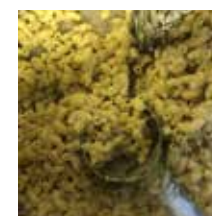
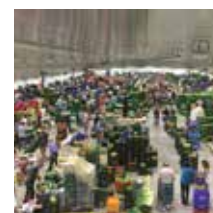


Report MILAN PACT AWARDS 2019

Lessons learned from 62 cities
that shared 104 food practices
with the Milan Pact community



Comune di
Milano

Fondazione
CARIPLO



www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/award

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Introduction

This report intends to share the results of the 2019 edition of the Milan Pact Awards, a joint initiative of the City of Milan and the Cariplo Foundation. The Milan Pact Awards were launched in 2016, as a contribution to the activities of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP). This 4th edition was the most participated by the MUFPP cities, doubling the applications received in the previous years.

One of the most important goals of the Milan Pact is to foster the exchange of practices and learning between signatory cities. The Milan Pact Awards seek to be an innovative tool to support cities' efforts to strengthen urban food systems. The recognition and prominence that comes with conferring awards is key to catalyse change between cities that are more experienced and cities that are just beginning to work in the area of food.

The report explores the aims of the MPA, the main outcomes of the 2019 edition in terms of contents and geographical participation, the composition of the evaluation committee and the evaluation process. To further deepen all the practices submitted, please visit the MUFPP website.

Enjoy the reading!



1 THE AIMS OF THE MILAN PACT AWARDS

The unique mayoral approved global food policy library

Since 2016 the City of Milan and Cariplo Foundation have decided to launch a prize with the aim of recognizing the most creative efforts and monitoring which cities were implementing the commitments they had made when they joined the pact.

Year after year the MPA have become one of the main activities of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, collecting practices, policies, projects and initiatives. Compared to many databases of good practices available online, the MPA represent the largest one: 261 practices collected officially approved by the mayors of the submitting cities.

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

What is more, by involving every year a new international evaluation committee, the MPA show to international stakeholders the proactivity of the MUFPP cities and their leadership role in shaping food systems.

The results of the 2019 edition demonstrate how MUFPP cities have shown growing enthusiasm for participation and increasing activism towards food policies. This important achievement also shows the ever-increasing importance of food policies on the mayoral agenda. The City of Milan and Cariplo Foundation are proud to have foreseen this trend and to have shaped this powerful tool.



Roundtable during the 2019 Awards Ceremony. Montpellier.



Video of the 2019 Awards Ceremony

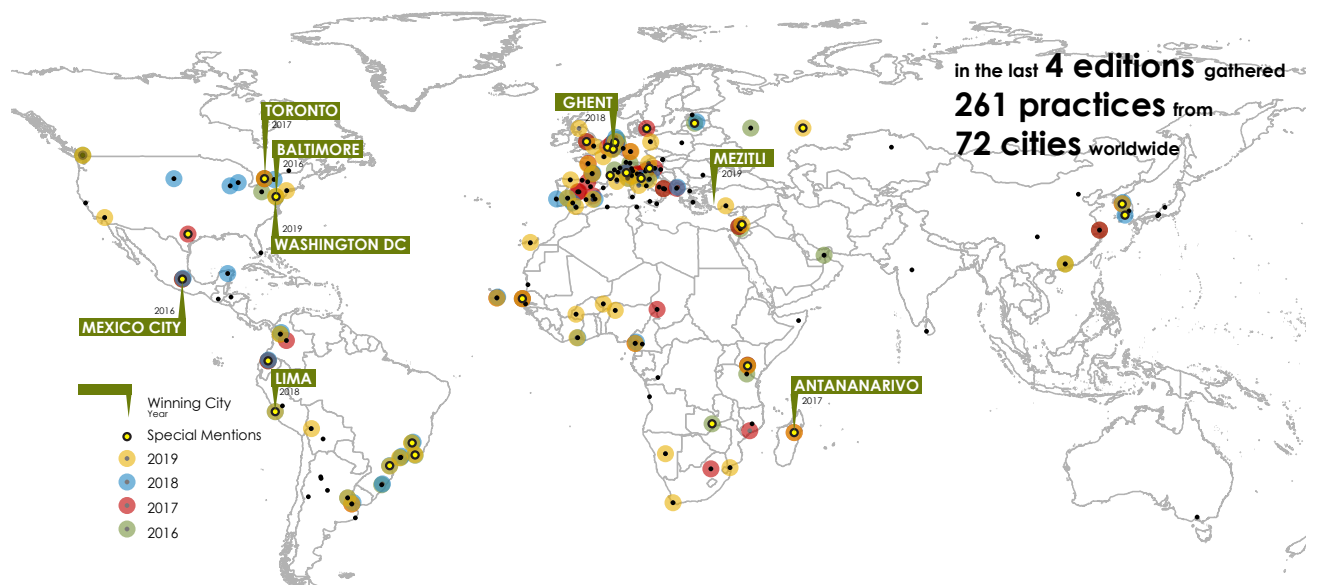
Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) is one of the main legacies of the universal exhibition Expo Milan 2015 "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life". The Milan Pact is a global commitment among mayors from all over the world that considers food as a gateway to sustainable development for developing/growing cities. It represents the main framework for cities and international stakeholders active in the definition of innovative urban food policies for the management of local food systems. The Pact is an arena for debate and cooperation among cities on the topic of food policy.

The Milan Pact is the result of a participatory process among a task force of cities that worked together in 2014 on the definition of **37 recommended actions** structured into 6 integrated categories: governance; sustainable diets and nutrition; social and economic equity; food production; food supply and distribution; food waste. Cities can select, adapt and organize several recommended actions to suit their particular situations and **create their specific food policy**.

The Milan Pact gathers today more than **210 cities worldwide**. The governance of the Pact is ensured by its Steering Committee and the City of Milan is the chair.

Submissions in all the four editions of the Milan Pact Awards.



2 MAIN RESULTS

On the 8th October 2019 the Milan Pact Awards were conferred during the MUFPP Annual Gathering held in the beautiful setting of the Chateau de Pouget in Montpellier.

A total of 62 cities from 33 countries participated to the 2019 edition of the Milan Pact Awards presenting **104 good practices**, doubling the 2018 submissions (51). What is more, 31 cities submitted their practices for the first time, giving us the chance to monitor their efforts.

The geographical distribution of submissions shows that 45 projects came from Europe, 23 from Latin America, 20 from Africa, 9 from North America and 7 from Asia. The practices were clustered following the 6 categories of action: Governance (23), Sustainable Diets and Nutrition (23), Social and Economic Equity (19), Food Production (19), Food Supply and Distribution (12), and Food Waste (8).

