **21 practices** with 8 practices from Europe and 7 from South America. Food Supply & Distribution are key elements of local food policies, ensuring that healthy products from local producers reach citizens and are made available through various markets. **Covid-19 emergency** highlighted this important dynamic.

The practices presented in this category prioritize supporting local producers and connecting them with consumers. By promoting local sourcing, communities can reduce reliance on long-distance transportation, lowering carbon emissions and supporting local economies. Local food policies also emphasize the importance of **ensuring the availability of healthy food options**. By encouraging the production and distribution of fresh, nutritious products, communities can tackle food insecurity and promote better health outcomes. Municipalities play a vital role in facilitating the **infrastructure and logistics** necessary for efficient food supply chains, with strong collaboration with the private sector. They can establish distribution networks, provide storage facilities and promote coordination between producers and markets. **Farmers' markets** and other **local marketplaces** serve as crucial platforms for connecting producers directly with consumers, fostering transparency, and building relationships.

The most used **SDGs** here are **2, 3 and 12** – “Zero Hunger”, “Good Health and Well-Being”, “Responsible consumption and production”- which perfectly fit the idea that by improving and shortening food supply chains, food poverty, well-being of residents and of the planet can be reached. SDG number **17** “Partnership for the Goals” has also been selected, although as third choice, showing how crucial are partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders in this category.

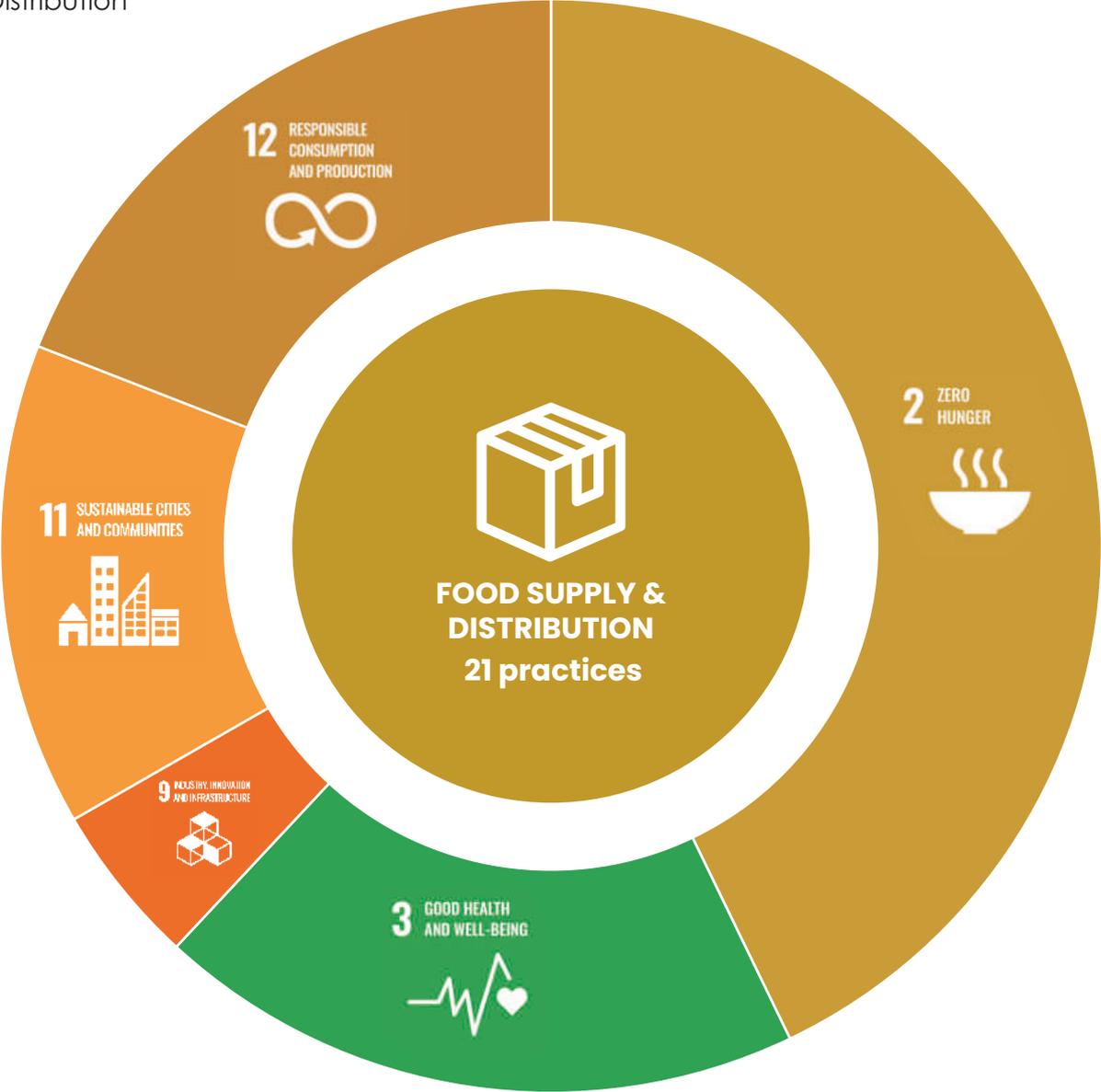
### **How to monitor Food Supply & Distribution practices?**

It is particularly important for a city to monitor its practices in order to create evidence-based policies. MUFPP has developed a Framework for Action that can help cities to shape and monitor their policies.

Regarding this category, there are seven main actions (action 27 to 33) that include seven indicators. The recommended actions falling into this category are all those actions that aim to review and strengthen food control systems, to ensure seasonal and local food consumption by linking peri-urban and near rural areas transport and logistics, to develop green public procurement and trade policy to facilitate short food supply chains, to support municipal public markets.

Here are the indicators that can help better monitor and evaluate food supply and distribution practices:

Graph:  
SDGs in Food Supply  
& Distribution



- Indicator 34: Existence of policies/programmes that address the reduction of GHG emissions in different parts of the food supply chain
- Indicator 35: Presence of a development plan to strengthen resilience and efficiency of local food supply chains logistics
- Indicator 36: Number of fresh fruit and vegetable outlets per 1000 inhabitants (markets and shops) supported by the municipality.
- Indicator 37: Annual municipal investment in food markets or retail outlets providing fresh food to city residents, as a proportion of total (investment) budget
- Indicator 38: Proportion of food procurement expenditure by public institutions on food from sustainable, ethical sources and shorter (local/regional) supply chains
- Indicator 39: Presence of food safety legislation and implementation and enforcement procedures
- Indicator 40: Existence of support services for the informal food sector providing business planning, finance and development advice

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## **Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso – Africa** **LOCAL FOOD SUPPLY MARKETS**



### **Food Supply & Distribution**

The French Development Agency (AFD), known as Agence Française de Développement, is actively supporting decentralization efforts in Burkina Faso as part of its mandate. One of the beneficiaries of this support is the city of Bobo-Dioulasso, where AFD is providing **assistance to local authorities**. To achieve this objective, AFD is funding the Bobo-Dioulasso Sustainable Local Economic Development Project (PDeID). The primary goal of this project is to help the municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso implement its fiscal and territorial policies, particularly concerning **market facilities**. During the initial feasibility study conducted for the project, it was revealed that certain markets situated on the outskirts of Bobo-Dioulasso rely on surrounding villages for the **supply of fresh produce**. In light of this, the project aims to identify the vulnerabilities in the local food supply for the new structured markets that will be constructed, taking into account **climate-related risks**. Additionally, measures will be proposed to proactively address these risks. The benefits of this endeavor will extend to all residents of Bobo-Dioulasso, regardless of whether they live in rural areas or in the urban conglomeration. The main stakeholders involved will include traders, merchants, market gardeners, input suppliers, as well as the management structure responsible for overseeing equipment and market infrastructures.



