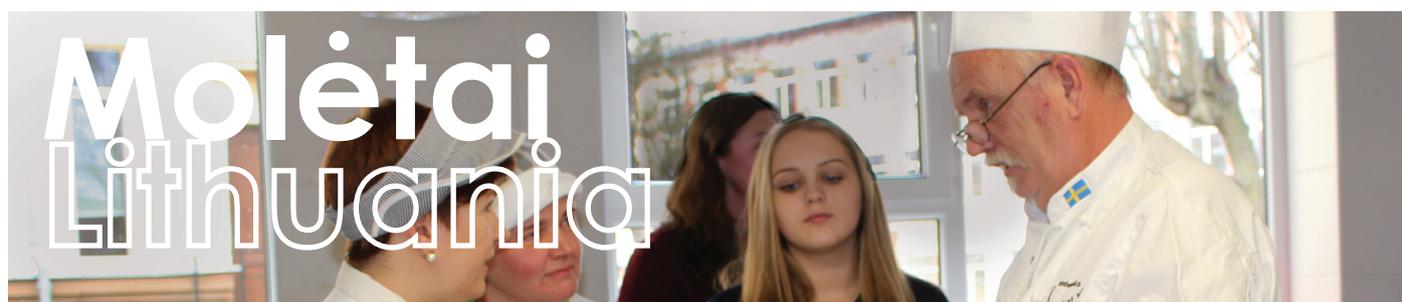


# Final Report

# Diet for a Green Planet

An URBACT Pilot Transfer network  
December 2013 - March 2015



Connecting cities  
Building successes



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## Diet for a Green Planet - an URBACT Pilot Transfer network

### Lead partner and giving city:



**Södertälje  
kommun**

**Södertälje**, Stockholm County, Sweden

- Project leader: Sara Jervfors
- Communication manager: Daniel Dworetsky
- Local Support Group coordinator: Christine Strandberg

### URBACT experts:

- Lead expert: Helena Nordlund
- Thematic expert: Hans von Essen

### Partners and receiving cities:



**Łomża**, Podlaskie County, Poland

- Project coordinator: Agnieszka Bućkowska
- Communication manager: Daria Luźnykowska



**Molėtai**, Utena County, Lithuania

- Project coordinator: Loreta Štelbienė
- Communication manager: Miglė Bareikytė



**Ajuntament de  
Mollet del Vallès**

**Mollet del Vallès**, Comarca Vallès Oriental, Barcelona Province, Catalonia, Spain

- Project coordinator: Albert García Macian

## Summary

Food and agriculture have a huge impact on the global environmental situation. The Diet for a Green Planet concept suggests a way for every person to engage and be part of the solution through his/her way of eating. Public meals are therefore an important area for advocacy work. Södertälje municipality in Sweden has successfully implemented the Diet for a Green Planet concept without increased costs in its public canteens, which serves 17,000 guests per day. The Diet for a Green Planet concept is about attractive food, prepared from organic, local and seasonal products, with reduced meat quantities and more wholegrain, legumes and vegetables. Minimizing food waste is also an important part of the work.

The lead partner and "giving city" in this URBACT II Pilot Transfer network has been Södertälje, a municipality with 92,000 inhabitants in the Stockholm region, bordering rural areas.

The "receiving cities" have been:

- Molėtai, a "summer city" in an undeveloped rural area in eastern Lithuania.
- Łomża, a small town in a traditional rural surrounding in eastern Poland.
- Mollet del Vallès in Spain, a city in the Barcelona region with an integrated agricultural area.

The project had two main goals and working areas:

1. To transfer the practice of the Diet for a Green Planet concept.
  2. To influence policy makers in each receiving city to start the process of outlining a diet policy that supports sustainable public meals.
- All the partners had very different starting

points and the political support also varied between the participating cities. Nevertheless, all partners made great progress compared to the initial situation. It was confirmed that European cities have a lot to learn from each other, even though we are very differently organized. Visiting each other and seeing the practical work and meeting the people behind it have given much inspiration and many practical ideas. Also the giving city has learned a lot from its partners and from the project process itself.