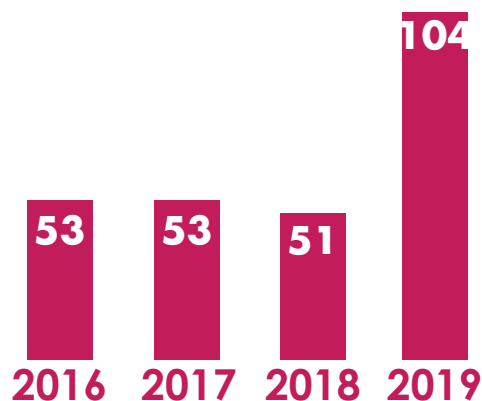
An international committee of experts, academics, members of international organizations, civil society, and media, assessed these practices, awarding 8 cities for their innovative actions and projects implemented. The two €15,000 monetary

prizes were assigned to **Washington DC**, USA for its “Food as medicine” programme that provides subsidies to residents in order to improve access to healthy food and address the significant disparities among District residents; and **Mezitli**, Turkey for its “Female Producers’ Market” aimed at reducing gender-based barriers and increasing working opportunities for women.

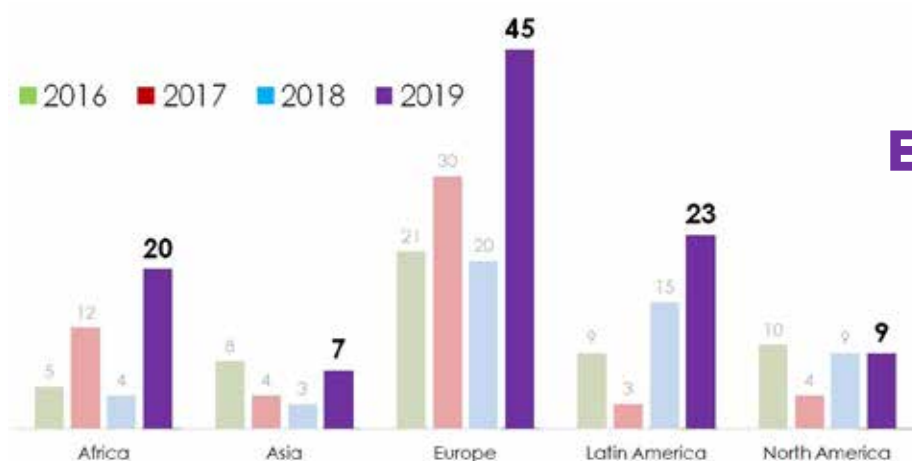
Six special mentions, one for each category, were awarded to **Tel Aviv**, Israel (Governance) for its Green Eurovision initiative; **Kazan**, Russia (Sustainable Diets and Nutrition) for its programme to improve children’s nutrition at school; **Nairobi**, Kenya (Social and Economic Equity) for the “Urban Early Warning Initiative”; **Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil (Food Production) for the “Hortas Cariocas” programme on urban agriculture; **Montpellier**, France (Food Supply and Distribution) for its programme aimed at promoting sustainable nutrition in school canteens through improving the supply of local and/or organic products; **São Paulo**, Brazil (Food Waste) for its innovative method to recover food surpluses from markets, redistributing them to people in need.



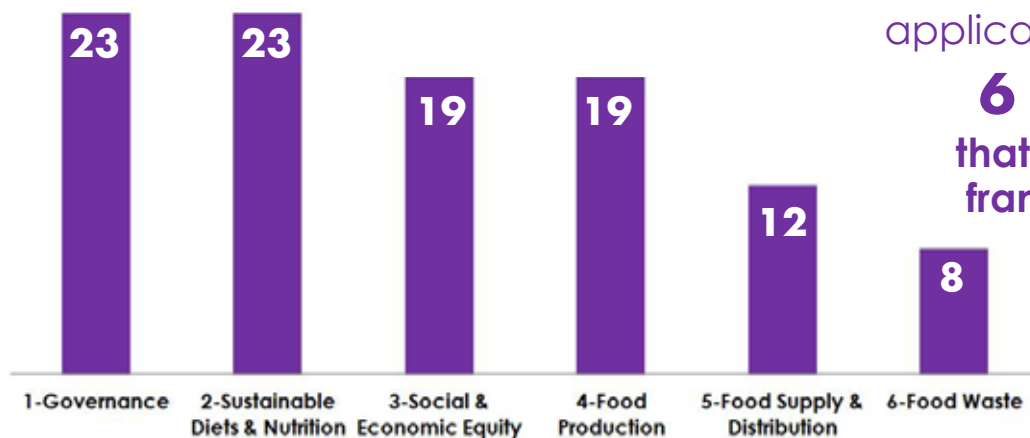
Winning cities and special mentions during the 2019 Awards Ceremony.



Milan Pact Awards 2019
104 SUBMISSIONS
 from 62 Milan Pact cities



geographic distribution
EUROPEAN CITIES
 are leading the way



applications organized in
6 CATEGORIES
 that reflect the MUFPP
 framework of actions



Delegates at the 2019 Annual Gathering hosted by the City of Montpellier, France.

3 EVALUATION COMMITTEE AND PROCESS OF ASSESSMENT

The Milan Pact Awards Evaluation Committee, composed by 9 members that represent international organizations, civil society organizations and institutions, went through a long and detailed process to evaluate all practices that have been collected until the end of May 2019.

Evaluation committee members are asked to rate cities' responses according to the four evaluation criteria: innovation, impact, inclusion and adversity. Each criterion is assessed on a scale of 1-10. The average of the judges' score makes the final ranking.

The members of the 2019 evaluation committee are:

Carlo Mango, Cariplo Foundation, Research Area Director

Andrea Magarini, City of Milan, Food Policy Coordinator

Adam Freed, Bloomberg Associates, Principal

Gunhild A. Stordalen, EAT Foundation, Founder and Executive Chair

Marcela Villarreal, FAO, Director Partnership Division

Clementine Schouteden, Ellen MacArthur Foundation, Executive Lead of the Food Initiative

Karen Fabbri, European Commission, Head of Sector FOOD 2030

Nicholas You, Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation, Executive Director

Sharelle Polack, GAIN, Programme Lead Urban Governance for Nutrition.

The Evaluation Committee operates with the support of:

Valentina Amorese (Cariplo Foundation), Elisa Porreca, Davide Zarri, Alessia Marazzi (Milan Food Policy Office), Jacob Koch, Bridget Ackeifi, Jake Elder, Giselle Sebag, Lindsey Voet (Bloomberg Associates), Emily Norford, Diana Huynh (EAT Foundation), Kayo Takenoshita, Gilles Martin (FAO), Emma Chow, Nick Jeffries, Marco Meloni, Henrietta Goddard, Jean-Charles Guinot (Ellen Macarthur Foundation), Tatiana Tallarico (European Commission).

The MPA 2019 were made possible thanks to the support of the International Relations Department of the City of Milan, and to the important contribution of the **Milan Civic School of Interpreters and Translators "Altiero Spinelli"** (Serena Duraccio, Francesca Noé, Laura Chillemi, Carlotta Rovaris, Martina Vecchio, Huda El Hidrissi, Giulia Casati).