# FOOD WASTE

34 practices

Practices submitted by region



Keywords in the submitted practices

Collection

Organic

Program

Compost

People

Food Waste category gathered in the 2022 edition of the Milan Pact Awards **34 practices** especially coming from Europe, Eurasia & South West Asia and North & Central America. These practices show that addressing food waste is a growing priority for many cities, and implementing effective collection programs can make a significant difference. These programmes aim at **engaging people** and promoting responsible consumption practices. By **raising awareness** about the environmental and economic impacts of food waste, communities can encourage individuals to reduce their waste production. Organic waste, such as fruit and vegetable scraps, can be diverted from landfills through **composting initiatives**. Composting not only reduces the volume of waste, but also produces nutrient-rich compost that can be used to enrich soil and support local agriculture. Local food policies often include educational campaigns and incentives to encourage households, businesses, and institutions to participate in food waste reduction programmes. By involving the community in the **collection and composting process**, local food policies create a collective effort to minimize waste and maximize resource efficiency. By prioritizing food waste reduction and organic composting, communities can take significant steps towards building **sustainable and circular food systems** that benefit both the environment and the local economy.

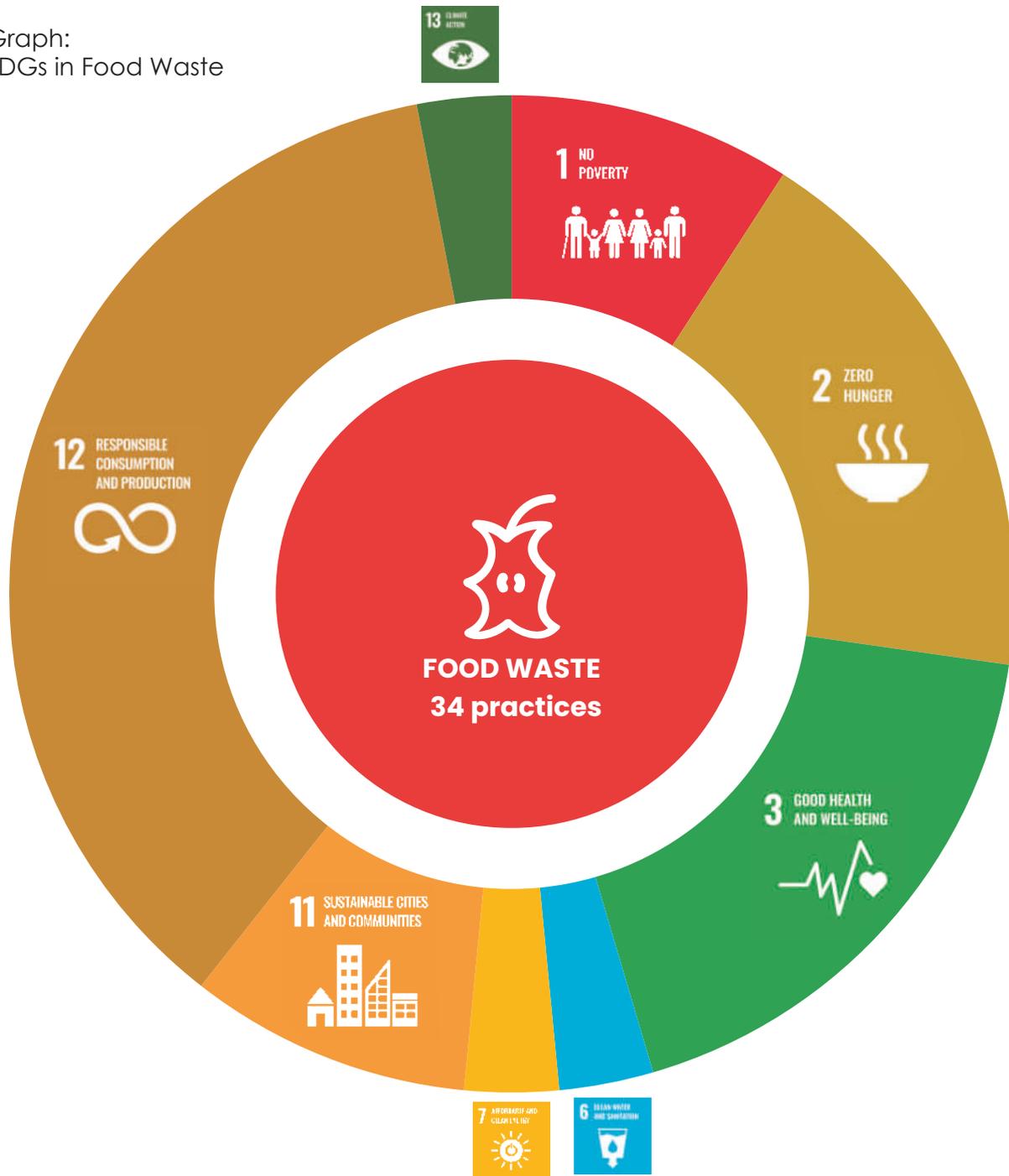
For these reasons, the most selected **SDG** in this category is number **12** "Responsible consumption and production", followed by number **2** "Zero Hunger" and **3** "Good Health and Well-being" which show how important is changing the way people produce and consume food in order to improve waste management. **SDG 13** "Climate Action" is also included as these practices perfectly demonstrate the relationship between waste management and climate change. Creating a more circular society can help tackle some of the most pressing climate crisis's effects.

### **How to monitor Food Waste practices?**

It is particularly important for a city to monitor its practices in order to create evidence-based policies. MUFPP has developed a Framework for Action that can help cities to shape and monitor their policies.

Regarding this category, there are four main actions (action 34 to 37) that include four indicators. Actions related to this category include the will to reduce food waste, as well as manage it in a more sustainable way, adopting a circular economy approach. The recommended actions of this category list down actions such as raising awareness of food loss and waste, recovering and redistributing food, and more.

