

Milan Pact Awards 2022		NEW YORK CITY				
<b>Country</b>	United States of America					
<b>Population</b>	8,800,000					
<b>Title of policy or practice</b>	A New York City Framework for Good Food Purchasing					
<b>URL video</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/u/3/folders/12jFeXcBmvtYL0g0-OTDjXjyRK3rUdcGt">https://drive.google.com/drive/u/3/folders/12jFeXcBmvtYL0g0-OTDjXjyRK3rUdcGt</a>					
<b>Category</b>	01 – GOV		<b>SDGs</b>		12 – 10 – 17	
<b>Year of start</b>	2017		<b>Year of end</b>		ongoing	
<b>Actors involvement</b>	<b>Municipal departments</b>	<b>Public institutions</b>	<b>NGOs CSOs</b>	<b>Research centres</b>	<b>Private sectors</b>	<b>International bodies</b>
	15		24	1	1	2
<b>Budget</b>	Approximately €490,875,000 for food procurement each year. €490,875 to advance the City's GFP initiative. The Mayor's Office of Food Policy currently has approximately €122,718.75 in philanthropic funding.					
<b>Brief description</b>	<p>The City of New York spends nearly half a billion dollars on food each year to serve more than 230 million meals to our City's most vulnerable populations. These include 1 million public school students, the largest school system in the US, patients in the country's largest public hospital system, people in our correctional system, homeless shelters, our food pantry network, as well as seniors who receive home delivered and congregate meals. We believe the public dollars spent on food should be used to promote social good and improve equity.</p> <p>NYC published a first-ever Citywide Goals and Strategy to implement its Good Food Purchasing program. It establishes a transparent, clear foundation for tracking food purchases and monitoring performance annually with clear data tied to metrics: nutrition, local economies, a valued workforce, environmental sustainability, and animal welfare.</p> <p>This effort demonstrates our commitment to helping New Yorkers understand more about their food, and to a procurement strategy that drives positive change across the local, regional and even global food systems with the purchasing power of the City of New York.</p> <p>Recent Learnings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food contracts alone do not provide many opportunities to affect timely change</li> <li>• Need to create robust, interagency process to collect complete data</li> <li>• State and federal legal obstacles to allowing social value preferences limit agencies' ability to fully implement standards</li> <li>• Municipal staff want to engage and learn ideas, and need programmatic opportunities in addition to contractual opportunities</li> </ul> <p>At the same time food procurement is embedded within larger procurement operations and procurement staff do not see themselves as food policy decision makers, even though in practice, they are NYC needs performance measurement framework that aligns with other Citywide initiatives. Through Executive Order 8 signed in February 2022, Mayor Eric Adams formalized the city's commitment to the Good Food Purchasing programme.</p>					
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>NYC food procurement is governed by an extremely legally restrictive doctrine, is subject to a complex bureaucracy and requires the involvement of over a dozen agencies – not only the procuring agencies but various oversight agencies. For these reasons, innovation is critical for the success of the program. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying creative legal thinking to deconstruct the Good Food Purchasing standards into a framework that is legally permissible under the federal and state laws NYC is governed by.</li> <li>• Translating the above legal framework into a straightforward metrics system that directly connects City action to eventual impact that can be broadly understood by a variety of stakeholders.</li> </ul>					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committing to full transparency around performance – with the release of a food and climate dashboard (which will include additional metrics as they are developed).</li> <li>• Sharing complete raw data of food purchases, including prices (only GFP entity to do so) allows stakeholders such as local farmers deep insight into our procurement.</li> <li>• Building technological tools to support small vendors in their data collection to ensure that the requirements of Good Food Purchasing are not too burdensome.</li> <li>• Working closely with a coalition of dozens of advocacy organizations to implement the program.</li> <li>• Developing a model that can be easily replicable by other governments and institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>The program seeks to improve the food the City serves to most vulnerable populations, including school children, older adults, people in homeless shelters or held in our prisons. Implementing GFP allows us to measure and improve performance across the following areas of impact:</p> <p>Social impact: We are collecting granular data on nutrition such as minimally processed foods, conducting client satisfaction surveys, and collecting information on worker conditions and participation by local businesses as well as minority and women-owned businesses that will shape future contracting decisions.</p> <p>Environmental impact: We are taking action to incorporate environmental sustainability, particularly through reduction of beef consumption, and measuring carbon emissions via public dashboard and potentially other elements such as water consumption.</p> <p>Economic impact: Our procurement process is very burdensome for businesses and costly to the City. As implement the program, we are studying the various procurement processes at different agencies and identifying both short- and long-term improvements that would both yield higher quality products but will also result in overall improved processes – thus saving the City time and money and encouraging more vendors to compete.</p> <p>This action aligns very clearly with the MUFPP Monitoring framework in the areas of Governance, Sustainable diets and nutrition, Social and economic equity, Food Production and Food Supply and Distribution.</p>
<b>Inclusion</b>	<p>New York City's Good Food Purchasing efforts are inclusive across multiple dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Territorial inclusion: operationalizing legal procurement incentives for New York state farms and encouraging regionalism through voluntary collaboration where no legal provisions exist.</li> <li>• Diversity of food types: NYC is a magnet for immigrants across the world and needs to serve foods that meet the ethnic and religious needs of diverse communities.</li> <li>• Inclusion of minority and women-owned businesses: Getting more minority &amp; women owned businesses is essential for increasing wealth-accumulation amongst those communities and we are working to leverage procurement preferences to promote their inclusion.</li> <li>• Inclusion of small businesses: small businesses are the majority of the categories listed above. However, few of them bid because they find the City's procurement bureaucracy overwhelming. We are working to simplify the process for small vendors to make it easier for them to do business with us.</li> <li>• Building alliances with advocates: local NYC Good Food Purchasing Coalition comprised of over 40 local and national food system experts and advocates.</li> <li>• Accessibility for people with disabilities and language access: the City's Good Food Purchasing materials need to meet its high standards, both in terms of language accessibility and accessibility for people with disabilities. We are planning to make our products accessible to the widest possible audience.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges and learning needs</b>	<p>Legal challenges: The state of New York has overly restrictive procurement law that does not currently allow preference for social value. As written, City agencies must go with the lowest cost bid. This presents many challenges in the implementation of our GFP framework. The City is working to advance this initiative wherever legally allowable.</p> <p>Challenges with Vendor Scalability: While the City is trying to increase purchasing from small and local food businesses, we require a massive amount of diverse and high-quality food each day. It is difficult to identify small and regional vendors that are able capable of providing food at the consistent and high volume required by the City.</p>

---

Relationships: It is essential for Cities to have strong working relationships with rural partners; to be in meaningful planning dialogues to overcome the urban-rural divisions and gaps that can exist. This can result in working together to build rural economies by providing quality foods to urban markets.