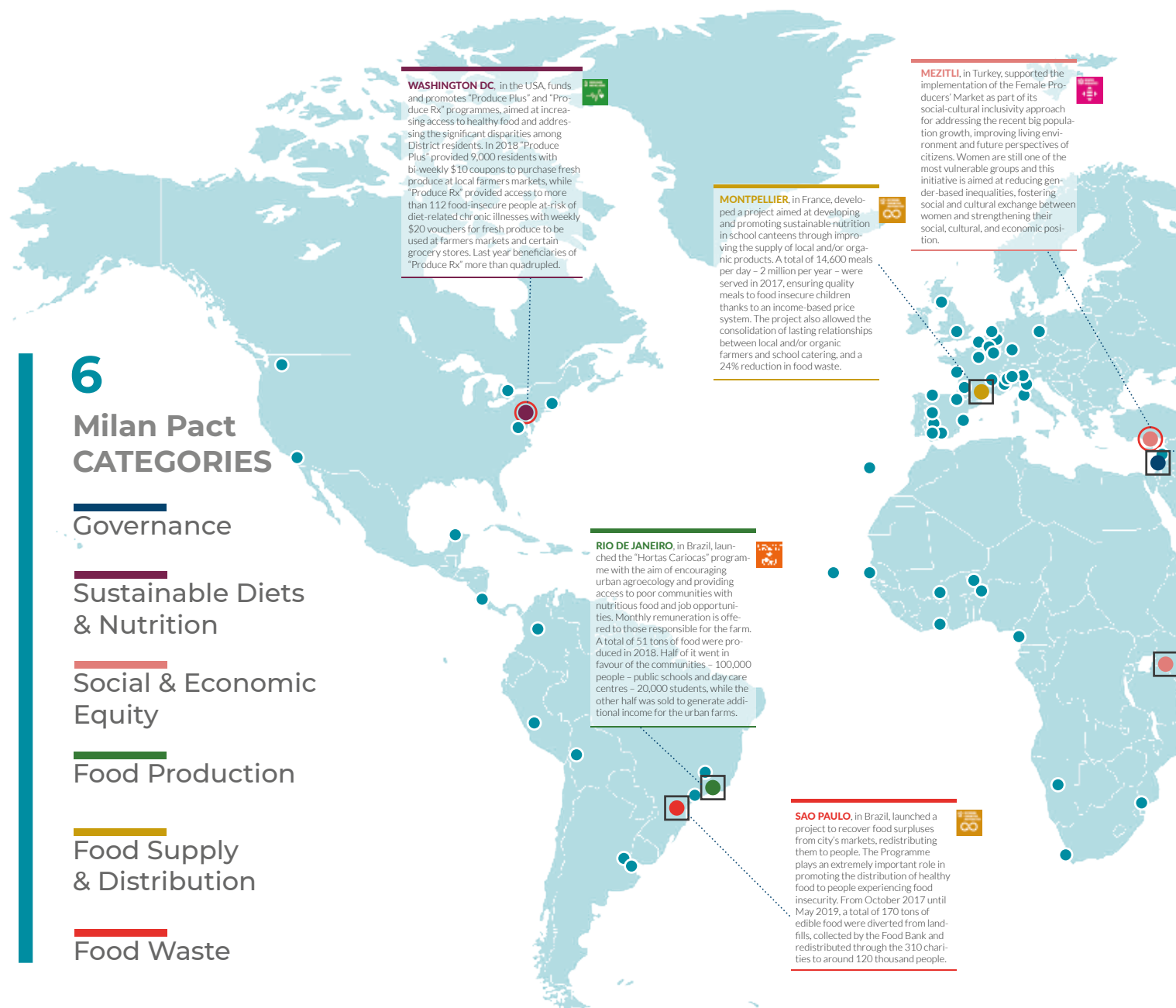
SDGS

For the first time a connection has been established between the practices submitted and the UN 2030 Agenda. Therefore, since this edition it is possible to understand which SDGs are the most targeted by the urban food policies collected, as well as to highlight the contribution of MUFPP cities in achieving the Agenda. Below there are the most targeted SDGs by winning, special mention and finalist practices. Just these 27 practices contributed to address 10 out of 17 SDGs, thanks to the holistic approach adopted towards our food system.



Cat	City	Country	Region	Practice	Ranking	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3
SDN	Washington DC	United States	North America	Food as Medicine	Winner city	3	2	10
SEE	Mezitli	Turkey	Asia	Women Producer's Markets	Winner city	10	11	1
GOV	Tel Aviv	Israel	Asia	Green Eurovision	Special mention	11	12	17
GOV	Berlin	Germany	Europe	Berlin food strategy	Finalist	12	11	17
GOV	Bruges	Belgium	Europe	Sjokla - A Fair Trade chocolate chain	Finalist	1	12	17
GOV	Capannori	Italy	Europe	Tuscany's intermunicipal Food Policies	Finalist	17	8	12
SDN	Kazan	Russia	Asia	School meal delivery system	Special mention	2	12	3
SDN	Grenoble	France	Europe	A city food system revolution	Finalist	2	12	11
SDN	La Paz	Bolivia	Latin America	Food education program	Finalist	2	3	12
SDN	Mouans Sartoux	France	Europe	100% organic school canteen	Finalist	2	12	11
SEE	Nairobi	Kenya	Africa	Urban Early Warning Initiative	Special mention	11	1	2
SEE	Baltimore	USA	North America	Resident Food Equity Advisors	Finalist	10	17	2
SEE	Bergamo	Italy	Europe	Food for meet	Finalist	16	11	17
SEE	Curitiba	Brazil	Latin America	Ponkan Hub Project	Finalist	1	2	3
FP	Rio De Janeiro	Brazil	Latin America	Hortas Cariocas Program reform	Special mention	9	8	3
FP	Abidjan	Ivory Coast	Africa	Cassava industrial processing	Finalist	10	1	2
FP	Belo Horizonte	Brazil	Latin America	Sustainable Territories Program	Finalist	11	1	2
FP	Santa Ana	Costa Rica	Latin America	Strategy for conventional to sustainable agriculture	Finalist	11	1	17
FSD	Montpellier	France	Europe	Territorial supply chains for sustainable nutrition	Special mention	12	8	2
FSD	Liège	Belgium	Europe	Food chart Liegeoise	Finalist	2	10	1
FSD	Medellin	Colombia	Latin America	Trade integration for food security	Finalist	1	2	11
FSD	Paris	France	Europe	100% organic infant milk in the nurseries	Finalist	8	12	17
FW	San Paolo	Brazil	Latin America	Program on food waste	Special mention	12	2	8
FW	Antananarivo	Madagascar	Africa	Zero Waste Initiative	Finalist	11	12	17
FW	Cremona	Italy	Europe	Food donation and distribution network	Finalist	1	2	11
FW	Merida	Mexico	Latin America	Environmentally responsible restaurants	Finalist	11	12	17