Graph:  
SDGs in Food Waste



Here are the indicators that can help better monitor and evaluate food waste practices:

- Indicator 41: Total annual volume of food losses & waste
- Indicator 42: Annual number of events and campaigns aimed at decreasing food loss and waste
- Indicator 43: Presence of policies or regulations that address food waste prevention, recovery and redistribution
- Indicator 44: Total annual volume of surplus food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption

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## Zurich, Switzerland – Europe CROOKED VEGETABLES – KITCHEN INCLUSION



### **Food Waste**

In Switzerland, a significant amount of food, approximately one-third of the total production, goes to waste, contributing to **20% of the environmental footprint** of food and costing **620 Swiss francs per person annually**. The total amount of waste is particularly high for fresh vegetables, fruits, and salads due to their failure to meet dimensional or visual standards. The city of Zurich, operating numerous food outlets, aims to tackle this issue by incorporating these “**crooked vegetables**” into their procurement and cooking process. This project offers various advantages, such as providing **income to producers** for otherwise wasted vegetables, offering retail outlets fresh and affordable produce, **creating a sales channel** for organizations dedicated to saving crooked vegetables, reducing the environmental footprint of food through waste reduction, and lowering CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through **improved logistics cooperation**. Although challenges were encountered during implementation, collaboration with local initiatives and existing vegetable suppliers proved to be effective solutions. Chefs running the city's food outlets welcomed the project, praising the **quality and taste** of the crooked vegetables. A larger pilot project was launched in July 2022, involving 16 sites and utilizing the logistics of regular vegetable suppliers, with the ultimate goal of full integration in the future.

## Actors across categories

**Public institutions** play a **pivotal role** as leaders across several categories. Their involvement is particularly prominent in Governance, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition and Social & Economic Equity. Public institutions have the authority and responsibility to shape policies, regulations and frameworks that promote the well-being of communities and the environment; hence they are often seen as leaders of change.

The engagement of different municipal departments demonstrates good involvement across all categories, with notable emphasis on Governance, Food Production, and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition. This highlights the importance of **interdepartmental cooperation within local governments**, enabling comprehensive and holistic approaches to addressing food-related challenges.

**NGOs and CSOs** are the second type of stakeholders actively engaged in various practices falling under all six categories. Their involvement underscores the importance of civil society organizations and grassroots movements, which have historically been instrumental in driving initiatives that now form the foundation of local food policies. NGOs and CSOs bring **diverse perspectives, advocacy efforts, and grassroots actions to the table**, helping ensure a more inclusive and participatory approach to local food policies.

The **private sector**, while particularly present in the category of Food Supply & Distribution, also plays a role in Governance and Social & Economic Equity. Private companies contribute through their **investments, expertise and resources**, helping shape sustainable business models and fostering collaboration with public institutions and civil society. Moreover, they can play an important role in supporting more responsible consumption and production practices.

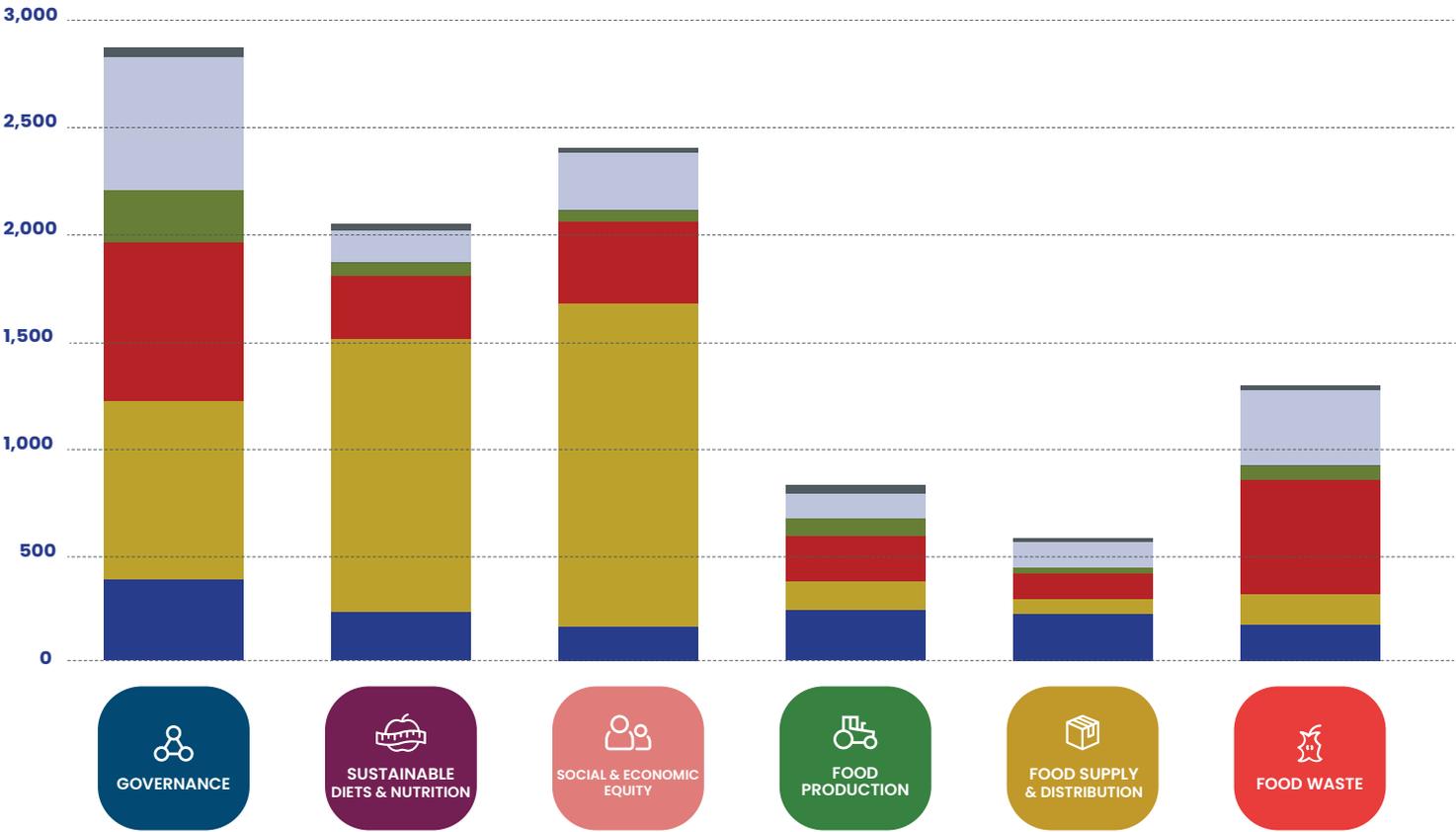
**Research centers and international organizations** primarily focus their involvement on the categories of Governance and Food Production. While their presence may be relatively less prominent compared to other stakeholders, their contributions are invaluable in terms of **generating knowledge, providing technical expertise and facilitating global cooperation and best practices exchange**.

The "Other" category encompasses voluntary organizations and beneficiaries of the practices. Their role is particularly significant in the categories of Governance and Social & Economic Equity. This underscores the importance of inclusivity and the engagement of multiple stakeholders in shaping new and innovative governance systems. By involving diverse perspectives and empowering marginalized voices, local food

policies can be more equitable, effective and reflective of the needs and aspirations of the entire community.

**TYPES OF ACTORS FOR CATEGORIES**

- Municipal departments
- NGOs CSOs
- Private sectors
- Public institutions
- Research centers
- International bodies





# 9

## **Main trends on food policy development**

Chapter 9 explores four key topics emerging in urban food policies, linking those topics to interesting practices of the MPA 2022 edition. The four policy briefs analyse the role of women in urban food policy making, the context of public-private partnerships, the strategic importance of infrastructures for the resilience of urban food policies and, finally, the topic of financial resources.



