connecting consumers and producers to rebalance farmers' position

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D2.4
Long list of 60-100 innovative initiatives

Document Summary

Deliverable Title	D2.4: Long list of 60-100 innovative initiatives
Version	01
Deliverable Lead	IPS
Related Work package	WP2
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Communication level	PU Public
Grant Agreement Number	101000573
Programme	Horizon 2020 H2020-RUR-2020-1
Start date of Project	01-01-2021
Duration	42 months
Submission date:	28/12/2021
Project coordinator	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

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Abbreviations

AFN	Alternative Food Network
AKIS	Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems
CF	Conceptual Framework
CSA	Community Supported Agriculture
D	Deliverable
DEGURBA	Eurostat degree of urbanisation
EIP-AGRI	Agricultural European Innovation Partnership
EU	European Union
EV ILVO	Eigen Vermogen van het Instituut voor Landbouw- en Visserijonderzoek
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IPS	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology
LAU	Local Administrative Unit
LFS	Local Food System
MS	Milestone
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NOFA	Novel and fair food system
PP	Public Procurement
PROCUR	Sustainable public procurement of food
RUR	Rural Renaissance
SFSC	Short Food Supply Chain
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
WP	Work package

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01

1. Introduction

1.1. COCOREADO's objective and approach

The overall objective of the project is to coordinate and support actions to rebalance the position of farmers in supply chains (in novel and fair systems) and public procurement of food. COCOREADO thereby takes two starting points. First, it collects existing innovative initiatives across Europe as the point of departure. These initiatives will be subsequently scrutinised from the perspective of the farmer's position in the chain and translated into good practices and hands-on approaches. Second, through an Ambassadors network, COCOREADO aims to invest in trainings, educational materials and decision support tools complemented with the co-creation of new 'seed' initiatives in practice. An explicit focus of COCOREADO is to foster opportunities for young people in rural areas to co-create innovative solutions that overcome current hurdles for farmers and respond to consumer needs, while simultaneously improving the conditions for sustainable public procurement of local and seasonal food. A key tool for creating such environment will be the COCOREADO Ambassador Training Programme.

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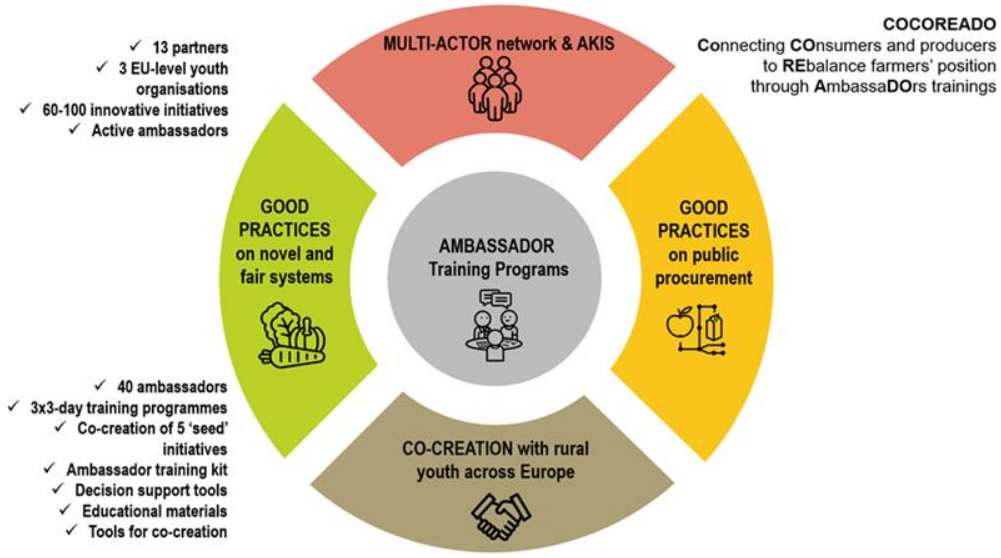

Figure 1 - Overview of COCOREADO's objective and approach

1.2 Aim of the report

The aim of this report[1] is to present a long list of innovative initiatives, the first step in the COCOREADO project. The gathering of a long list of innovative initiatives is aimed to form the basis for selection of short-listed 10-15 initiatives which will be evaluated for good practices in the following steps of the COCOREADO project. These good practices should provide insights about the success and failure factors of the initiatives. Next, these good practices will be assessed for their replicability (socio-demographic, economic, ecological and legal/policy factors that influence the success) to provide context-specific recommendations. In addition, the report will also describe shortly the process of screening and gathering the innovative initiatives all across Europe. The innovative initiatives should illustrate a mutually beneficial cooperation, a fair share for primary producers and preferably high potential for replicability. They also highlight examples of sustainable public procurement practices that respect EU legal requirements. Following COCOREADO's Conceptual framework (CF) the term "innovative initiative" refers to:

A collaboration between a set of actors seeking for innovative sustainable solutions. The main objective of such a collaboration is either to rebalance the position of farmers in food supply chains and/or to connect consumers and producers.

The collaborations meant by COOCREADO focus on novel and fair food systems (NOFAs) on the one hand and on sustainable public procurement of food (PROCURs) on the other hand.

[1] This report (Deliverable 2.4.) is the main result of Task 2.4. Gathering a long list of innovative initiatives and the implementation of the NOFAs and PROCURs selection frameworks developed in Task 2.3.

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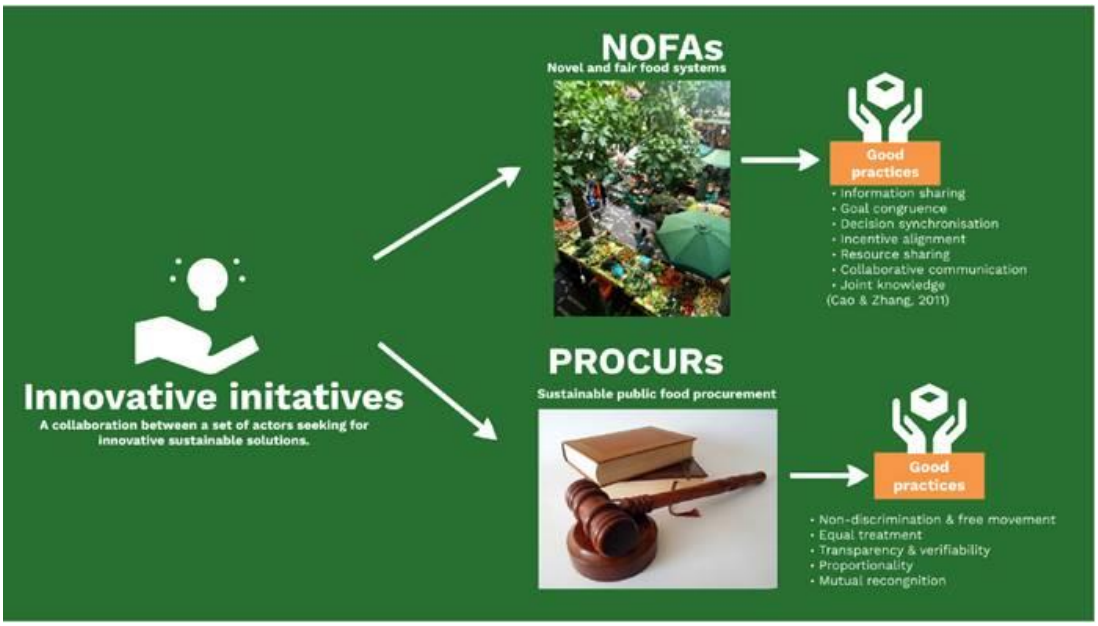

Figure 2 - Overview of COCOREADO's conceptualisation of innovative initiatives

COCOREADO defines novel and fair food systems (NOFAs) as (local) food systems which (re)connect consumers and producers and/or strengthen the position of the farmer in the food chain. These NOFAs are closely related with existing concepts in literature such as alternative food networks (AFNs), local food systems (LFSs) and short food supply chains (SFSCs). NOFAs entail practices that connect consumers and producers and overcome unfair trading practices to rebalance the farmers position. More specifically, the practices empower both consumers (citizen empowerment, food councils, etc.) and farmers (autonomy, market transparency,..) and enhance the farmers' income (through e.g. risk sharing, smarter distribution, reduction of environmental footprints, territorial approaches). These practices are thus based on mutually beneficial cooperation, integrating the needs of primary producers and consumers in a hands-on approach. Examples of such initiatives include farmers' markets, farm shops, farm gate sales, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), box delivery schemes, producer and consumer co-operatives, community gardening initiatives and other less conventional forms facilitating direct relationships between producers and consumers.

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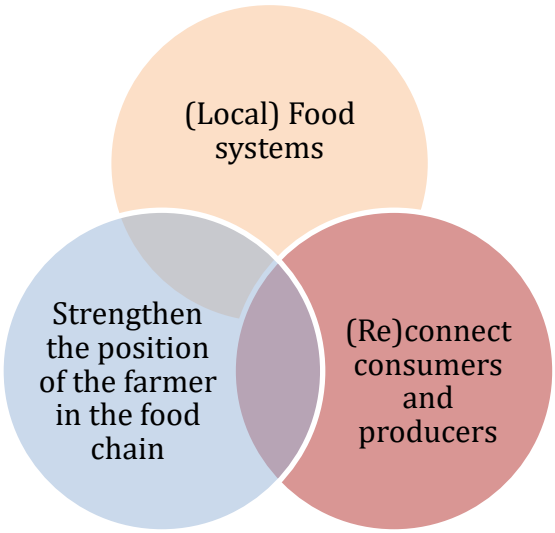

Figure 3 - Novel and fair food systems (NOFAs)

COCOREADO understanding about PROCURs puts a specific focus on the sustainable public procurement of food as it is understood by the EU and on consumers' experience. The objective of PROCURs initiatives is to identifying how farmers find solutions to be able to participate in sustainable public food procurement bids and how this offers the opportunity to strengthen their economic position.