4 2019 BEST PRACTICES GATHERED



6

Milan Pact CATEGORIES

Governance

Sustainable Diets & Nutrition

Social & Economic Equity

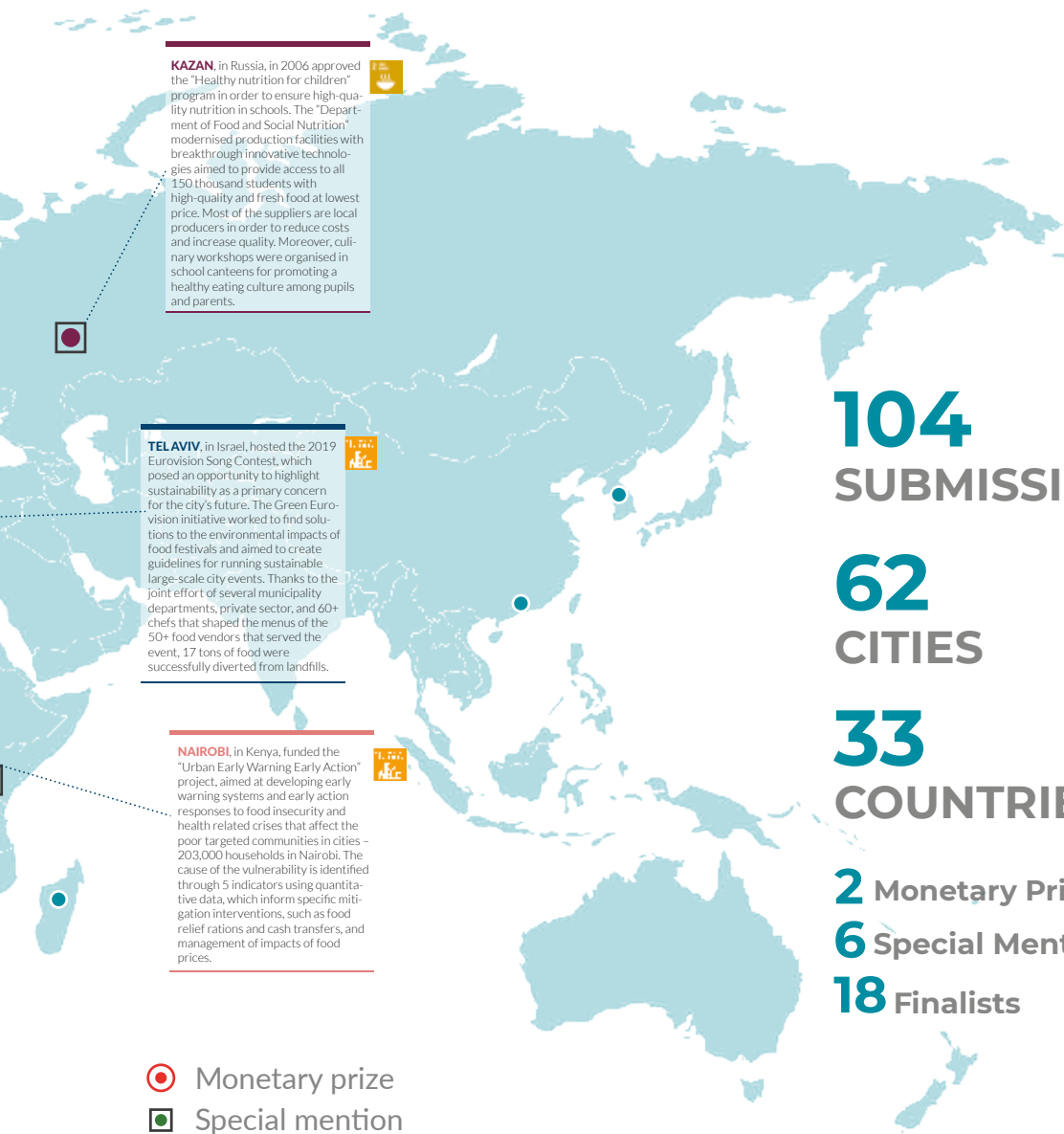
Food Production

Food Supply & Distribution

Food Waste



Download here
the Map in HD
for poster printing



104
SUBMISSIONS

62
CITIES

33
COUNTRIES

2 Monetary Prizes

6 Special Mentions

18 Finalists

- Monetary prize
- Special mention

Antananarivo	Madagascar
Bergamo (1)	Italy
Bergamo (2)	Italy
Berlin	Germany
Bobo Dioulasso	Burkina Faso
Bologna	Italy
Bordeaux	France
Bruges	Belgium
Capannori	Italy
Carcaboso	Spain
Cordoba	Spain
Douala	Cameroon
Gaya	Niger
Livorno	Italy
Milan	Italy
Montpellier	France
Mouans Sartoux (1)	France
Mouans Sartoux (2)	France
San Antonio de Areco	Argentina
Seoul	South Korea
Tel Aviv	Israel
Valencia	Spain
Washington	United States
Belo Horizonte	Brazil
Birmingham	United Kingdom
Buenos Aires (1)	Argentina
Buenos Aires (2)	Argentina
Cologne	Germany
Dakar (1)	Senegal
Dakar (2)	Senegal
Frankfurt (1)	Germany
Frankfurt (2)	Germany
Grenoble	France
Kazan	Russia
Kfar Saba	Israel
La Paz	Bolivia
Livorno	Italy
Mieres	Spain
Milan	Italy
Mouans Sartoux	France
Niamey	Niger
Pamplona	Spain
Paris	France
Praia	Cape Verde
Toronto	Canada
WASHINGTON DC	United States
Baltimore	United States
Bergamo	Italy
Bobo Dioulasso	Burkina Faso
Curitiba (1)	Brazil
Curitiba (2)	Brazil
Funchal (1)	Portugal
Funchal (2)	Portugal
Glasgow	United Kingdom
Malaga	Spain
Medellin	Colombia
Merida	Mexico
MEZITLI	Turkey
Nairobi	Kenya
New Haven (1)	USA
New Haven (2)	USA
Rio De Janeiro	Brazil
Toronto	Canada
Washington	United States
Abidjan	Ivory Coast
Almere	Netherlands
Antananarivo	Madagascar
Belo Horizonte	Brazil
Cape Town	South Africa
Chanchamayo	Peru
Ede	Netherlands
Guangzhou	China
Liège	Belgium
Medellin	Colombia
Merida	Mexico
Montpellier	France
Nantes	France
New Haven	United States
Niamey	Niger
Rio De Janeiro	Brazil
San Antonio de Areco	Argentina
Santa Ana	Costa Rica
Torino	Italy
Windhoek	Namibia
Almere	Netherlands
Kazan	Russia
La Paz	Bolivia
Liège	Belgium
Maputo	Mozambique
Medellin	Colombia
Montpellier	France
Niamey	Niger
Paris	France
San Paolo	Brazil
Valencia	Spain
Windhoek	Namibia
Antananarivo	Madagascar
Cape Town	South Africa
Cremona	Italy
Liège	Belgium
Merida	Mexico
Milan	Italy
San Antonio de Areco	Argentina
San Paolo	Brazil

Food as Medicine

Abstract

Since 2013 Washington DC has invested in several innovative programmes recognizing the crucial role that diet places in overall health. These “food as medicine” programmes, including Produce Plus and Produce Prescription (Rx), aim to increase access to healthy food and address the significant disparities in diet-related chronic illnesses among District residents.

While there is one grocery store for every 8,000 residents in some wealthier Wards (neighbourhoods) in the District, there is only one grocery store for the 85,200 residents in Ward 8, the lowest-income Ward. Low-income residents living in this area experience nearly six times the rates of diet-related chronic disease than residents in wealthier neighbourhoods. As the District considers strategies to attract more grocery retailers to low-income neighbourhoods, it recognizes the critical need to make healthy food more accessible now to residents in these areas.