# Women in urban food policies: from beneficiaries to policy actors

The role of women in urban food policies is **multifaceted** and **essential** for creating sustainable and inclusive food systems in urban areas. Women play crucial roles across various aspects of urban food policies, contributing to many aspects of the supply chain that includes **community engagement, political advocacy and environmental protection**. The MPA 2022 showed how women are **not only recipients** for urban food policies but also **key actors** in shaping the policies themselves.

## Actors in the supply chain

Women have always been **active participants in food production**, their involvement in urban farming helps increase local food production and improve food security. Although precise data is challenging to obtain, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)<sup>1</sup> estimates that women are the primary producers of staple foods such as maize, wheat, and rice worldwide. **Overall, women are accountable for approximately 50 % of the world's food production.** In some sub-Saharan African countries, women contribute 60 to 80 % of the food for household consumption, often as unpaid laborers on family-owned plots. Example from MPA 2022 is **Revaluation of the green belt of Ouagadougou** (Africa, Social & Economic Equity) where nearly 40 previously unemployed women have been empowered to practice market gardening and earn income. The specific tasks performed by women vary from country to country, with Latin American women being less involved in crop production but largely responsible for small livestock. In Eurasia & South West Asia, for instance, the **"For us, for all"** practice of **Mezitli** (Eurasia & South West Asia, Governance) exemplifies the remarkable impact women can have in regenerating soil and agricultural areas using food waste. By taking collective action, these women are making a difference in their community, contributing to food security, and supporting vulnerable groups like college students and displaced people.

However, women are not only involved in food production, they are also **responsible for post-production food processing, storage, transport, marketing and food waste**. For instance, food processing and preservation activities might involve canning, pickling, and making traditional foods. In many

<sup>1</sup> FAO. 2023. *The status of women in agrifood systems*. Rome.

cultures and countries, women are primarily responsible for food provisioning. Hence, women have a significant impact on nutrition and dietary choices and, therefore, they can be an important target for policies on nutrition and dietary change. One example is the practice **Healthy Snacks in Poor Urban Informal Settlements** developed in **Nairobi** (Africa, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition) which empowers women vendors from vulnerable communities by involving them in selling nutritious snacks and providing them with a source of income.



As providers of food and caregivers for their families, they possess specialized knowledge about the value and diverse uses of plants for nutrition, health, and income.

As primary caregivers, women make decisions about the types of foods that are purchased, prepared, and consumed in households.

For this reason, they are often beneficiaries of policies aimed at improving nutrition not only at household but at community level. Women, indeed, **transmit their knowledge into the community and to their own businesses as well**. Indeed, women play vital roles in local food distribution and marketing. They are involved in selling fresh produce in local markets, promoting farm-to-table initiatives, and managing community-supported agriculture (CSA) programmes. A highlight, for example, is the Winning City **Rourkela** with the practice of **E-Cool Mandi** (Eurasia & South West Asia, Social & Economic Equity), which is focused on the reduction of distress selling for small and marginal women vendors, thereby improving their financial

## **Tamale, Ghana - Africa** **WOMEN IN TAMALE**



**Food Production**, **Social & Economic Equity** and  
**Sustainable Diets & Nutrition**

The city of Tamale empowers women in the local food system by promoting gender-inclusive initiatives through three practices presented in three different categories. They encourage women's active participation in agricultural activities such as soya bean production, small ruminant rearing and food fortification. Training and financial support are provided, enabling women to engage in income-generating ventures. The city recognizes and rewards successful women, offering mentoring and leadership opportunities. Collaboration with stakeholders ensures the sustainability of these initiatives, fostering women's economic growth and independence in the local food system.

and personal well-being. Another example is the experience of **Addis Ababa School Feeding Program** (Africa, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition) that created job opportunities for 10,120 women, improved food security for schoolchildren but also empowered women economically.

## Community leaders

Women do not only bring innovative perspectives as actors of the food supply chain, but they frequently also **take the lead in community-based food initiatives**, advocating for better food policies, organizing food-related events, and fostering community change. Their involvement strengthens social cohesion and empowers local communities to take charge of their food systems. This is the case of **The Month of Food Transition in Grenoble** (Europe, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition) and **Promoting Healthy and Nutritious Diets in Arusha** (Africa, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition) that both aim to target women to change food behavior and consumption patterns in their communities. Also, in the practice of **Happy Bellies** from the city of **Chone** (South America, Governance), women bring their expertise to support children's growth and combat chronic child malnutrition.

### **Efeler, Turkey - Eurasia & South West Asia**

**100% WOMEN'S LABOR**

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT FACTORY**

**Food Production**



The "100% Women's Labor Agricultural Product Factory" in the Efeler District, Aegean Region, has achieved multiple goals, including providing a **healthy diet, ensuring food safety, and offering affordable food supply**. It prioritizes supporting women's economic independence, protecting the soil, and mitigating climate change through local agriculture. With 200 women involved in **all production stages**, the factory empowers them and positively impacts local farmers and consumers. Recognized as a breakthrough for the Aegean Region, the project is actively supported by the Efeler Municipality, promoting social and economic equality. It serves as an exemplary initiative for creating a sustainable food system, gaining wide support from stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

The significance of women's participation in decision-making processes cannot be overstated, especially when it comes to crafting **inclusive and gender-sensitive urban food policies**. Their unique perspectives address the specific challenges faced by women and other marginalized groups in accessing food and essential resources, thus ensuring equitable and fair food distribution for all. At the political table, women bring with them an **unparalleled resilience** in confronting the urban food challenges, including a particular attention to environmental aspects, economic disparities, and food insecurity. The leadership and vision that women contribute to the food domain go beyond mere representation; they forge pathways towards sustainable solutions that benefit entire communities. **By championing innovative approaches and social cohesion, women foster environments where cooperation thrives and mutual support becomes the norm.**



Their presence in decision-making processes ensures that urban food policies become inclusive, gender-sensitive, and responsive to the challenges faced by diverse groups. In the face of urban food challenges, women exhibit unwavering resilience, adaptability, and creativity, contributing to the overall strength and sustainability of urban food systems. Their transformative impact sets the stage for equitable access to food and resources becomes a reality for all. All practices that include the engagement of women show that to allow women to fulfill their potential in urban food policies, governments and organizations must take steps in three key areas.

1. **Enhance women's access to resources**, technology, and information to increase their capacity to produce, process and distribute food. This includes increasing women's income-generating opportunities to maximize the benefits for household food security and nutrition.
2. **Protect women's health and nutrition**, recognizing the importance of their productive and reproductive roles. Safety net programmes should be developed to increase women's income-earning potential, while reducing the energy and time intensity of their activities.
3. **Include women into leadership roles**, within the policymaking processes of institutions or in decision-making positions within organizations, not only when decisions about women are made. Their perspective is important for the benefit of all.