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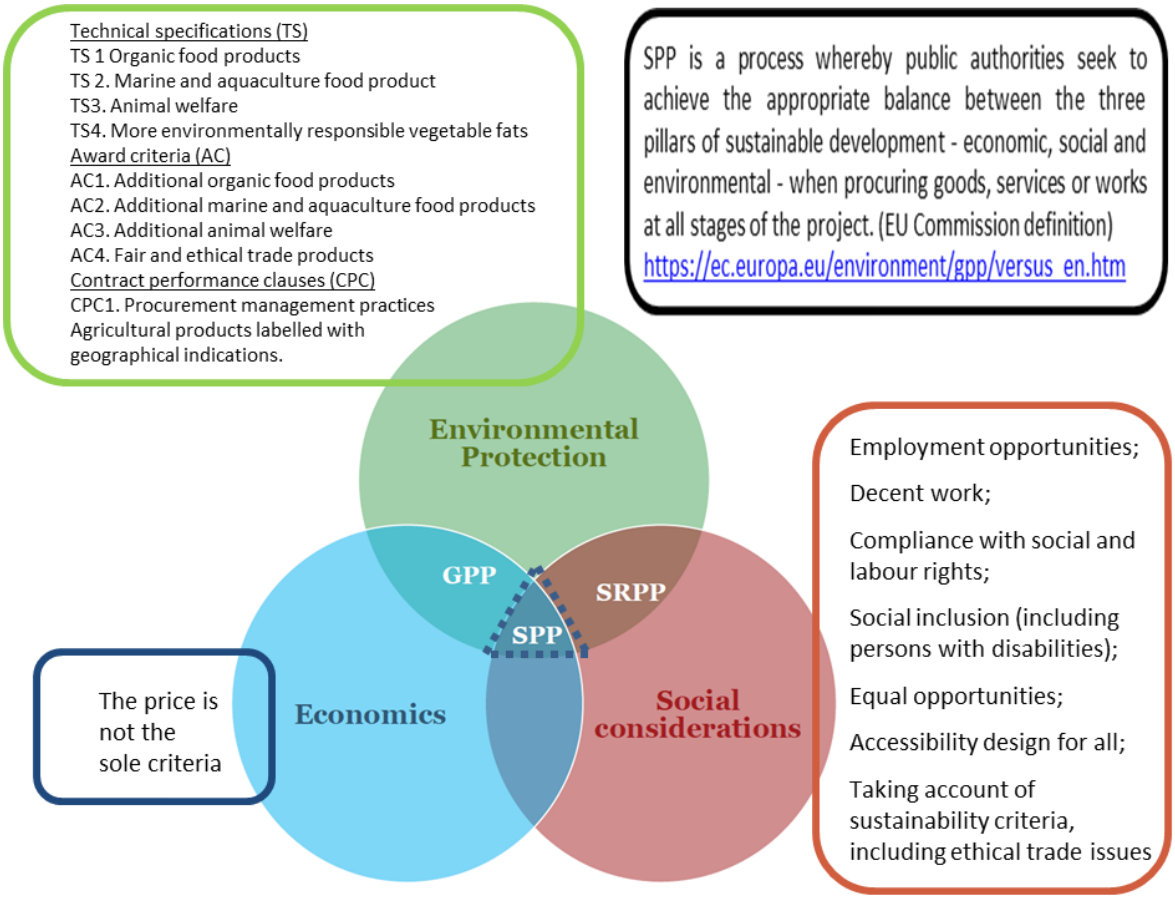

Figure 4 - Sustainable Food Public Procurement Diagram

PROCURs collaborations are based on practices linking public organisations (such as schools, hospitals, nursery centres, etc.) and suppliers of food related goods and services, both committed to deliver sustainable food and food related practices (transportation, food waste treatment, packaging, etc.) to various social groups. Experiences throughout Europe have shown that good governance models are necessary to enable sustainable public procurement practices. For example, tenders organised in several specific lots and focused on local, seasonal, organic and fair trade production but also including socially responsible elements fit for small-scale and local suppliers and encourage sustainable food diets and increase awareness about sustainable food of various social groups.

As a result of the implementation of Task 2.4. Ninety-seven (97) innovative initiatives (sixty-one NOFAs and thirty-six PROCURs) across Europe have been selected for the long list.

As NOFAs and PROCURs represent two different types of innovative initiatives, the gathering of both followed a different conceptual background and methodology for selection. For this reason, we present two types of long lists: one for NOFAs and another one for PROCURs. The selection processes of both initiatives are described in the next sections, as well as some preliminary insights from the collected data and the lists with all registered initiatives. The map on Figure 5 shows the geographical distribution of selected innovative initiatives (both NOFAs and PROCURs) across Europe. The diversity of locations represents project partners' contries mostly, however initiatives from other countries have been selected as well.

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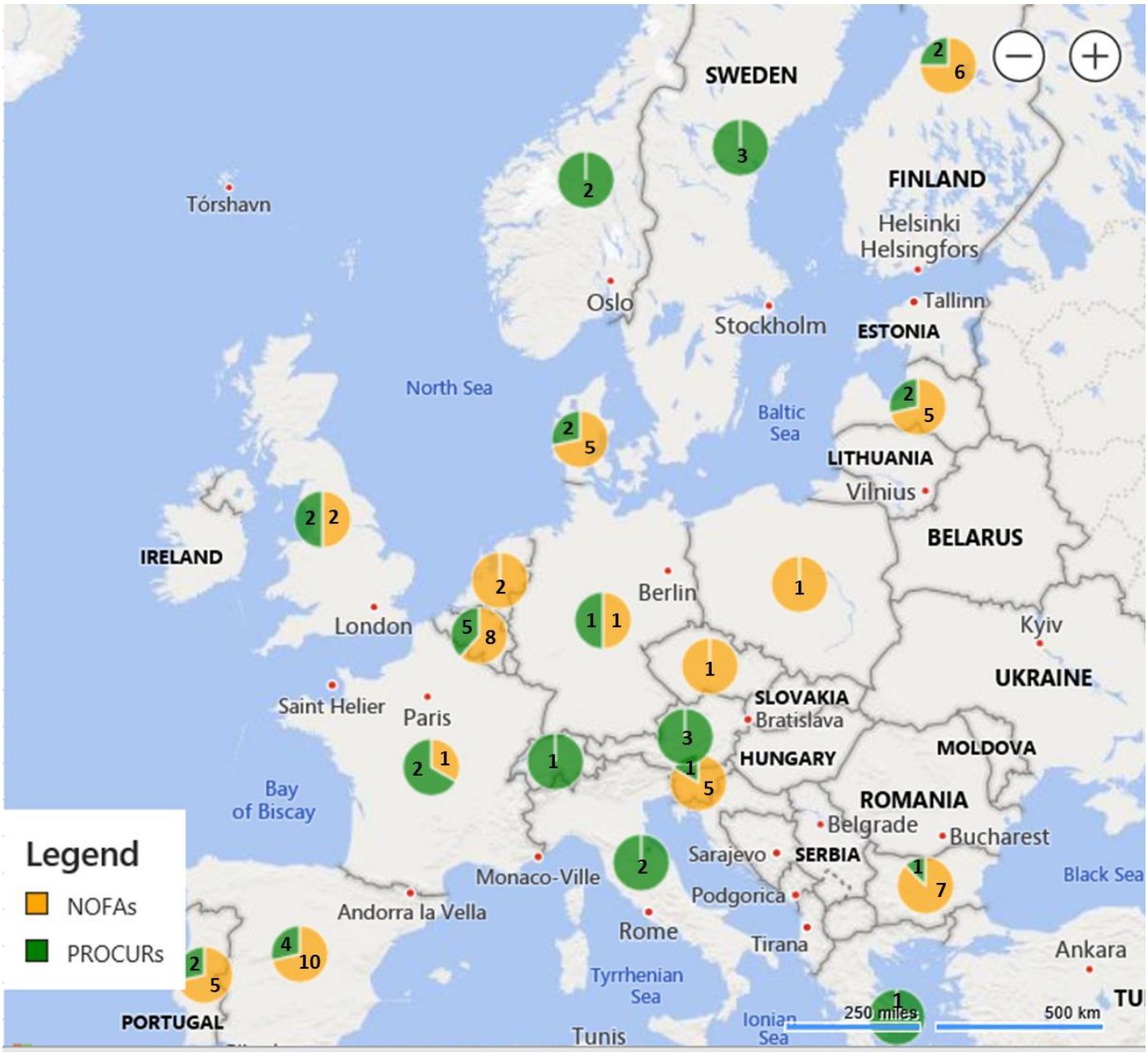

Figure 5 - NOFAs and PROCURs Innovative initiatives across Europe

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02

2. NOFAs innovative initiatives

2.1. NOFAs selection process

2.1.1. Aim of the selection framework

In COCOREADO, we develop three frameworks: one to select the innovative initiatives, one to evaluate them for good practices and one to assess their replicability. This section will focus on the first one.

Figure 6 - Overview of NOFAs frameworks

The NOFAs selection framework[2] describes in detail the process of selection of the long list of innovative initiatives. It (1) explained what are the main working definitions and how they will be applied in the selection; (2) set and explained the inclusion and exclusion criteria for selecting innovative initiatives; (3) provided guidance for the consortium partners on where and how to look

[2] The NOFAs selection framework (MS3) is described in detail in Deliverable D2.3. It was part of the implementation of Task 2.3. Framework for selecting and assessing promising innovative initiatives and fed into Task 2.4. Gathering a long list of innovative initiatives.

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for innovative initiatives and (4) introduced the templates to enter data and explains how to fill them in.

First, we want to ensure a wide variety of initiatives in a wide diversity of contexts. This entails three types of criteria: (1) sector, (2) region and (3) type of collaboration. This combination is meant to represent the diversity in socio-cultural, economic, environmental and legal contexts. Using these criteria, we aim to collect an initial pool of 60-100 innovative initiatives across Europe (both NOFAs and PROCURs).

NOFAs selection framework set a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 7 cases (innovative initiatives) that each project partner should deliver for the long list. This threshold was introduced in correspondence with the aim to put focus on quality over quantity during the selection process. It was also expected to ensure cases with good quality of information, which will later allow their evaluation for good practices and replicability.