Produce Plus offers residents participating in qualifying government assistance programmes, including state-sponsored health insurance, \$10 twice a week to purchase fresh produce at local farmers markets. Produce Rx works with healthcare providers to prescribe food-insecure patients at-risk of or experiencing diet-related chronic illnesses with \$20 prescriptions for fresh produce each week that can be used at farmers markets and, through a recent expansion, the Ward 8 grocery store.

Innovation

Although a growing body of research links diet to overall health, many local governments in the United States have not yet explicitly invested in food-as-medicine programmes. The District's investment in these programmes makes it a leader among U.S. cities, especially because these programmes do not require a dollar match from participating residents. The District's investment in Produce Plus has grown from an initial investment of \$50,000 in 2012 to more than \$1.1 million in 2018.

The transformative power of Produce Plus comes from its community-centred design. In addition to the Market Champions, who are paid to promote the program in their communities, Produce Plus draws a significant volume of volunteers from the communities served by the program. In turn, Produce Plus helps increase the purchasing power of low-income residents and provides additional income for local farmers in the region.



2013 start date of the practice
#Food Vouchers
#Farmers Markets
9,000 participants

Washington DC

United States
 702,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



Impact

The District's food-as-medicine programmes impact participation, healthy behaviours and local food investment. In 2018, Produce Plus provided over 9,000 participants with bi-weekly coupons, totalling nearly \$877,200 distributed with an impressive 95% redemption rate. More than half of the residents who participated in Produce Plus live in the two wards of the city with the fewest grocery stores. While Produce Rx is smaller, the program provided weekly vouchers to over 112 patients through five clinical partners in 2017. With the rollout of the 2018-2019 pilot, the program will impact more than 500 residents this year, a nearly four-fold increase. The programmes also improve healthy behaviours among participants. A 2015 analysis found that Produce Plus participants consumed more fruits and vegetables than residents with similar incomes who did not participate in the program. A 2017 evaluation of Produce Rx showed an even more significant impact on its participants – more than half of the Produce Rx participants reduced their BMI, 90% improved the relationship with their doctor and 64% increased their produce intake.

Finally, the programmes support local farmers and increase the viability of local farmers markets. Participants in Produce Plus and Produce Rx directly pay farmers for their produce, providing an important income stream for small farmers, many of whom are low-income themselves. The program is estimated to generate approximately \$16,000-20,000 per participating market.

Inclusion

The District's food-as-medicine programmes catalyse cross-sector partnerships between local government, community organizations and healthcare providers. DC Health collaborates with other District Departments such as the Department of Human Services, which administers federal nutrition assistance programmes, and the Department of Healthcare Finance, which administers federal healthcare programmes. Community organizations like DC Greens implement and expand the reach of the programmes to vulnerable populations like low-income residents, seniors and residents with disabilities. These community partners also provide opportunities for residents to get engaged by spreading the word to their neighbours. Healthcare providers refer eligible patients to the programmes and ensure patients understand how diet impacts health. Local farmers markets help implement the programmes at their markets.

In addition, the District's food-as-medicine programmes are targeted to low-income residents experiencing food insecurity or a lack of healthy food access. By ensuring that these low-income residents can afford and access the same fresh, healthy food that wealthier residents buy, the District and its partners signal their commitment to inclusion and equity for all residents.



Women Producer's Markets

Abstract

Mezitli was founded as a municipality in 1968, but it was only in 2008 that Mezitli enlarged to 40 neighbourhoods. The big growth in population, mainly due to migration from the east of Turkey, but also the influx of people from the neighbouring countries like Syria (especially because of war) since 2010, has been a big and ongoing challenge for Mezitli. Therefore, the region has a high need for a social-cultural inclusivity approach as well as economic projects to ensure local peace and give the inhabitants a good living environment and future perspectives to almost 26,000 plus registered Syrians and to 194,014 Turkish citizens.

Women are still one of the most vulnerable groups as in the Turkish society they are often very much dependent on their families and mostly on their male relatives or husbands. The economic independence is a main factor for women of all ages in order to be able to make their own choices in life and to feel more self-confident. The main goals of the Mezitli Female producers Market is to reduce the gender-based barriers, to increase working opportunities for women; to promote social and cultural exchange between women; to strengthen local female producers from all social, cultural and economic levels, support the local women to organize themselves, encourage them to a more active participation in society and, thereby, increase their self-confidence.

Innovation

Neighbourhood markets are so common in our city but usually men are the predominant figure here as in other economic activities. Those markets have a big rent; each stand's rent at the markets is very expensive and even if you have money you can't rent any of the stands without lobbying. Our project managed to reach female producers in 40 neighbourhoods of Mezitli; provided stands to women with just two preconditions: living in Mezitli and being a female producer (producing cheese, cake, marmalade, bakery, meals, desserts, olive, olive oil, any kind of handmade product is accepted). Women reached their self-confidence and independency thanks to our female producer markets with hundreds of thousands of consumers. The concept of this project allowed us to reach women who are usually not going out of their house or neighbourhood without any permission of their family. Now those women have their independency: 650 female producers have stands at 9 female producers' markets.



2014 start date of the practice
#Vulnerable groups
#Rural Urban Areas
9 female markets

Mezitli

Turkey
 194,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



Impact

Mezitli Female Producers' Market is a revolutionary project, as it is the first market in Turkey completely run by female producers. At the same time, it has some evolutionary aspects, as there was time giving to the local female producers to organize themselves in cooperation with the future consumers. It was very important to involve the target group in the whole process, from the establishing until the evaluation of the initiative. Local markets have a long tradition, but experience has shown that because of female producers often are excluded because of certain barriers, one of them is the financial barrier, but also the selection criteria of the local markets (usually male) administration. Female producers sell fresh fruit, vegetables, pastry, all handmade products in their own home, sometimes on a hill or in the city centre. Citizens living in Mersin province started to get affordable, good quality food. Women from rural areas who were also getting used to the difficulty of reaching the market have now managed to buy their own cars. After 5 years, they have learned how to drive and got their own licence.

Inclusion

Local market representatives, who are paying rent for their stands at the other local markets, stand against the female producers' market. Our mayor and the related women assembly members addressed this by explaining to assembly members, municipal units and citizens that the female producers' market was established for the needs and abilities of women living in Mezitli. We aimed to provide a social inclusive environment for women from all religions and heritage, so not only to Mezitli/ Turkish citizens but also to Syrian or asylum seekers who are living in Mezitli. Territorially, the Female Producers' Markets and producers are located and living in Mezitli, but all visitors/consumers are from all the Province.

Adversity

First of all, the legislative structure has been re-organized and re-written for the Female Producers Market. A monitoring system has been created with the women of the municipal staff, female producers and assembly members together. The objections of the local markets union and male members have been listened to, but we have insisted on creating an inclusive Female Producers' Market model. Female producers do not pay any rent for the stands nor electricity or water or other management costs. Sales policy and product quality are other challenges for us. There has been an effort to overcome these obstacles by creating a monitoring committee for them. The monitoring and balancing of the prices are important to provide low-priced but high-quality food for all. Getting Syrians or asylum seekers to the markets is very hard but the fight is not over. We are doing announcements for the market and the first step was being a consumer. Each day, all women and female producers are included in and made part of the structure. At first, female producers were getting permission from their family but now their family accepted their freedom and independency. They were carrying their products on busses or family cars; now they own their driving licence and car. They own their own money; they can buy their own bread and give allowance to their kids.