## Public-private partnerships: going beyond conflict

Public-private partnerships in urban food policies have emerged as a valuable approach in various regions, providing unique insights and expertise through the practices of the MPA 2022. Both public and private stakeholders bring **distinct perspectives and contributions** to the development of food policies, leveraging partnerships, funding, collaborations, and assuming diverse roles tailored to specific contexts. IPES-food<sup>1</sup> shows that corporate influence over food system governance has become widespread, as multinational agri-food corporations in many contexts wield significant control and dominate decision-making processes. For this reason, it is important to look at public-private partnerships with perspective and assess what are the opportunities for urban food policies avoiding controversial relationships. **The key is understanding the diverse roles that different stakeholders can play**, in order to create new spaces in politics that encourage new ideas and include everyone.

This approach is what is called governance, which goes **beyond more traditional modes of government** in which public institutions are, at the same time, promoters and implementers of a policy or project, to move towards ways in which local government can take a step back, requiring other actors to assume greater responsibilities within a publicly shared general framework. When it comes to how governing systems work, there are three main players to be considered: the government, the private sector, and civil society organizations. These three kinds of actors are the foundation of all governing systems and, depending on what factors are most important, it may be best to have the government in charge, or the private market, or a collective group of actors.

Multi-actor partnerships can help make actions cheaper and less risky, improve the quality, the usefulness and the diffusion of knowledge, combine different skills and resources, make businesses more competitive, and support the development of small economic actors by giving them access to knowledge and technology.

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<sup>1</sup> IPES-Food, 2023. *Who's Tipping the Scales? The growing influence of corporations on the governance of food systems, and how to counter it*

## Different roles

Public institutions, driven by their mandate to serve the common good, have the authority, resources, and regulatory power necessary to shape community development and well-being. Meanwhile, private actors, fueled by entrepreneurial spirit and innovation, offer valuable insights, investments, and market-oriented approaches. The roles and responsibilities of public and private actors may vary depending on the specific contexts of different geographic areas, embracing the diverse perspectives and expertise of both sectors is essential to unlock the full potential of food policies.

Different types of partnerships can be observed in the realm of public-private collaborations in urban food policies. Firstly, partnerships that offer opportunities for **visibility and legitimacy in policies**, providing an entry point into the food policy arena through expert partners and strategic engagement. Secondly, partnerships that provide focus on the policy agenda by **informing the policy agenda itself** and guiding the work towards desired policy outcomes. Thirdly, partnerships that serve as **access point for important policy inputs**, facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration. Lastly, partnerships that



### Washington, US – North & Central America CREATING A MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE AND RESOURCES TO SUPPORT URBAN AGRICULTURE



#### **Food Production**

Washington, DC's Office of Urban Agriculture (OUA) emphasizes strong public-private partnerships to **enhance urban agriculture**. Collaboration between government and private stakeholders is vital to achieve its goals of improving food access, sustainability, and social equity. The OUA **offers services** like Urban Farm Tax Abatement, Urban Farm Land Lease, and Urban Agriculture Small Grants, while **fostering participation** and collaboration through events and councils. The Urban Agriculture Directors Network and other partnerships further demonstrate their commitment. Through these efforts, Washington leverages diverse expertise and resources to advance its mission.

act as **facilitators of stakeholder buy-in**, fostering engagement and support for policy initiatives.

The Milan Pact Awards 2022 shed light on key findings related to public institutions and the private sector. Public institutions excel especially in categories such as Social & Economic Equity, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, and Governance. Regarding this last category, it is worth mentioning **the Special Mention Plan Araraquara without hunger from Araraquara (South America, Governance)** which focuses on eradicating hunger and reducing poverty and social inequalities through public-private partnerships.

On the other hand, the private sector is becoming more prominent, particularly in Asia Pacific and Eurasia & South West Asia. It plays a key role in Food Supply & Distribution, drives innovation and sustainability in agriculture and food production, and has a strong presence in categories like Governance and Food Waste. An example is the **Winning City of Yeosu (Asia Pacific, Food Supply & Distribution), with the practice Strategy for securing our talents and small farms** which connected families with local producers to guarantee food access during Covid-19. Worth mentioning is **the Winning City of London** with the practice **London's food waste reduction programme (Europe, Food Waste)** which targets various sectors contributing to food waste, establishing partnerships with businesses, NGOs, research institutions, and other stakeholders to implement waste reduction initiatives. Also the Local Food Waste Hub from the city of Milan (Europe, Food Waste) created an innovative governance mechanism which includes public-private partnerships to prevent food waste and redistribute surplus food to vulnerable families.

## **Santa Ana, Costa Rica – South America** **SOLIDARITY FOOD MARKET**



### **Food Production**

The Solidarity Food Market is a **joint strategy** between producers and the local government, promoting sustainable practices to close the agro-chain. The government provides training and support to producers for **eco-friendly methods**, awarding a seal of good sustainable practices to participants. The “Mercadito” serves as a marketplace and an educational hub. The government's involvement includes providing mobile awnings through collaboration with private companies, benefiting small businesses and the local economy. The market fosters **conscious consumption**, and its seal of distinction for local products increases visibility without costly organic certifications.

In partnerships, **a fundamental role can be played by universities and research centers** which, with an intermediate function between public authorities, the market and civil society actors. For example, they can provide data, help the authorities in **visualizing the interrelationships** among the various parties involved, **estimate the scenarios**, and activate continuous learning processes. It is the case of **Bologna** with the project **Salus Space: a community-based food system (Europe, Governance)**. The practice involves public-private partnerships, collaboration with Bologna University for scientific guidance (through the EU project FoodE), and partnerships with local stakeholders for various food-related services.

## More than collaboration

**Multilevel food policy governance** plays a crucial role in shaping effective food policies, as it encompasses the complex network of interactions and decision-making processes between different levels of government. **Connectivity between cities and regional, national, and international governance structures** is crucial for aligning objectives, sharing resources, and harmonizing regulations.

Indeed, when we talk about urban food policies from the point of view of the institutions involved, we are not referring only to what can be done directly by a municipality. It is also necessary to consider what higher-level institutions can do by operating on an urban scale both with direct investments or expenses, and by defining plans, programs and rules that have effects on a local scale also in relation to private and social actors. Even in cases where these types of actions can largely be legitimately defined and implemented by these institutions, it is very appropriate that they are defined in agreement with the cities. Multilevel governance therefore constitutes an interesting space of institutional advocacy for cities also to locally build new contexts, objectives and results with private and social actors.



# Budget and resources: who finances urban food policies?

Urban food policies are complex initiatives that require financial resources to implement and sustain. The specific financing sources may vary depending on the context and there are several key stakeholders who often contribute to the funding of urban food policies.

## Key stakeholders

1. **Municipal Governments:** Local governments play a crucial role in financing urban food policies. They allocate funds from their annual budgets that may be allocated to specific departments or programs dedicated to food policy or distributed across various relevant sectors, such as health, environment, and agriculture.
2. **Philanthropic Organizations:** Many philanthropic organizations, including foundations and charitable trusts, actively support urban food policies. They provide financial grants, donations, and technical assistance to local governments, non-profit organizations, and community groups working in the field of food policy.
3. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Non-profit organizations are vital players in financing urban food policies. They leverage their networks and resources to

### Nantes, France – Europe NOURISHING LANDSCAPES

*Social & Economic Equity*



The global health crisis caused by COVID-19 disrupted lives worldwide, leading to increased social imbalances and a surge in demand for fresh fruits and vegetables. In response to this emergency, Nantes launched **Nourishing Landscapes** which created 24 **vegetable gardens** across the city, involving 15 teams of gardeners and 12 resident groups with the support of ten associations to produce 60,000 vegetable crops and distributed 19 tons of vegetables to over 1,500 beneficiaries, involving 68 school classes. The entire practice used €280,000 from the **municipal budget** divided into €150,000 of investment, €23,500 of operational costs, €110,000€ of grants for partner associations.

secure funding from diverse sources, including foundations, private donors, and government grants. They seek funding to support their initiatives and collaborate with municipal governments to achieve shared goals.