2.1.2. Focus on end-results of the innovative initiatives

For the selection of relevant NOFAs, the project partners had to focus on the end-results that the innovative initiative achieves in order to determine whether or not the collaboration that it represents is successful. In correspondence with COCOREADO's main objectives, two types of end-results had to be considered:

1. **Rebalancing farmer's position in the food supply chain.** This refers to a number of "strengths" that farmers can achieve within a supply chain collaboration. It is generally considered that within food supply chains farmers are often put in a situation of informational asymmetry about prices, consumers' demand, etc.
2. **Connectedness between producers and consumers.** This refers to the relational proximity between producers and consumers. This leads to the construction of knowledge, value and meaning about the product and its provenance, production and consumption as well as mutual understanding about producers and consumers needs and mutual benefits.

In order to facilitate the selection, a list with examples of end-results in view of the twofold aim of COCOREADO was developed (Table 1).

Table 1 - Examples of end-results in view of the twofold aim of COCOREADO

Rebalancing farmer's position	Connecting producers and consumers
• **Market transparency:** regarding the processes in the food chain from agricultural production to consumption (from farm to fork); farmer's gaining better knowledge on prices, and other market related information; less anonymous production. • **Increased participation in decision-making autonomy:** regarding farmer's participation in decisions about what, how and how to produce.	• **Direct relations:** establishment of personal (face-to-face) producers-consumers relations. • **Proximate relations**: consumer-producers relations that goes over longer distances in time and space. • **Extended relation**: consumer-producers relation outside the region of production. • **Consumer(s) involvement in harvesting or in other supply chain function**

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• **Increased negotiation power**: in terms of farmer' ability to influence prices and selling conditions. • **Increased farmer's income.** • **Shared risk and resources with other supply chain actors:** sharing logistics infrastructure (vehicles, storage and management tools); sharing storage space; shared ownerships on facilities, resources, insurances; shared knowledge and information on consumers' demand, producers' offers and distribution networks.	• **Mutual understanding**: farmers are well-informed about consumers' preferences and consumers well-informed about the impact of their food choices on their health, environment and economy. • **Mutual benefits:** economic (fair price); social (solidarity, social cohesion, increased consumers' awareness about food production); environmental (reduced food prints; reduced packing of primary products and food, transportation; reduced food waste)

2.1.3. Selection criteria

NOFAs selection framework defined descriptive and organisational criteria for screening and gathering innovative initiatives. The descriptive criteria reflected on sector, region and type of collaboration and aimed to select cases in terms of:

1. The sector they operate in and/or the sectors they collaborate with;
2. The geographic regions and spaces (rural, peri-urban, urban, cross-territorial);
3. The involvement of different actors (famers, consumer and other supply chain actors) and their type of connection (horizontal and vertical, formal and informal, with or without intermediaries);
4. The initiator of the initiative (who activates and lead the collaborations).

The organisational criteria referred to the partners' ability to pool examples of cases (initiatives) and to find reliable information (available and accessible data). The criteria were elaborated in line with the CF and the reflections from COCOREADO kick-off session on NOFAs.

Table 2 - selection criteria

Inclusion criteria	
Descriptive	**Organisational**
1. Sector 2. Region: 2.1. European regions 2.2. Rural, peri-urban, urban and cross-territorial areas 3. Type of collaboration: 3.1. Horizontal vs. Vertical 3.2. Formal vs Informal	1. Ongoing initiatives/collaboration 2. Collaborations on which there is good availability of data/information. 3. Collaborations that have been examined in other projects/research and/or which have never attracted the attention of researchers.

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3.3. With vs. Without intermediary 3.4. Farmer, consumer or other supply chain actor driven	
Exclusion criteria	
1. Collaborations that do not correspond to the concept of shortening the distance between the farmer and consumers and enhancing farmer's position. 2. Collaborations with intermediary(ies), that do not foster the connection between production and consumption and do not contribute to rebalancing farmers' position in the supply chain.	1. Collaborations that have already ended. 2. No availability and/or accessibility of data/information.

The selection framework provided detail description of each of the criteria in order to facilitate the project partners while screening and gathering cases. A guidance on how to apply the criteria was also introduced.

2.1.4. Methods for data collection and research strategies

The application of the selection criteria was based mainly on desktop research of publicly available information about innovative initiatives. A direct contact with a key informant from the initiative under study was also considered and semi-structured interviews were performed by many of the project partners.

In addition, the project partners contacted the initiator of the initiative (or other key informant) to obtain informed consent in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 for General Data Protection (GDPR). Two types of instruments have been interchangeably used to obtain informed consents: 1) a word document, that had to be filled out and signed by the informant and 2) online questionnaire.

Several research strategies (or combination thereof) for screening and gathering innovative initiatives have been applied by the project partners. For example, 1) partners searched for information on web-sites, newsletters, social media, on-line forums, blogs, etc. published by different local food supply chain actors within their respective countries. These actors included National Rural Networks, farmers' associations and consumers' organisations, local agri-food hubs, business incubators, NGOs with focus on food, national and local authorities (municipalities, advisory services, ministry of agriculture), agri-food researcher institutes and universities, etc. In addition to the publicly available information or in case of not enough available information, partners directly contacted case-study actors in order to "fill the gaps" of missing data. Since all partners have had to receive informed consents from a key informant before researching a certain initiative more in-depth, while contacting him/her, they used this as opportunity to arrange an interview or to ask questions; 2) partners screened other RUR06, RUR07 and other already finalised or running national and international projects for innovative initiatives from their regions (countries); 3) partners also looked for national and international scientific articles focused on topics like alternative food systems, local food systems, short food supply chains, (re)connecting farmers and consumers, enhancing farmer position in food supply chain,

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collaborations between farmers, consumers and other supply chain actors etc and considered the EIP-AGRI Brochure Innovation in short food supply chains; 4) in case when partners came across an interesting case, which at first glance seemed to be a good example, but there was no publicly available information on it, they directly contacted a key informant to collect information and to decide whether to include it in the long list.

2.1.5. Instruments for registering information on selected innovative initiatives

Two types of instruments for registering information about the selected NOFAs were developed:

1. **An online template** (Google form application) aimed to collect general information about the selected cases, following the introduced selection criteria. The template was organised around 16 multi-choice questions, which the partners have to answer for each of the 5 to 7 initiatives they select. The selection framework provided detailed instructions for partners about what information to consider when answering the questions in the template;
2. **A fact sheet template**[3] aimed to collect more context-based descriptive information about the cases (innovative initiatives). This information will be used later for the implementation of different tasks within COCOREADO project: (1) to select short-listed (10-15) cases and (2) to serve as a base for evaluating the short-listed cases for good practices. The selection framework provided detailed instructions for partners about what descriptive information to consider when filling the template.

Specific partners and persons responsible for the selection process were also nominated to assist the other partners in the process of NOFAs data gathering.

2.2. Brief overview of the selected cases

In total 61 NOFAs innovative initiatives have been selected for the long list. This section briefly presents the diversity of cases according to three main criteria defined in NOFAs selection framework (MS3): sector, region and type of collaboration.

Before presenting some results according to these criteria, three points of attention are worth nothing. The first one relates to the diversity of organisational forms that the selected innovative initiatives represents. As shown in Figure 7, we selected a wide representation of organisational forms, most of which are defined in the scientific literature as typical examples of novel and fair food systems. Many of the selected initiatives represent farmers/food producers who connect with consumers both face-to-face and through online channels, which explains the number of online platforms in the sample.

[3] The fact sheets contain personal data of the initiators' of the innovative initiatives and they are not included in this report. The detailed description of the initiatives included in the fact sheets shall be used for the selection of short listed cases that will be evaluated for their good practices.

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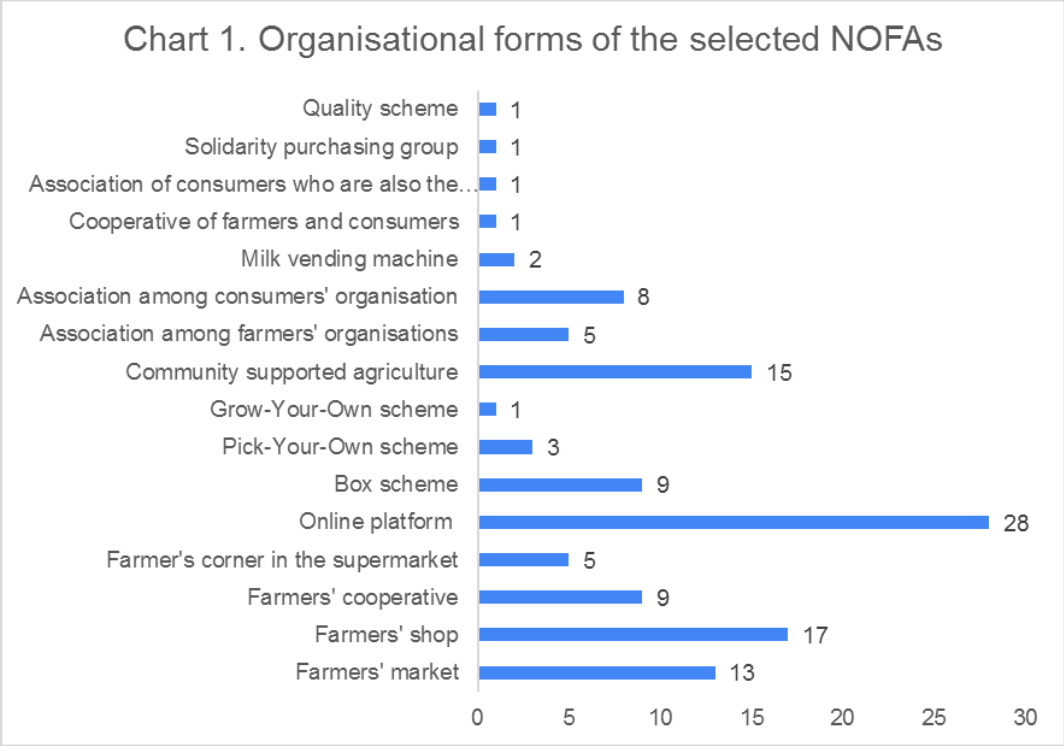

Figure 7 - Organisational forms of selected NOFAs

It is also worth noting that most of the selected cases (45) have not been subject of scientific interest before. As part of the NOFAs selection framework, we decided to introduce a criterion reflecting the *status of the initiatives* – already researched ones by national or international projects and published in scientific articles or not. The cases that have not been researched before, we decided to call "original" cases. With the selection of "original" innovative initiatives, COCOREADO aims to provide and share new knowledge about novel and fair food systems and through this, to contribute to the research of food supply chains in Europe. Figure 8 shows the status of the selected NOFAs innovative initiatives and the sources from which they were identified.