Green Eurovision

1. GOVERNANCE

The Green Eurovision (GE) initiative worked to find solutions to the environmental impacts of food festivals and aimed to create a guideline for running sustainable large-scale city events in the future. Using the Eurovillage as the setting for the initiative, GE worked with various Tel Aviv-Yafo municipality departments, private organizations and more than 50 vendors to reduce the environmental impact of the event.

We encouraged restaurant owners to reduce their environmental impact and add a "green dish" to their menus to amplify the success of our project. A green dish, i.e. that took environmental considerations into account in its preparations, was one that met 3 out of 5 of the following points: vegan, locally sourced proteins and vegetables, zero use of plastics, local ingredients (including seasonings), and locally caught, fully grown fish.

For the event we collaborated with over 60 chefs in order to shape the menus of the 50+ food vendors that served in the Green Eurovision (GE). The chefs worked with vendors on portion control, especially for vegan dishes, limiting the amount of potential food waste. By portioning meals correctly, the unused food was donated to those in need.

Along with the Tel Aviv-Yafo municipality, various organizations were integral parts in helping the disposal of food waste and nonorganic waste produced as by-products of the event.

Additionally, in order to make Israel's largest food festival as inclusive as possible, all the dishes on the menus could not exceed 35 NIS (8.5 EUR). The event (with 500 thousand visitors in 5 days) successfully diverted 17 tons of waste from landfills. Organic waste was sent to an anaerobic digestion plant to be transformed into biogas. This proved that the actions taken towards Tel Aviv-Yafo's first attempt at a zero-waste event were effective, and the practices employed can be replicated in a larger and more successful way in the future.



2019 start date of the practice
#Large Scale Event
#Food Festival
 50 food vendors

Tel Aviv

Israel
 438,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



GOVERNANCE FINALISTS

BERLIN

Germany, 3,645,000



Berlin food strategy

The Berlin Food Strategy is a wide-ranging action plan intended to help develop Berlin's food policy toward more regionality, sustainability, fairness and healthy food for all.

Following the signing of the MUFPP, a participatory process that involved institutions, civil society, academia, research, and the food industry took place. Out of this process, a draft of action plan was developed, which identifies goals and measures to be taken in the areas of public procurement, rural-urban linkages, regional values, sustainable food systems, food education, food waste reduction, the role model function of administrations and transparency for consumers.

BRUGES

Belgium, 118,000



Sjokla - A Fair Trade chocolate chain

Bruges boasts the name of Europe's chocolate capital in light of its more than 60 chocolatiers & chocolate shops. Following the 'Beyond Chocolate' Charter issued by the Federal Government to make the chocolate chain more sustainable by 2025, Bruges has set up a framework for sustainable cocoa, chocolate production and consumption in cooperation with local stakeholders, in order to enable a Fairtrade Certified chocolate chain, reinforce multi-stakeholder cooperation and raise awareness among chocolatiers and consumers of the Fair Trade opportunities.

PIANA DEL CIBO DI LUCCA

Italy, 185,000



Tuscany's inter-municipal Food Policy

Inspired by the Milan Food Policy, the Piana di Lucca district launched a participatory process 'Circularifood' intended to develop an inter-municipal Food Council 'Agorà del Cibo' (Food Agora).

This set out a shared, inclusive and integrated food strategy for the area which focuses on agriculture, social health services, education, the environment, territorial and economic planning, placing the creation of a sustainable local food system at the center of the public action.



School meal delivery system

2.SUSTAINABLE DIETS & NUTRITION

Due to the increasing sightings of children obesity and diseases of digestive system in 2006, the municipal program "Healthy nutrition for children" was approved. To implement the program, a dedicated "Department of Food and Social Nutrition" was created as a single municipal operator, whose main task was to bring meal preparation and delivery to a unified world-class standard for all schools of Kazan.

During the past ten years, the technological equipment of school kitchens was modernized and two preparation factories, warehouses were created.

To date, the Department provides food in 160 educational institutions of Kazan, mostly built during the Soviet era. Since in many school kitchens cooking hot meals was not possible, a decision was made to introduce a new Cook & Chill technology for preparing school lunches. It allows to quickly prepare the largest number of dishes, increase their shelf life, and maintain freshness and quality.

90% of the Department's purchases are Russian-made products, about 80% of which are from the rural areas of the Republic of Tatarstan.

To ensure high-quality nutrition, products for school meals are monitored by an accredited techlab that on average conducts 6,500 tests monthly. Kazan is the first city in Russia that introduced cashless payments for school meals. A single card is a convenient payment tool that eliminates the need to carry cash for school meals and allows parents to monitor in real time their children nutrition. The Department organizes culinary workshops for children and parents, promoting a healthy eating culture. In addition, to establish a dialogue with parents on the quality of nutrition each school has the Parental Control Journal for reviews on the quality of dishes. For children, dedicated smartphone apps with information about the weekly menu were developed. For elementary school students, the price for hot breakfast is 65 rubles (1 EUR), for two meals (breakfast and lunch) – 95 rubles (1.5 EUR). For high school students, the cost of lunch is 70 rubles (1.1 EUR). This is one of the lowest prices in the Russian Federation. The Department organizes meals for 150 thousand children in Kazan. Children from low-income families (18% of the total) receive free meals. In 2018, 2.5 million EUR were allocated for these purposes from the city budget. Thanks to the Healthy nutrition for children program, now all children can eat equally healthy and well in school canteens, regardless of the material well-being of their families.



2006 start date of the practice
#School Canteens
#Culinary Workshops
 150,000 students

Kazan

Russia
 1,250,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



SUSTAINABLE DIETS & NUTRITION FINALISTS

GRENOBLE

France, 158,000



A City Food System Revolution

Since 2014, Grenoble has started using public procurement as a powerful policy tool for the promotion of a healthier, and more inclusive and ecological food system. 10,000 meals are served everyday across the city's school canteens, nurseries and delivered at home for elderly people. The Municipality, in partnership with many local actors, has developed a city's food chain which privileges plant-based foods, mainly sourced locally, with minimum packaging. Additionally, vulnerable families benefit from solidarity pricing, and, together with local food banks, food surpluses are redistributed to people in need.

LA PAZ

Bolivia, 799,000



Food Education Programme

Given the bad eating trend among students in La Paz, starting from 2016 the Municipality launched the Escuela de Gigantes, an integrated Programme consisting in a number of nutritional and educational interventions aimed at encouraging students to adopt healthy food choices for a more sustainable, inclusive and fairer food chain. Actions include the provision of quality local food in school canteens, the monitoring of student nutritional status, the creation of organic school gardens.