4. **Private Sector:** The private sector, including businesses, corporations, and food industry stakeholders, can contribute to financing urban food policies. Some companies provide financial support through corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, grants, or sponsorships. In addition to direct investments and financial contributions, the private sector can also offer in-kind support, such as technical expertise, infrastructure, or access to distribution networks.
5. **Regional, National, and International Institutions:** These institutions may provide funding through development programs, grants, loans, or technical assistance. Examples include regional development banks, national ministries, and international organizations like the United Nations agencies or the World Bank. Also European projects can serve as important funders: it is the case of many of the practices presented in the MPA 2022. To name a few: the city of **Copenhagen with The power of public food procurement (Europe, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition)** through the EU project Food Trails or **Greater Manchester Food Security Action Network (Europe, Social & Economic Equity)** with the EU project FoodShift 2030.

## Spending and investments

The Milan Pact Awards practices show that **Social & Economic Equity** is the category where most part of the budget is spent, followed by **Governance and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition**. All the practices that exceed five million dollars of budget (which are seventeen) belong to these three categories. It is interesting to notice that, within these categories, the budget is strongly impacted by:

- the food costs for donations;
- donations/ solidarity contributions from different types of stakeholders;
- fundraising.

Regarding the categories of Governance and Sustainable Diets & Nutrition, an interesting insight is that those practices are **often included in the municipal budget** of other actions, within already allocated personnel. This makes the financial resources needed for a food policy hard to count. It is the case of the practice **Integrated working Committee for Food Governance of the city of Ujjain (Eurasia & South West Asia, Governance)** which adopted an inter-departmental participative approach, forming a Special Committee with representatives from various departments to implement food policies. The Committee was formed on its own initiative by the participating departments



and financed within each department's existing projects. When dealing with budget, **the relationship between spending and investment** should be considered from the perspective of both the local authority and all the public and private partners that are connected. For instance, the fixed ordinary expenditure of the organizations, such as the expenses of the ordinary staff, is often not calculated in the budget and the same goes for all also all the tangible assets that are used, including the expenses of motor vehicles, machinery, goods, etc. These nuances related to budget are not always made explicit in the MPA practices but are nonetheless present.

It's important to note that the financing of urban food policies often involves **a combination of different stakeholders**, with **multiple sources of funding** working together to support comprehensive and sustainable strategies. Following the Milan Food Policy Case Study analysed by the EU funded project Food Trails<sup>1</sup>, there are three main financial tools that can be adopted by cities to attract more fundings:

1. **Grantmaking:** Collection of resources by applying to funding calls, such as for instance European projects;
2. **Partnership:** Collection of resources by entering into

## **New Port Richey, US – North & Central America URBAN AGRICULTURE ORDINANCE**



### **Food Production**

New Port Richey, (US), developed an **Urban Agriculture Ordinance** to address **food insecurity** in the city, designated as a “Food Desert” by the USDA. The ordinance allows properties to be used for various types of gardens, including Market, Residential, and **Community Gardens**, with the aim of increasing food production, fostering community building, and promoting learning opportunities for individuals to grow their own food. The successful outcome of this practice led to the emergence of a local not-for-profit group, New Port Richey FarmNet, which created a **network** of gardens, promoting communal gardening and **community development**. The ordinance cost € 2,798 - € 4,664 and was funded indirectly by the city through supply of mulch, seeds, and reduced fees for irrigation. Other funding came **through donations** to the community gardens and sales of produce, and general contributions to New Port Richey FarmNet.

<sup>1</sup> Food Trails (2022). *BUDGETING URBAN FOOD POLICIES. Policy Brief. City of Milan.*

agreements with other actors willing to co-invest;

3. **Budget:** Reallocation of internal resources from the municipal budget.

Hence, among the financial instruments that can be used, there is the ordinary budget of the entities - i.e. their current spending and investments; the money that comes from the call for projects and is therefore financed by other entities; philanthropy; the use of financial instruments (bonds, shares, etc.); contributions that come from other partners; expenditures of private individuals that are also connected without any formalized partnership with the local authority; and the different forms of crowdfunding. Fundraising is one option as well, as for the practice **Solidarity goes to market from Trento (Europe, Social & Economic Equity)** which launched a fund-raising campaign to purchase high-quality food for financially struggling individuals, allowing them to buy fresh, local products at Farmers' Markets and Fair Trade markets.

## Perspectives for the future

The Food Finance Architecture<sup>2</sup> contains five core “imperatives” needed to optimise public spending and mobilise private capital for a global food system transformation:

1. **Reshape public support** and incentives using subsidies and market mechanisms to redirect capital to support public goods.
2. **Integrate health, environmental and social risks** by measuring & disclosing food system risks and redirecting investment into new business models to mitigate exposure.
3. **Scale fit-for-purpose financial products** and business models, mobilising private capital by mainstreaming innovative financial instruments & regenerative assets, while improving access to finance & services for primary producers.
4. **Secure equitable food systems by rebalancing bargaining power**, investing in rural infrastructure to drive sustainable production & development and implementing fair prices and living wages to ensure access to affordable, healthy diets.
5. **Strengthen food governance and stability** as the underpinning foundation of the entire food system to build physical and financial resilience to shocks.

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<sup>2</sup> Lever, U. F. (2021). *Food Finance Architecture: Financing a Healthy, Equitable, and Sustainable Food System*. Document prepared for the United Nations Food System Summit.



# Food system infrastructure, a key factor for resilient food policies

Public infrastructure plays an essential role in urban food systems, as it is a key element in ensuring the resilience and development of the entire food supply chain. Food infrastructure can take many forms, **from large urban facilities** such as school canteens, central kitchens, wholesale markets, agricultural districts, food aid storage centers, freight yards, ports and general markets to simple small centers such as storage and distribution facilities, urban food gardens, found in neighborhoods and local communities.