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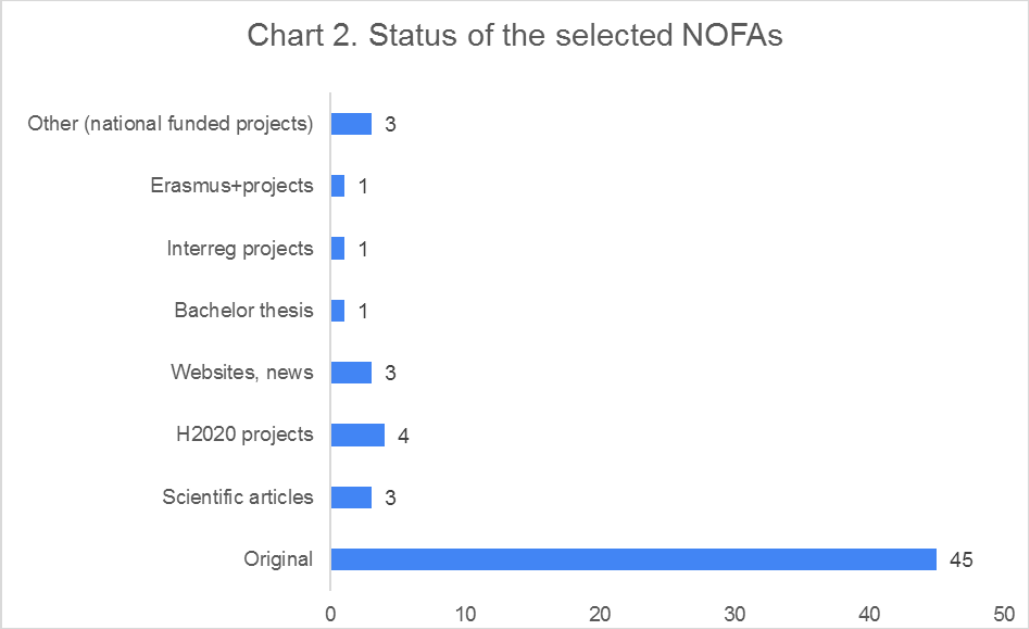

Figure 8 - Status of the selected NOFAs

Another point of attention relates to the fact that all of the 61 NOFAs innovative initiatives are ongoing ones. Following the COCOREADO's working definition on innovative initiatives as those "seeking for sustainable solutions", we excluded from selection those who have ended/finished as proven to be unsustainable. In terms of the time-line, the oldest case originates back to 1992 and the newest one have started at the end of 2020.

2.2.1. Diversity of NOFAs cases according to sector criterion

In the NOFAs selection framework, the term "sector" referred to certain area of economic activities. This broad working definition was chosen to reflect the fact that NOFAs usually penetrate in various economic sectors and often represent cross-sectoral collaborations among supply chain actors. Having this in mind, the project partners had the freedom to choose initiatives that have origins in any sectors or economic area, if the collaborations between the supply chain actors within the initiatives, are consistent with the concept of connecting farmers/food producers and consumers and rebalancing farmers' position in the food supply chain.

As indicated in Figure 9, one third of the selected cases (or 20 out of 61 in total) operate within the agricultural sector only. The majority of the initiatives represent cross-sectoral collaborations among supply chain actors. Apart from agriculture, the diversity of sectors that the selected cases penetrate include: food industry, forestry, HORECA, agri-tourism, fisheries and aquaculture. There are two initiatives that represent collaboration between farmers/food producers and schools or school canteens as well.

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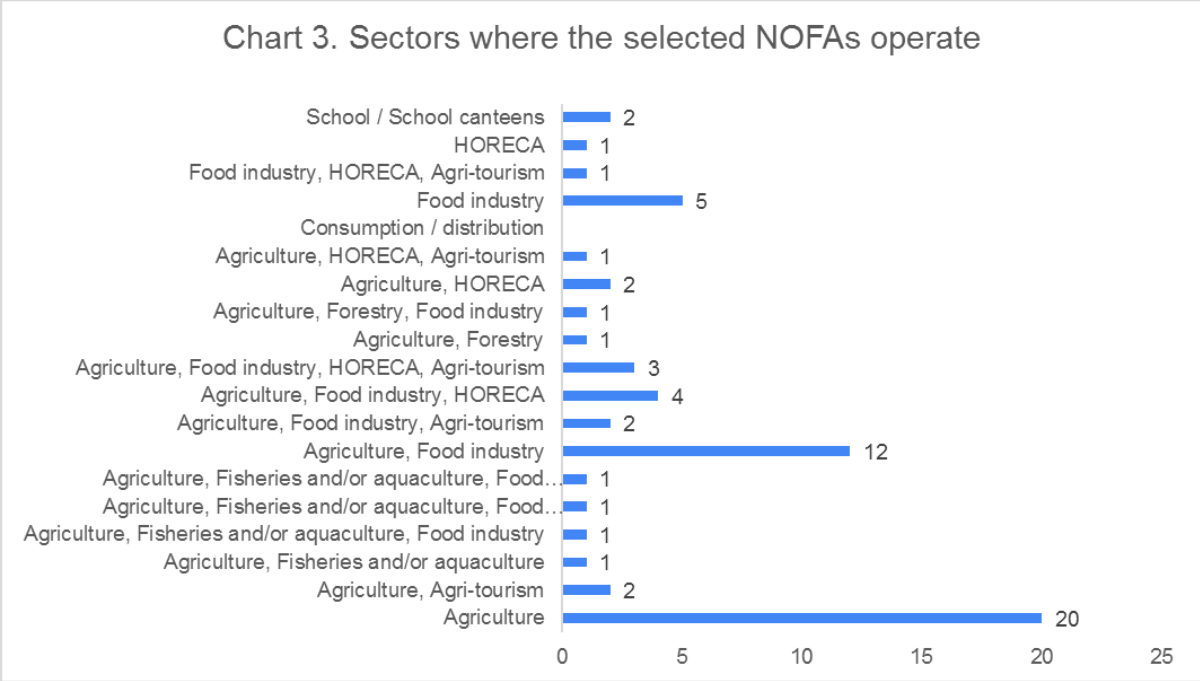

Figure 9 - Sectors in which the selected NOFAs operate

2.2.2. Diversity of NOFAs cases according to region criterion

The region criterion was applied in a two-fold manner. On one hand, the region reflects different geographic locations throughout Europe. As the selection of NOFAs innovative initiatives was aimed to select cases from various European geographical contexts, several macro-regions were formulated. The selected NOFAs cases cover 5 macro-regions all across Europe: 1) Northern European region represented by the UK, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland; 2) Central European Region represented by Belgium, France, Germany, Czech Republic and Poland, 3) Eastern European region represented by Bulgaria and Slovenia; 4) Southern European region represented by Spain and Portugal and 5) Baltic European region represented by Latvia[4]. There are two cases that represent cross-country food supply chain collaborations: one of them started in Finland, however spread to Sweden, Norway and Iceland; the other one, originates from France, but covers other countries like Germany, Greece, Italy and UK.

On the other hand, the region criterion was also applied in a way to reflect an important component of the food supply chain collaborations, namely the diversity of areas/spaces - rural, urban and, peri-urban - within Europe. In order to capture this diversity, we applied Eurostat's degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA) which classifies Local Administrative Units (LAUs) into three types of area: city (urban area), town/suburb (peri-urban area) and village (rural area). In order to capture the different physical, economic, political and socio-cultural contexts through which farmers/food producers and consumers interact and make connections to each other, while researching and selecting cases, we decided to

[4] See Fig. 5, representing a map of Europe with the geographical distribution of both NOFAs and PROCURs innovative initiatives.

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indicate where the innovative initiative takes place in terms of (1) the location of the farming practice and (2) the exchange between farmer/food producers and consumers. We introduced these two elements following evidences from the state-of-art of scientific literature showing that there might be cases where the farmer/food producer is located in a rural area, however he/she connects with consumer(s) in urban or peri-urban areas. Indeed, as shown in Figure 10, the majority of the farming practices within the selected initiatives originates from rural areas (villages), while the exchange and the connection between farmers/food producers and consumers is rather cross-territorial and happens mainly in urban (cities), and peri-urban areas (towns/suburbs).