MOUANS SARTOUX

France, 10,000



100% Organic School Canteens

Since 2005 the Municipality introduced greater amounts of fruit, vegetables and wholegrains in the menus of school canteens. In 2008, it was set the goal to turn to 100% organically grown food, which was achieved four years later. The reorientation of public markets, the creation of a municipal farm supplying what the market could not provide, the promotion of the consumption of vegetable proteins and a consistent reduction of the food waste (decreased by 80% over the years) allowed the transition to 100% organic food without incurring any extra costs.



Urban Early Warning Initiative

A civil unrest took place in late 2007 and early 2008 in which supply routes of food to the city were cut-off. There was an acute food insecurity in the city but existing tools could not detect it. This practice was therefore made necessary by the insensitivity of existing tools for monitoring food security. The city government is leading the implementation of the practice under official partnerships with other governmental and non-governmental actors.

The goals of UEWEA are:

To scientifically document the food situation of city population in 4 categories, so that contingency plans for each category may be rolled out.

To identify food insecure urban populations at the emergency level so that rapid response measures may be instituted to save lives.

Enumerators are sent to the community every two months to collect data on the 5 indicators using randomized stratified sampling method. Data is collected using GPS-enabled cell phones and submitted electronically. The reports of the surveillance are disseminated promptly to stakeholders and role players. When the thresholds have been surpassed negatively, the surveillance tool also triggers early action in respect of each of the situations with the aim of alleviating the food insecurity and reverting the status of the community back to "normal".

The mitigation measures applied during food security emergency include food relief rations and cash transfers. At alert and alarm phases, capacity is given to the community to improve their situation toward "normal" such as heightened agricultural extension while identifying the vulnerable persons and stockpiling food and nutritional supplements.

So far, 6 surveillance missions have been carried out. Trends have emerged from the practice where the levels of food vulnerability are becoming predictable and this would improve planning.

The UEWEA tool and practice clearly identifies food-vulnerable populations who are actually the respondents in the surveillance component. The cause of the vulnerability is identified through each of the 5 indicators using quantitative data and therefore clearly informs specific interventions, such as boosting of incomes, mitigation of shocks, and management of impacts of food prices. The targeted community has 203,000 households with a dependent ratio of '1 household to 6 persons.



3.SOCIAL and ECONOMIC EQUITY



2017 start date of the practice
#Food Insecurity
#Monitoring
5 indicators

Nairobi

Kenya
 3,100,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EQUITY FINALISTS

BALTIMORE

USA, 602,000



Resident Food Equity Advisors

Baltimore City developed and funds the Resident Food Equity Advisors as an innovative model to create food system transformation through the engagement of selected residents from all city council district. Advisors provide recommendations, strategies, and policy ideas directly addressing social and economic equity to further Baltimore's goal to create an equitable and resilient food system. The collaborative governance model seeks to elevate resident-driven policies and acknowledges everyone's expertise and the power of resident collective voice.

BERGAMO

Italy, 120,000



Food for meet

The international project "Food for Meet" aims at enhancing food as a vehicle of cultural sharing and cohesion. The project is led by the Municipality in collaboration with Slow Food Bergamo and a multitude of local actors, and looks at the "Land Market", the Slow Food's farmer's market, as contact point between different cultures. During the "Land Market" events, the Bergamo's asylum seekers "Academy of Integration" organize cooking workshops during which they prepare typical dishes of their countries of origin and share them with citizens, providing also information and advices on its preparation and meaning.

CURITIBA

Brazil, 1.765,000



Ponkan Hub Project

A number of projects have been launched in order to facilitate access of low-income households to healthy food. The Family Warehouse Program initiative includes 33 public-managed stores and several neighbouring markets, and gives selected families (approx. 130,000/month) the access to food at a reduced price. The Family Sacolão Program and the Our Fair Program, both funded and supported by the Municipality in collaboration with many local partners, aim at providing access for the population to fresh and seasonal fruits and vegetables, directly purchased from farmers in the region.



Hortas Cariocas Program reform

4. FOOD PRODUCTION

Created in 2006, Hortas Cariocas seeks to bring the population closer to urban and organic agriculture, as well as to encourage jobs for the local population and to serve as a laboratory for environmental education. The program identifies areas with potential to become or host urban farms in communities in need and in municipal public schools.

Urban and school farms are common initiatives in various parts of the world. However, in most cases, they last a short time, since the work force is composed basically by volunteers.

The difference of the Hortas Cariocas Program is that every urban farm has employees that are responsible to manage and grow the farms, as well to teach the people that live around the farm and students about the organic and urban agriculture. The program tries to involve the whole community, since it employs only local people and aims to serve not only the population of the region. Moreover, it invites the community to learn about the organic agriculture and provides a good quality food for other projects like public schools, public day cares, etc. It is important to mention the prerogative that urban farms must sell half of what is produced, in order to generate additional revenues, allowing the emancipation of the teams. By selling their products they promote and strengthen urban and peri-urban food production as well as creating and supporting short food chains.

In the case of the school farms, the teams cannot sell the production, so they do not generate income and the teams are not emancipated, but, on the other hand, an intimate relationship is established between the students and the food and rural education.

Currently there are 39 gardens within the program that produce about 50 tons of food without the use of fertilizers, agrochemicals and pesticides. The gardens' food production benefits about 20 thousand citizens.

The Hortas Cariocas program bets on the strategy of local socio-economic development based on vocational and accumulated social capital, so that low income communities with high levels of malnutrition and some kind of environmental vulnerability can be guaranteed the basic human right to healthy and good quality food, as another way to fight hunger and environmental degradation in the city of Rio de Janeiro.



2006 start date of the practice
#Urban Agriculture
#School Farms
 39 gardens 50 tons of food

Rio de Janeiro

Brazil
 6,700,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



FOOD PRODUCTION FINALISTS

ABIDJAN

Ivory Coast,
4,707,000



Cassava industrial processing

The Autonomous District of Abidjan has launched Attiéké Project aimed at fighting poverty and food insecurity in rural and urban areas by setting up cassava semolina processing plants entirely managed by women. The implementation of industrial processing allows higher quality and quantity of production and the empowerment of women. Moreover, it makes up for the lack of professional organisations within the sector, as well as work hardships, health risks, preservation problems, low level of training for the sector's stakeholders, the non-recovery of by-products and the lack of production tracking.

BELO HORIZONTE

Brazil, 2,375,000



Sustainable Territories Program

The Sustainable Territories Program aims at promoting sustainable territorial development and food sovereignty in few areas of the city which had been occupied by homeless families. These settlements still lack access to basic services such as health, education, basic sanitation, and food security and the Municipality, in collaboration with partners from institutions, civil society, NGOs and faculties, has launched a number of food and nutritional security actions that promote urban agriculture, agroecology and agroforestry systems.

SANTA ANA

Costa Rica,
57,000



Strategy from Conventional to Sustainable Agriculture

The Municipality in collaboration with local and national partners launched the project that seeks to overcome the excessive urban development in the area which has marginalized agriculture and discouraged sustainable agricultural practices. By carrying out trainings, "field days" and dialogue between producers and consumers, the producer-consumer approach strengthens the existing relationship between them and helps raise awareness on food production, in spite of the urban development and the current socio-demographic changes.