## Examples of food system infrastructure

1. **FP - Agricultural Infrastructure:** agricultural infrastructure such as community gardens, rooftop gardens, vertical farming systems, and urban agriculture zones need to be integrated to other facilities such as canals for irrigation, water pumping and storage systems and farms. These spaces provide opportunities for residents, organizations, and farmers to grow fresh produce within the city limits. Examples from MPA 2022 are **Urban gardens in Madrid (Europe, Food Production)** and **Adopt-A-Lot Pittsburgh's Program (North & Central America, Food Production)**. The first is an example of shared management of public lands to foster green economy, social inclusion and agroecological education. While the second is a solution to ensure, through urban agriculture, access to fresh food in areas where residents experience the highest levels of food insecurity in the city.
2. **FSD - Distribution Infrastructure:** Urban food policies may encourage the establishment of fresh wholesale markets, storage centers, farmers' markets, food hubs, and local distribution networks and are hinged on transport flows which in turn rely on the road, railway, maritime and airport trade infrastructure. These initiatives reduce the distance food travels, support local farmers, and enhance access to fresh and healthy food for urban residents.
3. **FSD - Retail Infrastructure:** Establishing grocery stores, supermarkets, co-ops, or mobile markets in these areas helps ensure that residents have convenient access to affordable and nutritious food. Such initiatives are primarily managed by the private sector and may involve public financial incentives or zoning regulations to encourage food retail development in underserved neighborhoods.

4. **FW - Food Waste Infrastructure:** Tackling food waste is an important aspect of urban food policy. Infrastructure for managing food waste includes composting facilities, anaerobic digesters, and food recovery networks. These systems help divert food waste from landfills, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and create resources like compost or energy. Such is the case of the **Special Mention “Consolidated IC&I Food Rescue & Waste Diversion” from the city of Guelph (North & Central America, Food Waste)**. The pilot project mimics the efficiency and established regional collection model of residential organic programs, allowing companies to work together to reduce collection costs and food insecurity.
5. **SDN - School Canteens Infrastructures:** one of the main public services managed by cities are school catering systems. Many cities have historically managed these infrastructures directly, now outsourced to catering companies. In both cases, various cities have facilities consisting of warehouses, central kitchens, kitchen centers, internal school kitchens, school canteens, educational centers. It is worth mentioning the **Seoul’s Free Fruits for Future Leaders project ( Asia Pacific, Sustainable Diets & Nutrition)** that promotes healthy eating habits for low-income children.
6. **SEE - Food Aid Infrastructures:** during the pandemic, cities have faced a new challenge in managing food aid systems (previously only managed by social actors). Cities with advanced food policies have demonstrated to have maintained the Covid investment in infrastructure. This category includes the large food aid warehouses, managed by the food banks, and the small food aid centers active in the various city districts. These infrastructures require a great involvement of the social actors present in the city.



## N'Djamena, Chad – Africa URBAN AGRICULTURE ORDINANCE



### *Food production*

**Securing and Developing Three Market Garden Sites** aims to secure and develop three **urban horticultural sites**, totaling 37 hectares, by integrating them into the city's cadastral plan and providing essential infrastructures such as **solar boreholes, irrigation channels, shops, and food processing platforms**. This approach has preserved the sites, improved agricultural production, created employment opportunities, and ensured a steady supply of fruits and vegetables to the local population. The practice involves granting land security agreements and renewable exploitation rights to producers' associations for horticultural sites owned by the Ministry of Environment or the City.

This list summarizes the **hard infrastructures**, those that are directly related to long term investments on municipal and public assets. However, for these infrastructures to thrive also **public interventions are important**, especially those related to food policy and governance. Effective urban food policies require **appropriate structures** and **supportive regulations**. Infrastructure, in this sense, refers to the development of policy frameworks, institutional coordination mechanisms, and partnerships between multilevel government agencies, NGOs, and community groups.

## Facilities and ecosystem services

Urban areas offer various benefits to support and enhance human livelihood and quality of life through urban ecosystem services (UES). UES, specifically urban green and blue infrastructure (GBI)<sup>1</sup> are characterized by their functional processes and the services they provide. GBI functions as a network of green spaces and water systems, delivering

### Mexico City, Mexico - North & Central America CANTEENS FOR MEXICO CITY'S WELLNESS



#### *Social & Economic Equity*

**Canteens for Mexico City's Wellness** is a social programme that has been running for 12 years, guaranteeing the right to food for vulnerable and priority groups of the population. Through **public and community canteens**, the programme provides complete, nutritious, and accessible meals to those in need, having served over 46.5 million food rations in the period from August 2020 to July 2021. The practice appears to be particularly interesting from an infrastructure point of view. During the Covid-19 health crisis, the kitchens showed innovation by **transforming into food distribution points**. Leveraging their existing infrastructure, they launched "come-moviles" (mobile feeding units) to serve people and families of hospitalized individuals, primarily in hospital areas.

<sup>1</sup> Bellezoni, R. A., Meng, F., He, P., & Seto, K. C. (2021). Understanding and conceptualizing how urban green and blue infrastructure affects the food, water, and energy nexus: A synthesis of the literature. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 289, 125825.

environmental, social, and economic values and services to urban communities. It is the case of **Wroclaw (Europe, Food Production)**, with the **Gray to Green municipality program** that aims to develop school and kindergarten courtyards with the use of vegetable gardens. These services directly impact people's well-being and can be classified into three main groups: provisioning (material and energetic outputs from living systems), regulation and maintenance (the way living organisms mediate the environment), and cultural (non-material outputs affecting physical and mental states).



## Social food services and infrastructure

Increasing public investments in urban areas is driven by the belief that they play a vital role in long-term sustainable growth and in enabling the poor to benefit from such growth. **If governance and institutional frameworks are strengthened, the link between improved infrastructure and poverty reduction can be reinforced as well.** As the case of **Douala's 2035 Food Agenda (Africa, Governance)**, which promoted the creation of a multi-stakeholder platform for easy access to quality food for all. Despite differing viewpoints, it is acknowledged that effective infrastructure development, coupled with robust governance, can positively impact poverty reduction efforts.

## An important legacy

Investing in infrastructure is **one of the most important legacies** that a city can make on a food system. **Mapping all public and private infrastructures can help food policy makers to observe the city with different lenses**, broadening their working approaches. Infrastructures can be acted upon in different ways, acting on their maintenance, on strengthening, building new ones or opening them up in an inclusive way to actors of the food system, previously not included. With all these approaches, an urban geographical dimension will emerge, capable of strengthening the governance action on its food system. This will imply activating a thought on the budgeting of food policies, foreseeing a share of one's investments as well as on policymaking actions, also on measures capable of enhancing the facilities that allow food to move around the city.



# 10 Conclusions

Chapter 3 delves into a comprehensive analysis of the Milan Pact Awards, shedding light on the key numbers that defined its sixth edition in 2022 while drawing insightful comparisons with previous years. The chapter underscores the remarkable increase in participation, surpassing all prior years, as evidenced by an unprecedented number of practices shared and cities actively engaged. This rise of involvement underlines the growing significance and global resonance of the Milan Pact Awards.

## In conclusion

The Milan Pact Awards 2022 has witnessed an **extraordinary surge of global participation**, marking it as the most engaged edition to date. With more than 250 remarkable practices shared and 133 cities actively involved, the impact of this movement has transcended borders. The **exponential growth from the first edition** in 2016, where 53 practices were presented by 33 cities, to this exceptional 2022 edition, with nearly 150 additional practices, showcases the immense community and passion driving the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. The Pact has evolved into the greatest open-access knowledge platform, housing **a library of 621 practices**. It serves as a beacon, spreading awareness of local food policies and offering solutions to global challenges. The impact of this movement is expanding rapidly, as evidenced by the growing number of practices presented each year.