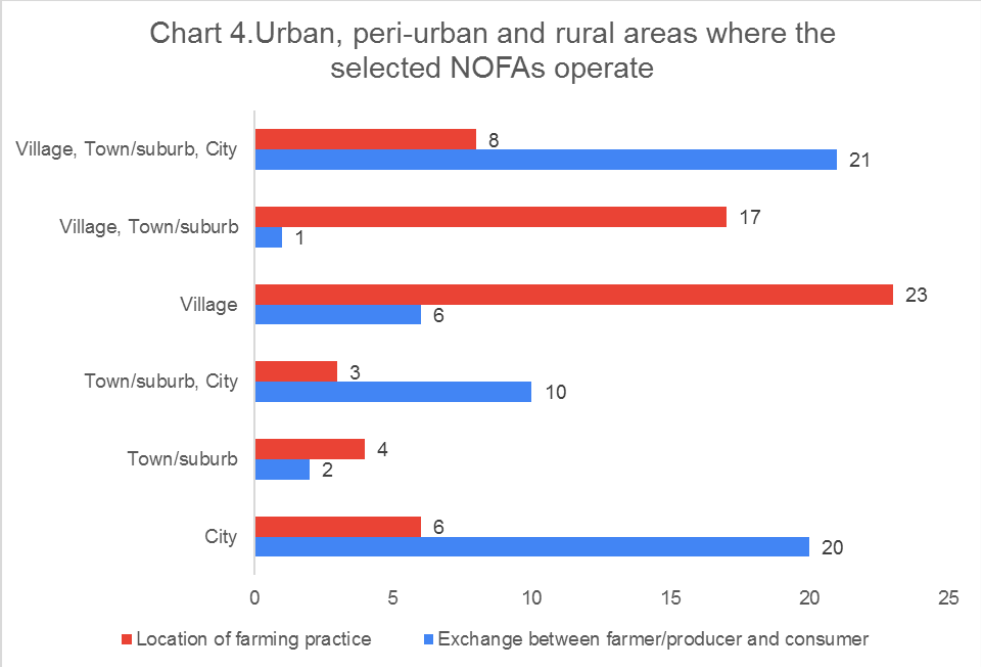

Figure 10 - Urban, peri-urban and rural areas where the selected NOFAs operate

This data could be used on the evaluation step of the analysis of the initiatives for good practices in order to verify the hypothesis of whether the collaboration with consumers from urban and peri-urban areas helps farmers to establish a stable position into food supply chains or to shorten the chain; to have better income and whether such cooperation entails practices that offers new models for generational renewal, for attracting young people in agriculture etc. It could also be used to debate on the increasing integration of agriculture within urban and peri-urban boundaries and the role that novel and fair food systems can play in connecting rural and urban areas and through this to stimulate various connections between urban consumers and peri-urban and rural farmers/food producers.

2.2.3. Diversity of NOFAs cases according to type of collaboration criterion

The application of this criterion is intended to capture the diversity of relational strategies that farmers/food producers and consumers use to connect to each other and to see how these strategies enhance the position of the farmer within food supply chains. Specific sub-criteria were introduced in order to facilitate the selection of collaborations representing: (1) different types of coordination mechanisms of the relationships between farmers, customers and other supply chain actors:

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horizontal/vertical, formal/informal, with/without intermediaries and (2) a variety of actors who activate and lead/govern these initiatives: farmer-driven, consumer-driven and other supply chain actors-driven.

In terms of the coordination between the food supply chain actors, three types of collaborations in the agri-food system have been considered during the selection: horizontal, vertical and combination of both. As shown in Figure 11, 16 cases represent horizontal collaborations that take place between actors at the same stage of the chain as well as with external to the chain stakeholders such as governmental organisations, NGOs, associations, universities, etc; 18 cases represent vertical collaborations between actors from upstream to downstream along the supply chain, from production through to consumption. It may engage farmers, farm input service providers, processors, wholesalers, retailers, exporters and consumers who are involved with the supply chain collaboration and the highest is the share of cases representing a combination of both types. The majority of the cases (27) represent a combination of both vertical and horizontal type of coordination between the actors.

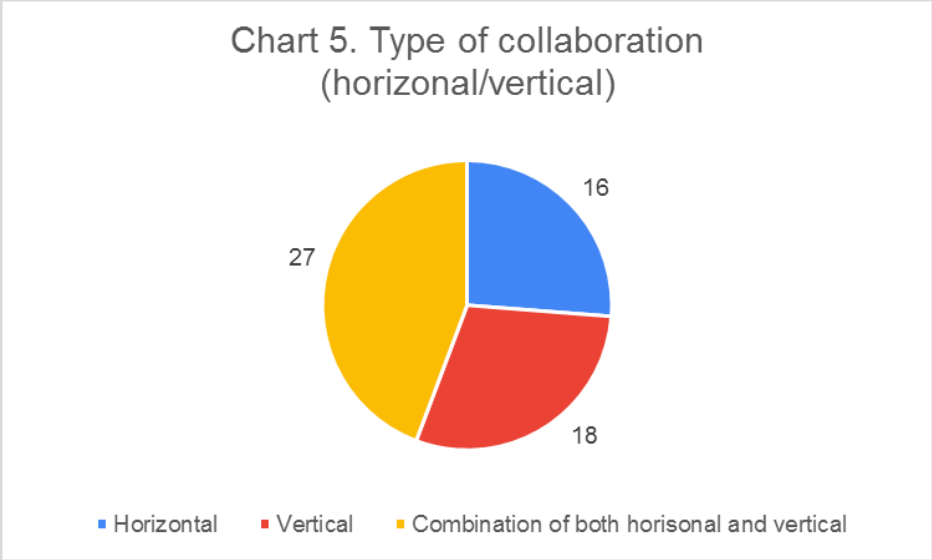

Figure 11 - Type of collaboration

In terms of the relationships among actors in the food supply chain, we distinguished between formal contractual agreements and those, driven by informal institutions like trust, shared values, etc. As shown in Figure 12, almost half of the selected cases represent either informal (10) or a combination of both formal and informal agreement (22) between the collaborating supply chain actors. This finding allows the hypothesis that informal type of relationships appear to be important instrument for arranging and sustaining food supply chain collaborations. They often allow flexibility of the relations between the actors and could be, among other, a factor for the success of an innovative initiative.

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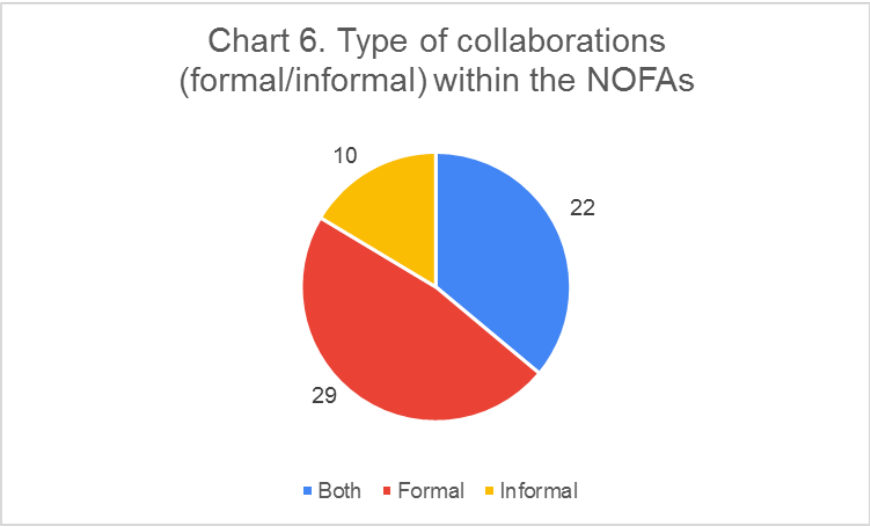

Figure 12 - Type of collaborations within the NOFAs

The state-of-art review of scientific literature shows that there is a wide discussion about the role of the intermediaries in the novel and fair food systems. For example, one of the most common definitions of short food supply chain collaborations assert that the more the intermediary steps between production and consumption are, the highest is the level of disconnection between producers and customers. However, at the same time there is a lot of research findings indicating that sometimes farmers simply do not have the capacity to perform some activities (functions) like marketing or logistics and in such cases, they need an intermediary. In other words, there are cases where Intermediate actors play an important role in shortening the chains, in order to meet consumers' expectation and attitudes and to raise awareness about quality or local agricultural products. Having this in mind, what was really important for the selection was to understand what is the quality of the relation between the intermediary actor and the producers and consumers. In other words, we selected cases with intermediaries, only if the intermediary actors actually connect, rather than disconnect farmers from consumers. As shown in Figure 13, we collected examples that represent both types of initiatives - with and without intermediary - which will later allow us to evaluate more deeply the role of the intermediaries and to identify good practices of intermediation that led to the success of the supply chain collaborations under study.

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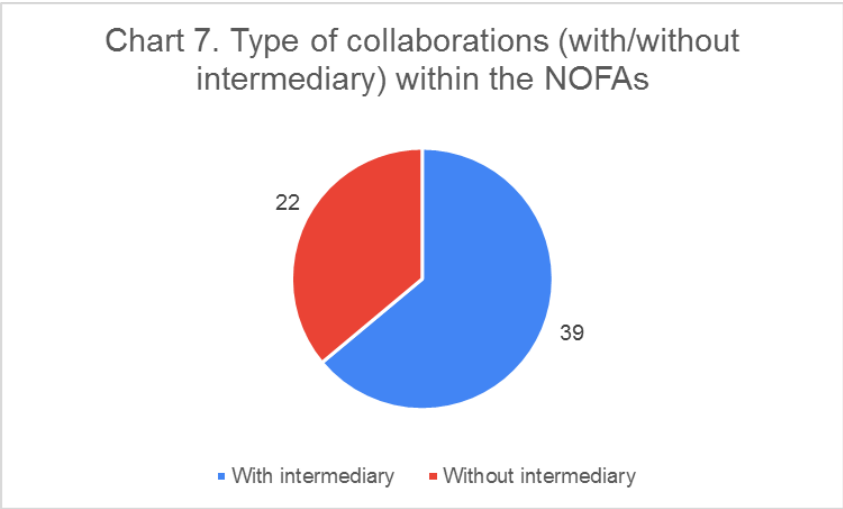

Figure 13 - Type of collaborations within the NOFAs

Last, but not least, we collected a good sample of cases in terms of the variety of actors that activate and lead/govern these initiatives. As shown in Figure 14, the majority of cases are farmers led, which will eventually allow us to debate the role of farmers not only as individual players, but also to examine their role in collaborations with other types of actors.