Territorial supply chains for sustainable nutrition

5. FOOD SUPPLY and DISTRIBUTION

Structuring the food supply chains initiated and managed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary working group, which brings together institutional partners, local authorities, the Metropolitan Area and catering service providers on a single goal proves the innovative approach of this public policy. It led to the creation of a producer group at the Wholesale Trading Centre. This group allows restaurateurs and retailers to purchase local products with a single invoice and a single delivery.

In addition, the City of Montpellier has been optimizing its school catering for 3 years in order to promote sustainable nutrition in the food supply for children. Built around 4 fundamental work lines interacting with each other, the project takes into account the entire food chain: gradually integrating products from short food supply chains and/or from organic farming; producing alternative eco-citizen meals without animal proteins; training of the agents at mealtime; fighting against food waste; recycling of bio-waste. Montpellier is ahead of the objectives set by the French State in terms of mass catering, which establishes that at least 50% of the products should be organic or produced. At the pace Montpellier is currently working, it could be able to achieve these objectives by 2020. Montpellier is the first city in France to replace plastic trays with bio-compostable trays that can be fully recycled in school canteens. The main objectives are to limit the risk of exposure of children to endocrine disruptors, but thanks to its composition, it will allow the City to achieve the objective of zero waste in the area.

In terms of the environmental impact, the project cut 24% of food waste (compared to the 2016 inventory) and recycled 200 tons of bio-waste per year. In addition, we raise awareness of alternative eco-citizen meal among children about the impact of food consumption patterns on natural resources, climate and biodiversity. From an economic perspective, the project created and consolidated relationships among farmers or food and agri-food companies of the area. 14,600 meals per day are provided by the City of Montpellier, that is more than 2 million meals served per year. To guarantee a good quality meal for children during lunch, the City of Montpellier has adapted its school canteens pricing system by adjusting it according to household income (CAF). As a consequence, 70% of households pay less than €2 per meal for lunch in school canteens.



2014 start date of the practice
#Wholesale Trading Center
#School Canteens
 14,600 public meals

Montpellier

France
 285,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



FOOD SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION FINALISTS

LIEGE

Belgium, 197,000



Food Chart Liégeoise

The Food Chart is a working group and a consultative arrangement between associations operating in the field of food aid in the area of the City of Liège and the Municipal authority. Among the initiatives, "Le Panier solidaire" aims at facilitating the collection, transport, and redistribution of unsold food to the city's food aid associations. A logistics platform for the recovery and redistribution of unsold food was created and managed by the non-profit organization, which is responsible for collecting, storing and redistributing food to member associations according to the number of beneficiaries and the day of distribution of food parcels.

MEDELLIN

Colombia, 2,500,000



Trade Integration for Food Security

The initiative, led by the Mayor's Office of Medellín, consists of a series of actions that contribute to reducing inequity and inefficiency in the food production and marketing chain, bringing food demand and food supply closer together, through the coordination of all actors involved in the production and marketing process. The challenge focuses on building mechanisms so that each player in the supply and distribution chain holds a fair position that entails economic equity and consolidates production systems that offer diverse, safe and economically affordable products.

PARIS

France, 2,140,000



100% organic infant milk in the nurseries

Since 2009, the Municipality of Paris has committed to promote a nutritionally balanced and environmentally friendly diet among consumers in Parisian establishments (nurseries, schools, middle schools, high schools, retirement homes, refectories). Notably within nurseries, the city of Paris chose to increase organic milk supply to 100% in order to promote a healthy and good nutrition within kids, support less intensive farming methods that are respectful of humans, animals and lands, and improve food supply and distribution to meet the goal of reducing food waste.



Programme on Food Waste

6.FOOD WASTE

São Paulo, is a city with 12 million people, where food waste prevails and the number of people in food insecurity, according to a survey carried out in 2015 is about 16 thousand street dwellers. This number is increasing. The Programme begins with the awareness of the traders who work in the public logistics of food supply. The donated food is destined to the Municipal Food Bank where the food goes through screening before being donated to the people who are in a situation of food insecurity (85% of saved food is donated).

The campaign allows, in an innovative way, to solve the three problems all at once:

It plays an extremely important role in promoting the distribution of healthy food suitable for human consumption to people in a condition of food insecurity. Through the 310 charitable institutions (charities) registered in the Municipal Food Bank, about 120 thousand people in situations of social vulnerability are impacted. From the beginning of the Programme (October 2017) until the end of May 2019, 170 tons of food were collected.

The Programme also promotes the training and reintegration into the employment market of unemployed people in situations of social and economic vulnerability. The beneficiaries, mostly homeless and immigrants, participate directly in activities related to the collection of food and integrated qualification courses on the good practices of food manipulation, permaculture, personal finance and socio-emotional capacities.

From an environmental point of view, the campaign aims to fight waste and contributes to the reduction of solid waste and, consequently, to the reduction of the costs generated in the disposal, fulfilling the National Policy of Solid Waste (Federal Law 12.305/10).

The action brings two major challenges: the logistics and work dynamics of traders. As for logistics, the challenge is not being able to cover all the municipal supply equipment, with the reduced number of trucks that the Municipal Food Bank Programme has. Therefore, the goal is to connect the entities directly at the point of the generation of waste (markets and street markets). São Paulo has 880 street markets and 32 municipal markets. The pilot is being finalized phase that currently takes place in 7 public supply equipment. The goal is to expand the campaign to all 32 public markets and 150 street markets by the end of 2020.



2017 start date of the practice
#Food Bank
 170 tons/year
 310 charities

Sao Paulo

Brazil
 12,000,000

FOOD SYSTEM ELEMENTS



ANTANANARIVO Zero Waste Initiative

Madagascar, 3,000,000



In order to contribute to waste reduction, the Municipal authority of Antananarivo launched the Decentralized platforms for food waste recovery which aims to produce compost from the city's food waste by installing four sites close to the fruit and vegetable market areas, also meeting the need for compost of vegetable producers from urban and peri-urban areas. In parallel, the Municipality wants to develop advanced fruit and vegetable harvesting systems in municipal markets to reduce food waste and redistribute food surpluses to charities and food banks.

CREMONA

Italy, 72,000



Food donation and distribution network

Within the framework of the Horizon 2020 project Urban Wins, a pilot action was launched concerning the recovery and donation of food surpluses and expiring products within the large-scale distribution sales points located in the municipal area. The general objective of sales point was to conduct a first quantification and analysis on food losses and food waste, in order to establish activities to reduce food losses by encouraging food donation with the purpose of social solidarity. This action brought out dynamics and critical issues of minimizing food waste and increasing food donations.

MERIDA

Mexico,
1,040,000



Environmentally Responsible Restaurants

The project launched by the Municipality of Merida aims at recognizing good environmental practices in restaurants, awarding them for their responsible vision in relation to environmental issues and social innovation. Through a cross-cutting and multidimensional approach, the project promotes green and inclusive entrepreneurship for food security, while contributing to local strategies that aim to mitigate the effects of climate change. The certification includes five main categories: Waste and Responsible Consumption, Water Care, Energy Efficiency, Forest Culture, Inclusion.



Report MILAN PACT AWARDS 2019



www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/award



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