Every region of the world contributes to the Pact with its characteristics and features, bringing unique ways of understanding and implementing food policies. While Europe continues to demonstrate the greatest engagement, it is truly inspiring to witness the remarkable efforts emerging from other regions across the globe. Asia Pacific, Eurasia & South West Asia, and North & Central America have shown significant growth in the past two editions. This momentum demonstrates the **increasing awareness** and understanding of the **critical role that cities play** in addressing global issues through local food policies.

Some of the main differences between regions stand into the protagonists of these policies. Indeed, **food policies are first and foremost made by people**, that aggregate and collaborate creating **glocal communities**. Across the regions, different actors are driving these transformative actions. Public institutions, municipal departments, NGOs, CSOs, research centers, and the private sector all contribute with their expertise and passion to shape sustainable food systems. The **commitment of volunteers and beneficiaries** highlights the importance of public involvement in these policies, emphasizing their role in the broader community.

As **public institutions are often leaders** of these policies, followed by NGOs depending on the regions, needless to say that the category of Governance has consistently garnered a large number of submissions, reflecting the innovative nature of local food policies. It is a catalyst for change, driving new structures, engaging diverse stakeholders, and revolutionizing the food system. Also the Sustainable Diets & Nutrition always meets with great success, as cities all over the world experience the

need to improve food habits and human health. However, all the other categories host impressive practices every year. The 2020 edition, influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic, witnessed a shift in focus towards Food Supply & Distribution, showcasing the adaptability and responsiveness of these policies to address urgent needs. The categories of Food Waste and Food Production have also experienced significant growth in the past years, indicating a global trend towards systemic and integrated approaches.

**SDGs provide a comprehensive framework** to measure progress in achieving common global goals. Hence, SDG 2, “Zero Hunger,” resonates strongly across the practices, highlighting the importance of sustainable diets, nutrition, and food production. SDG 3, “Good Health and Well-Being,” underscores the link between food policies and public health outcomes. SDG 12, “Responsible Consumption and Production,” aligns with efforts to tackle food waste and promote sustainable food systems. Besides the specific use of the individual SDGs, in line with the different practices, the systemic approach is always present, especially in the Winning Cities.

## Some key messages

**Innovation** is at the core of the Pact, as cities explore creative solutions to complex challenges. Agriculture, community, health emerge as key themes across the regions, each addressing unique contextual needs. Inclusion is another pivotal aspect, emphasizing the importance of collaboration, partnership, and involvement of various stakeholders throughout the food supply chain. Engaging governments, educational institutions, and the younger generation ensures a **holistic approach and sustainable impact**.

Besides all differences, four main themes result to be recurring and worthy of further investigation:

First, the **role of women** in most practices presented, extends far beyond being beneficiaries of the policies; they are **key players and agents of change**. The practices show that as pillars of social capital, women possess unique perspectives and invaluable contributions to shape inclusive and sustainable food systems. Their involvement goes beyond the household level, reaching vulnerable groups and marginalized communities, ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs are addressed. **Women are not just recipients of food policies**; they actively engage in shaping and implementing them. As key players, women contribute with their expertise across various sectors, including agriculture, nutrition, entrepreneurship, and advocacy. Recognizing the pivotal role of women in food policies is essential for building a more equitable and sustainable future.

Second, **the roles of the public and private sector** in the different regions of the Pact, often seen as controversial, has actually brought interesting insights through the practices of MPA 2022. Public and private stakeholders bring distinct perspectives and expertise to the table, contributing to the development of food policies through partnerships, funding, collaborations, and assuming different roles based on specific contexts. Public institutions, with their mandate to serve the common good, possess the authority, resources, and regulatory power to shape the development and well-being of communities. On the other hand, private actors, driven by entrepreneurial spirit and innovation, bring valuable insights, investments, and market-oriented approaches to the table. Partnerships between public and private sectors emerge as powerful vehicles for driving sustainable and inclusive growth in various geographical areas. Indeed, the roles and responsibilities of public and private actors vary depending on the specific regional contexts, and the different practices presented bring a variety of examples. By embracing the **different perspectives and expertise** of both sectors, it is possible to unlock the full potential of food policies, ensuring that they thrive and flourish for the benefit of present and future generations.

Third, food policies have demonstrated to be particularly able to **respond to emergencies**. In the face of the **COVID-19 pandemic**, food policies have played a pivotal role in mitigating the adverse effects on food systems and populations. The disruptions caused by lockdowns, trade restrictions, and supply chain interruptions have led to food shortages, price spikes, and reduced access to nutritious food. Some practices also show that during times of armed conflicts, food policies took on a **multifaceted approach** to address the complex challenges faced by affected populations. In **conflict-ridden areas**, access to food can be severely compromised, with displacement, destruction of agricultural infrastructure, and limited humanitarian access exacerbating food insecurity. In such situations, food policies have demonstrated to incorporate strategies that not only provide immediate food assistance but also focus on long-term solutions. **In all these emergency scenarios, collaboration among various stakeholders is crucial**. Effective food policies have required the involvement and coordination of governments, international organizations, civil society, private sector entities, and local communities. By adopting a holistic and forward-thinking approach, food policies can help communities withstand and recover from emergencies more effectively.

Finally, **multiscalar food policy governance**, although complex, is key, as it refers to the intricate network of interactions and decision-making processes that occur between different levels of government, particularly focusing on how cities connect or disconnect from higher levels of governance in shaping

food policies. Indeed, although at the local level, cities play a pivotal role in food policy governance by implementing initiatives and regulations that directly impact their residents, the effectiveness of local food policies is greatly influenced by the extent to which cities connect or disconnect from higher levels of government. **Connectivity between cities and regional, national, and international governance structures** is crucial for aligning objectives, sharing resources, and harmonizing regulations. To foster effective multiscalar food policy governance, it is essential to establish mechanisms that facilitate communication, cooperation, and coordination among the different levels. By connecting cities to higher levels of government, facilitating collaboration and knowledge exchange, and providing necessary resources, it is possible to foster **coordinated and inclusive food policies** that promote sustainable food systems, enhance food security, and improve the well-being of urban populations.

These key messages paint a vivid picture of the global momentum animating the Milan Pact Awards. The passion, dedication, and innovative spirit of cities around the world are driving transformative change in the realm of food policies. By learning from one another and exchanging best practices, it is possible to create a sustainable future where food is healthy, equitable, and nourishing for all.











The Milan Pact Awards 2022 has witnessed an extraordinary surge of global participation, marking it as the most engaged edition to date. With more than 250 remarkable practices shared and 133 cities actively involved, the impact of this movement has transcended borders. The exponential growth from the first edition in 2016, where 53 practices were presented by 33 cities, to this exceptional 2022 edition, with nearly 150 additional practices, showcases the immense dedication and passion driving the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP). The Pact has evolved into the greatest open-access knowledge platform, housing a library of 621 practices. It serves as a beacon, spreading awareness of local food policies and offering solutions to global challenges. The impact of this movement is expanding rapidly, as evidenced by the growing number of practices presented each year.

This Report dives into the MPA 2022, showing similarities and differences among regions and categories of the MUFPP, and highlighting trends on actors involved in the practices, SDGs selected and many other parameters.

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