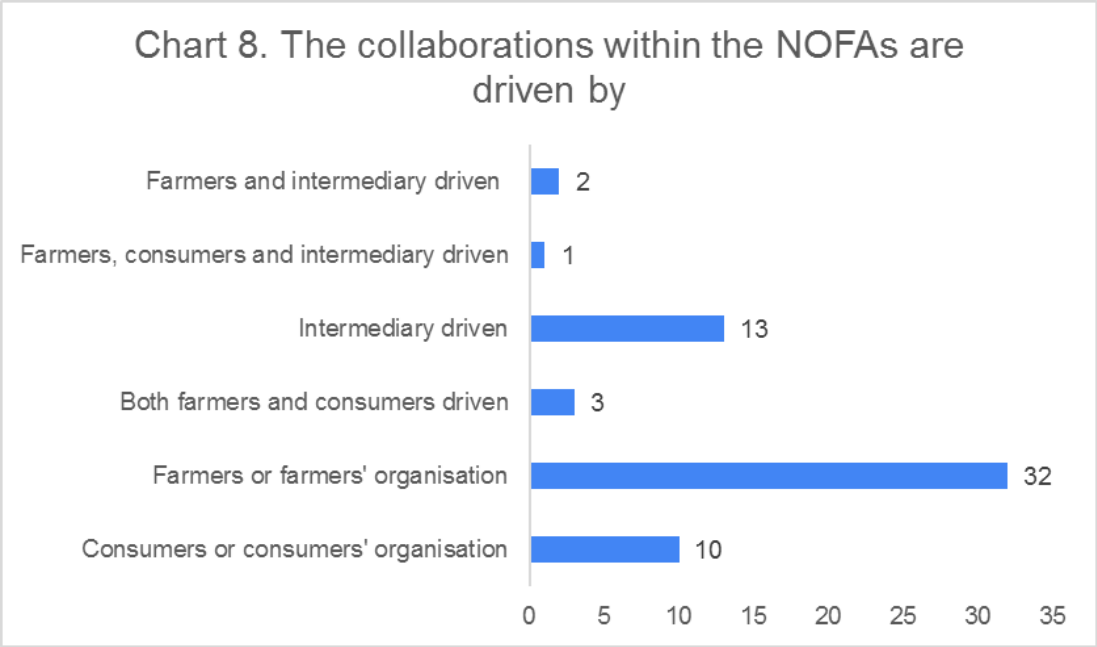

Figure 14 - Drivers of collaborations within NOFAs

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03

3. PROCURs innovative initiatives

3.1. Selection process: aim, tools and organisation

3.1.1. Aim of the selection process

Following the definition of Sustainable public procurement (SPP) (Fig. 4), we decided to collect initiatives recognised publicly for their sustainable characteristics (social, economic, and environmental) and for its compliance with the law. Preliminary literature review shows that although the EU Commission tries to support as much as possible sustainable food public procurement principles, many contracting authorities in the EU countries privilege only the lower price criteria to select food suppliers and do not require the provision of sustainable goods and services. In addition, if one procurement is designed as sustainable it might happen that from legal perspective it is not compliant with the law.

The thirty-six PROCURs cases we selected correspond with these two criteria: 1) to represent initiatives of sustainable food public procurement and 2) to be compliant with the law. In addition, only public sector food procurement initiatives were selected. The aim of the long list is to collect diverse initiatives for their good practices but also to select the most balanced examples among them in compliance with the two criteria. The selection of initiatives is only the first step which should result in the selection of the best sustainable procurement practices, to further evaluate them and to facilitate their replicability.

3.1.2. Organisation of the selection process

In line with the project aim to register PROCURSs initiatives meeting the two criteria, the selection process was organised in two stages. In the first stage, twenty-three cases were selected because they were identified as good practice for sustainable food public procurement by the European

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Commission[5], or had already been researched and identified as good practice by various EU funded projects. WP4 team, based on their expertise in sustainable public procurement collected these data from publicly available sources. The second stage of the selection process started with a preliminary analysis of the selected cases in order to prepare a specific template (PROCURs factsheet) allowing COCOREADO project partners to search for other similar cases in their countries and to record the information available on them, again using data from publicly available sources. The two stages of selection led to the registration of a total of thirty-six cases described in Annex 2 of this document.

3.1.3. Tools to facilitate the selection process

As the topic of SPP is quite new and innovative but also very specific because of the rules of law requirements and because of varieties of procurement practices applied in the EU member state countries, partners received specific training during the COCOREADO project meetings.

In addition Guidelines how to select cases were elaborated together with a specific PROCURs Factsheet Template where the data identified about cases was coded[6]. The factsheet contains four sections. The first one refers to the general characteristics of the case described in the public procurement documentation, includig type of procurement procedures applied by the contraction authorities, description of technical specifications, award criteria and performance clauses. The second is about the availability of policies in support of SPP in the respective country and/or towns, cities and public organisations. The third part refers to the availability of deliberative instruments or bodies linking suppliers and service providers with end users, such as parents-school councils, sustainability advisory councils and others. The fourth and last part refers to the available additional information relevant to SPP topic in the respective country and case. Each COCOREADO partner delivered one to two PROCURs innovative initiatives.

In addition to the training and tools (Guidelines and Factsheet Template) specific partners and persons responsible for the selection process were also nominated to assist the other partners in the process of PROCURs data gathering. To collect data about PROCURs cases partners used mainly desk-top review, as the documents related to procurements are publicly available on the respective electronic procurements registers, available in every EU member state.

PROCURs selection process set a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 3 cases (innovative initiatives) that each project partner should deliver for the long list.

[5] https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case_group_en.htm; https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/3498035f-5137-11ea-aece-01aa75ed71a1

[6] Both documents, PROCURs Guidelines and Factsheet Template, are included in D2.3 and MS3

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3.2. Preliminary observations from the long list with PROCURs initiatives

3.2.1. Diversity of collected initiatives

The purpose of this preliminary PROCURs data analysis is to formulate some ideas that could be used to develop the next steps in the project (evaluation and replicability) and mainly to focus on diversity of the selected cases.

Although the selection of PROCURs cases is not representative, but random, the first observation is related to regional disparities in the EU regarding the application of sustainable public procurement principles (SPP). The majority of cases were registered mainly in countries in Northern - Baltic (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Latvia), Western (Belgium), Southern (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece) and Central Europe (Austria, Switzerland). Only two cases were identifyed in countries from Eastern Europe (Slovenia and Bulgaria). Results achieved from other 'sister' EU projects, focused on sustainable food like Strenght4Food, confirm this observation.[7] The lowest representation of initiatives from this region identified by the project is a signal of difficulties encountered by public sector organisations in formulating criteria for sustainable public procurement. There is also a lack of knowledge about their nature, or a lack of sufficiently developed markets for sustainable goods and services and other mechanisms to track and demonstrate sustainability performance. Achieving a better regional balance in knowledge about and application of sustainable procurement principles is a task to which the COCOREADO project has the ambition and capacity to contribute.

Some of the registered cases involved public procurement of goods and others involved procurement of services related to food supply. All tenders aim at supplying local products, most of them also seasonal, only some of the contracts aim at supplying food with a quality label. Only one of the procurements cases focuses entirely on the supply of organic food (Copenhagen), while in the others organic food is only partially present and in one case it is absent (Burgas). The reason given for the partial inclusion of organic food in the orders is the insufficient availability of organic food and the risk of it not being delivered.

In all the cases recorded, the lowest price is not the sole criterion for selecting a supplier, nor is it the most important one. Three sets of criteria are included in the award criteria of all procurements - price, sustainability and quality, the latter two being used to define the type of products and services organisations need, focusing on different characteristics demonstrating sustainable production, transport and waste treatment practices. The latter two sets of criteria are used to establish a direct link with the producer in the form of specific requirement to organise farm visits, to ensure knowledge exchange, information sharing, but also to include social elements in the procurement call. The recorded cases demonstrate a wide variety in terms of the combinations between the three criteria as well as in the definition of the technical specifications and the award and performance criteria aiming to meet sustainability indicators.

[7] This project identifyed two other cases from Serbia and Croatia. Strategic Guide for Public Sector Food Procurement (2021), https://www.strength2food.eu/2021/01/19/strategic-guide-for-public-sector-food-procurement-psfp/, last accessed on 11.12.2021

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Although the initiatives were selected for their good practics, some cases focus primarily on the application of green procurement principles (reducing gas emissions and transportation footprint, on packaging sustainability and on sourcing organic, local, seasonal and labelled foods) and, to a lesser extent, those relating to the socially responsible elements of procurement (knowledge sharing, job creation, social justice and inclusion) and vice versa. However, most of the selected initiatives meet the balance between 'green' and 'social' and they will be used in the second and third phases of project development to explore them further, and to assess how their experiences can be replicated. Contributing to how a better balance can be achieved between the two key components forming the sustainability of procurement can be the task of the project in its next steps.

Most of the collected initiatives represent very good exemples on how better connectivity between consumers/end users and producers can be achieved and how the procurement become an instrument giving chance to farmers to rebalance their position in the supply chain. Exemples of such procurements are the cases from Sweden, France, Denmark, Spain but also from other countries. They give lessons on how the design of the calls for procurement of food related goods and services can be used to create better conditions for the participation of small producers and better connectivity between consumers and producers. In these cases public bodies explicitly require from bidders to demonstrate knowledge about sustainable food, to organise visits in the farms, to spread information about their practices and to engage with sustainability policy goals.

The data from the long list demonstrate that, with the exception of some cases where the call was launched by various educational organisations, all other cases were developed on the initiative of city administrations in different cities in Europe. Capital cities like Rome, Copenhagen, Vienna, but also middle size cities like Ghent, Leuven, Bergen, Burgas (between 100 and 250 000 inhabitants) and their public organisations are pioneers in the application of sustainable procurement in the respective countries. A very rough estimate suggests that the cases we have recorded relate to the food quality and culture of more than 30 000 European citizens. City administrations' efforts are primarily focused on providing quality food for schools, kindergartens and nursing homes, but also that they apply a variety of procedures allowed by law to organise sustainable procurement.

Another thing our PROCURs data demonstrate is that, with one exception (Burgas), the administrations of cities have developed special policies promoting sustainability, including food, and in some cases special policies to implement sustainable public procurement so that they enable more local producers to supply local and seasonal food or specially labelled food because of its quality (Bergen). Pamplona is leading the way here with its participation in the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, but also cities such as Ghent, Leuven, Copenhagen, where policies are being implemented at local, regional and national level to introduce sustainable food production and nutrition principles. The city of Burgas is the only case where sustainable procurement is making its way thanks to the personal initiative of administration officials who want to change their city practices and policies 'from bottom up'. Most of the public procurement cases registered by the project partners have been supported by the functioning of dedicated deliberative bodies involving representatives of producers, public organisations and/or civil society organisations.

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3.2.2. Procurement procedures as an opportunity to shorten the link between producers and consumers

The initiatives included in the long list apply mainly three types of legal procedures when publishing sustainable public procurement calls. In some cases SPPs were organised through the negotiated procedure without prior publication (Belgium). According to the above mentioned Directive (Art.32), in view of the detrimental effects on competition this type of PP should be used only in very exceptional circumstances. At this stage, the data recorded do not allow us to understand the reasons why this procedure was chosen, nor how it was justified. In the next stages of the project's development, it is likely that the benefits of this procedure will be explored as a means of shortening the link between consumers and producers and rebalancing the position of farmers, while respecting the principles of compliance with rules of law.

Other registered initiatives of SPP were organised through the open call procedure, which means that a contract notice was published in advance and anyone who wanted and was eligible had the opportunity to prepare documents and participate in the competition to win it. In some cases, the call was made for a framework agreement for a fixed period, usually between two and four years, allowing public organisations (contracting authorities) seeking food supplies to contract with more than one supplier. The variety of suppliers ensures that organisations will always be able to supply the service or goods they need at the time. From the point of view of the public organisations publishing the SPP, this procedure is considered very convenient, given that the procurement of high quality food, especially when it is very diverse in type (meet, diaries, vegetables, legumes and fruits, etc.) and characteristics (local, seasonal, organic, with special designation/label), is difficult to secure from a single supplier. This is for example the case from Burgas, but also from Bergen. However, if such a supplier is found, it usually uses many sub-suppliers, and this does not shorten the link between producer and consumer. In these two cases framework contract allow to keep the link between producer and consumer shorter.

In order to shorten the link between producer and consumer, and to give more small farmers the opportunity to enter the competition, some organisations also use the open procedure, but split the procurement into separate lots. Such a procedure is primarily used for the supply of raw products rather than services and when a wide variety of these products is required. The Pamplona case is a very good illustration of this type of procurement. The case of Copenhagen hospitality school is an illustration that open procedure whiteout framework agreements and without formulation of different lots is also an instrument allowing to select a supplier ensuring the best balance between quality, sustainability and price requirements and to shorten the link between producers and consumers. The call is designed in a way focused not only on the supply of goods (Dairy, eggs and related goods.) but require from the tenderer to demonstrate knowledge about products and to interact constantly sharing knowledge with contracting authority. This requirement is included into technical specification as follows: *"Organic products, width of assortment, depth of assortment (tenderer asked to present a suggestion for a serving of cheeses that displays quality and variety, as well as supports the school's sustainability goals), tenderer required to have knowledge about the products and producers and to be able to facilitate visits, talks etc. with specific demands in tender for examples of such knowledge dissemination."*(CPHU_1, p.1) This case is a very good exemple how tender procedures are designed in a way to allow farmers and food producers to find solutions to be

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able to participate in sustainable public food procurement bids and how this offers the opportunity to strengthen their economic position.

In one of the cases (Greece) a reserved contract for work insertion to achieve multiple sustainability goals was used focusing both on job creation (social aspects) and through this on the achievement of environmentally friendly outcomes ('green aspects').

Each procurement is specifically defined as legal procedure and tailored to the local context (market opportunities, sustainability related policies, good governance related practices), in addition to the application of the EU directive (Directive 2014/24/EC) [8]. To analyse how different legal procedures can be used for sustainable public procurement will be one of the next steps of the project.

[8] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32014L0024

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04

4. Annexes

Annex 1: NOFAs long list of innovative initiatives

N	Country	Sector of the initiative	Type of collaboration	Type of collabora-tion	The producer-consumer relationship is	The collaboration is driven by
1.	Latvia	Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
2.	Latvia	Agriculture, Other	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
3.	Latvia	Agriculture, Fisheries and/or aquaculture, Food industry, HORECA, Agri-tourism	Horizontal collaboration, Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	intermediaries
4.	Latvia	Food industry	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
5.	Latvia	Other	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
6.	Originates from France, spread in Belgium,	Agriculture, Fisheries and/or aquaculture,	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation

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	Spain, Germany, Greece, Italy, UK, USA and the Netherlands.	Food industry, HORECA				
7.	Poland	Agriculture, Food industry	Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
8.	Czech Republic	Agriculture, Food industry	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation, consumers or consumers' organisation
9.	Czech Republic	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Informal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
10.	Czech Republic	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
11.	Portugal	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
12.	Porutgal	Agriculture	Horizontal collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
13.	Portugal	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Formal	without intermediary	intermediaries
14.	Portugal	Other	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
15.	Portugal	Agriculture, Food industry	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
16.	The Netherlands	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
17.	The Netherlands	Agriculture, Agri-tourism	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	with intermediary	intermediaries
18.	Belgium	Food industry, HORECA, Agri-tourism	Vertical collaboration	Informal	with intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation

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19.	Belgium	Agriculture, Forestry	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
20.	Belgium	Agriculture	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
21.	Spain	Agriculture, Food industry	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
22.	Spain	Agriculture, Food industry, HORECA, Agri-tourism	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
23.	Spain	Agriculture, Food industry, HORECA, Agri-tourism	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
24.	Spain	HORECA	Horizontal collaboration	Both	with intermediary	intermediaries
25.	Spain	Other	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	without intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
26.	Spain	Agriculture	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Informal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
27.	Spain	Agriculture	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
28.	Spain	Agriculture	Horizontal collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
29.	Sapin and France	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Informal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation, consumers or consumers' organisation
30.	Spain	Agriculture, Other	Horizontal collaboration	Informal	with intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
31.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation

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32.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, HORECA	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Informal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation, consumers or consumers' organisation
33.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, Forestry, Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	other intermediaries (restaurant, NGOs, retail, ...)
34.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, Food industry, HORECA, Agri-tourism	Horizontal collaboration	Informal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
35.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, Food industry	Horizontal collaboration	Informal	without intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
36.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, Food industry	Horizontal collaboration	Informal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
37.	Bulgaria	Agriculture, Food industry	Horizontal collaboration	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
38.	Slovenia	Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
39.	Slovenia	Food industry	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
40.	Slovenia	Agriculture, Agri-tourism	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
41.	Slovenia	Agriculture, HORECA, Agri-tourism	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal (contract agree-ments, employees, ..)	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation, consumers or consumers' organisation, intermediaries
42.	Slovenia	Agriculture	Horizontal collaboration	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
43.	Belgium	Agriculture, Food industry, Agri-tourism	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation

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44.	Belgium	Agriculture	Horizontal collaboration, Vertical collaboration	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
45.	Belgium	Agriculture, Fisheries and/or aquaculture	Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
46.	Belgium	Agriculture, Food industry, HORECA	Horizontal collaboration, Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
47.	Belgium	Agriculture, Food industry, Agri-tourism	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
48.	Finland	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Formal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
49.	Finland + Sweden, Norway, Iceland	Agriculture, Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	consumers or consumers' organisation
50.	Finland	Agriculture, Food industry, HORECA	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation, other intermediaries (restaurant, NGOs, retail, ...)
51.	Finland	Agriculture, HORECA	Vertical collaboration	Both	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation, intermediaries
52.	Finland	Agriculture, Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
53.	Wales	Agriculture	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
54.	Finland	Agriculture	Horizontal collaboration, Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
55.	Scotland	Agriculture, Fisheries and/or aquaculture,	Horizontal collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation

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		Food industry				
56.	Berlin	Agriculture, Food industry, HORECA	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
57.	Denmark	Agriculture	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
58.	Denmark	Food industry	Vertical collaboration	Formal	with intermediary	intermediaries
59.	Denmark	Agriculture	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
60.	Denmark	Agriculture, Food industry	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Both	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation
61.	Denmark	Agriculture	Combination of both horizontal and vertical	Formal	without intermediary	farmers or farmers' organisation

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Annex 2: PROCURs long list of innovative initiatives

FIRST STAGE SELECTION

N°	Country	Subject matter of the procurement	Contracting authority	End user	Sustainability elements
1	Austria	Procuring healthy and sustainable vegetables for Vienna's nursing homes	City of Vienna	Nursing homes	Delivery of 'earthy vegetables' (vegetables growing directly in or on soil) Encourage food sustainability along entire supply chain Encourage bidders to reduce packaging and transportation distance (and low emission transport)
2	Austria	A national framework for green dairy practices	Central administration (General public authorities)	Consumers in kitchens of public organisations (education/culture, defense, justice and interior, ..)	Aim of Austria's federal procurement agency (BBG) was to supply around 350 kitchens in public organisations
3	Austria	AQUA mühle & cities of feldkirch and bregenz team up for social food services	Central administration (General public authorities)	Schools and kindergartens	Provide healthy food to all public schools and kindergartens, while simultaneously contributing to a social goal
4	Norway	Socially responsible procurement of food and beverages	Municipalities	Schools& daycare centers cantines, staff restaurants)	Framework agreements for food and beverages, fruits and vegetables
5	Sweden	Sustainable food for thought	City of Malmö	Schools	Serve 100% organic food in a school restaurant, was considered to be a good model for replication
6	Sweden	Wholesaler of sustainable food for schools and elderly care homes	City of Helsingborg	Schools and elderly homes	Serving a min. 40% eco-labelled food in public institutions (in cost terms) from a list displayed on wholesaler' webshop
7	Sweden	Increasing share of organic food in public canteens	City of Växjö	Public canteens	Encourage smaller suppliers to bid, they chose to split up supply of meat

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					and eggs from other wholesale food products.
8	Belgium	Reserved contracts for work insertion to achieve multiple sustainability goals	Federal administration	Federal departments public services	Securing healthy and nutritious products for most deprived people in Belgium Contributing to prevention of food waste by requiring use of unsold vegetable surpluses as raw materials Enhancing work insertion of disadvantaged workers by reserving the contract award process for work insertion social enterprises
9	Belgium (Louvain-la-Neuve)	Preparation and delivery of healthy and sustainable school meals	Municipal administration	School	Increasing awareness and interest in healthy and sustainable food among children Training people far from employment Motivating market to provide more sustainable food by using city's purchasing power as leverage Analysis of user needs by independent external dietician, parents
10	Latvia	Circular catering services for gymnasium	Central administration	School	Sustain good quality catering in school for a reasonable price (and include circular aspect) Rent of premises at gymnasium building where food shall be prepared
11	Germany	Serving more organic and nutritionally balanced food	Municipal administration (Munich)	School	Aims for high quality, nutritionally balanced food to be delivered to various schools and day-care centres.
12	France	Procurement of catering services and organic food for school canteens	Municipal administration	School	Provide school children with an environmentally friendly, cost-effective nutritional and organic catering service. Aims to address environmental and societal issues

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13	France (Vendée)	Reserved tender for social enterprises 2010	Municipal administration	Schools	Link agri-food centre through different tenders with organic producers of vegetables, fruits and dairy products
14	Switzerland	Sustainable climate friendly catering	University administration	University cantines	Reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% by 2016 Offer healthy and varied catering service that meet high environmental, climate friendly and societal requirements (e.g. integrating fair trade products)
15	United Kingdom	People centered, low carbon healthcare catering solution		Hospital	Bring a step-change in quality of catering provided to patients, visitors and staff
16	Scotland	Sustainable school meals		School	Transform menus to good nutritional standards, and reduction in packaging and switch to organic produce
17	Italy	Sustainable food procurement for schools in Rome	City of Rome	School	Support organic agriculture and organic food chains
18	Italy	Monitoring low carbon, sustainable catering services	Municipal administration (Turin)	School	Low carbon catering service and to identify areas for continuous improvement (calculate carbon footprint)
19	Spain	Organic seasonal food for kindergartens	Municipal administration (Barcelona)	Kindergartens	Minimise environmental impacts of catering services, tender divided in 6 lots covering different geographical areas in order to stimulate competition and inclusion of SMEs
20	Spain	Mandatory fair trade clause in Madrid municipality contract 2016	Municipal administration (Madrid)	Schools, daycare centers cantines, staff restaurants, …)	Foster a positive environment for responsible consumption and fair trade
21	Greece	Use of division into lots for reserved contracts with complex budget structure	Municipal administration (Corfu)	Educational unit and social welfare unit	Upscale social purchasing activity by procuring catering services for two different units: educational unit and social welfare

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					unit, through one single reserved tender
22	Finland	Calculating the environmental impact of catering services	Municipal administration	Schools, daycare centers cantines, staff restaurants)	Raise awareness of climate impact of food amongst food service customer, stakeholders and personnel
23	Denmark	Procurement of 100% organic seasonal food	Municipal administration (Copenhagen)	Sschools, daycare centers cantines, elderly homes, …	Provide 100% organic, seasonal fruit and vegetables to supply 80large kitchens

SECOND STAGE SELECTION

	Country	Subject matter of the procurement	Contracting authority	End users	Sustainability elements (examples from Technical specifications and Award criteria)
24	Belgium	Supply of sandwiches and cold dishes for meetings and small receptions	University of Ghent	Staff & Students (for meetings or small receptions)	Only meat with a low footprint and with attention to animal welfare; Eggs come from free-range chickens. Even better is the Bio or Beter Leven label. MSC/ASC/BIO labelled fish and fish salads Tuna (salad) is not on the menu to avoid further overfishing Americain and mixed minced meat we do not put on the menu because of the large footprint. Including seasonal vegetables, short supply chain, organic cultivation, fair trade, low waste, social sustainability and sustainable mobility
25	Belgium	The provision of healthy sustainable meals for various educational institutions and childcare facilities of the city of Ghent	City of Ghent	nurseries, kindergartens, stibos (=urban initiatives for out-of-school care), primary and secondary	Seasonal fruit and vegetables Organic products (agro-ecology) Avoid food waste and packaging

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		that contribute to a sustainable food system, reduce environmental impact and contribute to well being		schools and boarding schools belonging to the Department of Education, Upbringing and Youth of the City of Ghent.	Fish from sustainable fisheries that comply with a sustainability label such as Valduvis, MSC or ASC label or equivalent (to be proven by the supplier). Supply of fair trade products from the South and the North. (e.g. chocolate, bananas, cane sugar, coconut milk/powder, rice, quinoa, pasta, couscous, spices...). Description of fair trade and short food supply chain Points are awarded to the tenderer if they make additional efforts in the field of sustainability, such as social and economic sustainability, offering learning opportunities, training or jobs for people from disadvantaged groups, active diversity policy which are in proportion to the assignment.
26	Belgium	The provision of Hard fruit: apples and pears	City of Leuven	Staff of the city of Leuven	The chain must be transparent and contain a limited number of intermediates. The producer must have control over the pricing and the production method. The offered products should have a local character. The producer must communicate with the consumers and give them insight into agricultural practices, production processes, seasons and sustainability. Fruit should be: Seasonal, Cultivated locally, Of a high quality
27	Bulgaria	Provision of event services (including catering, lunches and dinners)	City of Burgas	Participants in projects and receptions events	Separate collection of waste Supply water in glass bottles and ensure that

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				organised by the contracting authority	food Packagingcontains high volume of recyclable ingredients Deliver food with a minimum of 60% seasonal produce included; Supply food with a minimum of 60% of the ingredients sourced from local producers The percentage of seasonal products incorporated in the catering and the percentage of products from local producers shall be evident in the acceptance reports accompanying the invoices issued by the contractor for the performance of the services.
28	Denmark	Provision of dairy, eggs and related goods.	Copenhagen Hospitality School (HRS)	Students and staff at the hospitality school	Organic products, width of assortment, depth of assortment (tenderer asked to present a suggestion for a serving of cheeses that displays quality and variety, as well as supports the school's sustainability goals); Tenderer required to have knowledge about the products and producers and to be able to facilitate visits, talks etc. with specific demands in tender for examples of such knowledge dissemination.
29	Finland	Catering services/restaurants procurement	EkoCentria	Public and private restaurants	The Steps to Organic gives the restaurants from one to three stars according to the amount of used organic goods. The stars are publicly available in the website and can be used in the restaurant marketing. Underneath the stars is a six step program, where at the first step the restaurant uses 1-5% organic products of its total usage and at least one significant

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					product is organic. At sixth level the share is 85% and covers all significant product groups.
30	Latvia	Provision of products for catering in public organisations	The city of Preili	Nursing homes, kindergartens, seven schools	An important share of high-quality products (expressed as a share of organically certified, grown using integrated methods or using local quality scheme; Supply of products grown within a 250 km radius from the municipality. The legal explanation claims that this criterion allows reducing food miles food travels. However, this is also a way to support products grown in Latvia; all products must be delivered with cars with a reduced carbon footprint (corresponding EURO 5 emission standard)
31	Norway	Supply of goods (foodstuffs)	The municipality of Bergen	nurseries, schools and nursing homes, shared housing	Fresh organic goods and 'Fair trade' products are prioritized; Zero-emission technology (electricity, hydrogen) or biogas shall be used for transport assignments within Bergen's municipal boundaries All bottles with drinks must be pledged or included in the return scheme. Cartons of beverages must be recyclable; The supplier shall, upon request, assist the individual nursing homes in preventing food waste. Such assistance can, for example, be guidance for ordering, delivery of different rows of maturation of goods, etc
32	Portugal	Canteen and catering services	The city of Torres Vedras	Schoolchildren from	Introduction of the consumption of organic products in school menus;

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				kindergarten to high school	Reduction of the ecological footprint by purchasing fresh products from local agricultural producers, preferably with daily delivery and in bulk; Reduce food waste during the preparation of meals and their consumption; Possibility of study visits to the production sites; same-day replacement of non-conforming products. A set of food and environmental education activities, developed throughout the year, aimed at the entire school community, focusing on themes related to "Healthy and Organic Food", "Fighting Food Waste", the "Mediterranean Diet" and "School Bio-gardens. The School Feeding Sustainability Programme was created
33	Portugal	Canteen and catering services	The city of Viana do Castelo	Schoolchildren	Purchase of some products certified as Protected Designation of Origin (PDO); A set of activities, developed throughout the year, aimed at the entire school community: food week, lectures for parents and guardians, training for canteen staff and staff who provide support in the meal service and development of projects aimed at the valuation of waste produced in schools and application of the organic component of the same in school horticultural spaces or gardens through school composting; The performence criteria enables small local producers/suppliers to

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					access the public tender according to their production/distribution capacities; Supply of quality meals allied to good environmental practices
34	Slovenia	Purchase of flower honey, pollen, flower honey from organic production and domestic gingerbread for the needs of the representative offices of the Republic of Slovenia abroad.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia	Staff of the Representations of the Republic of Slovenia abroad and their guests	Bio/Eco honey; Bio/Eco Pollen; Homemade gingerbread Honey with PDO (label) Eco packaging Small family producers specifically targeted
35	Spain	Supply fresh, organic, seasonal and local food, as well as the reception, storage and transport of "*Hemengoak – Menus from here*" in the network of nursery schools of the Pamplona City Council	City of Pamplona	Staff and children from 0-3 years who use the canteen of Pamplona City Council nursery schools.	Fresh, organic, seasonal and local products, mainly supplied by farmers; Use of reusable packaging and use of formats specific to collective restoration; Action for knowledge transfer, awareness rising and food and environmental and social justice education to be carried out in coordination with nursery schools (visits to the production center, workshops to explain the origin of the product, cooking workshops with the products, etc.)
36	Spain	catering services to supply fresh vegetables, organic and local vegetables, whole grains and a single processed dish per month	Government of Navarra Region	Students and common canteens	The training activities for families on the menus offered to students and suggestions for dietary guidelines that complement the school menus for the rest of the week shall be indicated. Free time program activities in the period, the objectives and time planning for its development, as well as its distribution by educational stages, and the quality, variety and appropriateness

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					of the activities to the ages of the students, in the dining room schedule, before or after lunch, shall be indicated; Commitment to use fresh and seasonal vegetables in the preparation of the menu as the main ingredient in the first course; For use of fresh, organic and local produce in the preparation of the menu

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