In Molėtai the project created a desire to take several practical steps towards a healthier canteen service. Another important output was a written recommendation to the state control institution about how to adapt the regulations towards the Diet for a Green Planet concept, as Lithuanian municipalities are not authorized to have their own diet policies.

In Łomża three canteens are now more or less implementing the concept and cooperation between farmers and headmasters is now established. The newly installed local government intends to create a diet policy according to the concept.

In Mollet del Vallès a new public procurement model was elaborated, three kindergartens were converted and a diet policy was passed through with political consensus.

On reflection the project was very short, at only 16 months. This sometimes created a stressful situation, but despite this, at the end it was obvious that many changes had taken place - more than the lead partner initially expected.

## The good practice and the giving city, Södertälje

Food and agriculture account for a key part of global environmental challenges. This includes biodiversity loss, nitrogen and phosphorus leakage to the watercourses and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions which result in climate change. Diet for a Green Planet is a way for every person to engage and be part of the solution by his/her way of eating.

In Sweden all children in schools are by law entitled to a free lunch every day. Therefore school meals are an important area for advocacy work. The Diet Unit of Södertälje Municipality played a key role in the development of this practice by successfully implementing it in the public kitchens. Södertälje is a municipality near Stockholm with 92,000 inhabitants - an industrial town with many immigrants, at the border between metropolitan and rural areas. All municipal schools and kindergartens have canteens run by its Diet Unit. Around 90 kitchens serve 17,000 guests, in total approximately 24,000 meals per day.

### Political mandate

Södertälje Municipality took a political decision in 2001 to use the purchase of food as a tool to reach environmental goals. Later a new head of the Diet Unit was engaged with a clear task to go through with this vision. As a consequence the work with a new diet policy started in 2006, and the document was finally adopted in 2010 when the concept started to be implemented. In 2006 the Diet Unit also started converting its public kitchens from a few central kitchens to a decentralized model where menu decisions are taken at every local unit. At the same time administration, procurement, staff and policy issues were dealt with by a centralized management team. This created a basis for Södertälje's Diet Unit to lead the development of the Diet for a Clean Baltic concept (as it was called at that time) in cooperation with an EU funded project

in the Baltic Sea region, named BERAS Implementation.

### The Diet Unit as prime mover

The Diet for a Clean Baltic in short:

- Tasty, attractive and healthy food
- Organically grown produce, ideally from Ecological Regenerative Agriculture
- Less meat, more vegetables, legumes and wholegrain
- Seasonal food, locally produced
- Reduced waste

This concept has been implemented in the public kitchens of Södertälje without increased budget for operational costs and foodstuff. Diet for a Green Planet, as it is called in a broader international context, raises awareness of the environmental impacts of food on different levels. It uses existing resources to increase the amount of environmentally friendly consumption and reduce the climatic effects of food.

A key factor for the success of this process was that a solid research base and funding was given during three years of the BERAS Implementation project. It gave an opportunity for training and knowledge exchange, at the local, national and international level in the Baltic Sea region.

### Scientific basis

The aim of the BERAS Implementation project was to reduce the negative impacts of agriculture and food production on the Baltic Sea by promoting a systemic shift in the entire food sector.



The BERAS Implementation project worked with three main concepts:

1. Ecological Recycling Agriculture<sup>1</sup>
2. Sustainable Food Societies
3. Diet for a Clean Baltic

The project involved public, academic and business sectors in cooperation for a common goal, in a regional context with 10 countries involved. The Diet for a Clean Baltic concept was based on scientific principles from research into the entire food chain, all the way from farming level to consumption habits. Södertälje Municipality was tasked with implementing and developing this diet concept.

### The practical process in Södertälje

The implementation of the concept in Södertälje has gone through different phases. A beginning step was to convert

<sup>1</sup> The concept ERA was later modified to stand for Ecological Regenerative Agriculture.

the public kitchens from a system where the food was produced in a central unit and distributed and heated at the local schools, to a decentralized system where food is locally prepared in each unit from raw foodstuff, and where local personnel decide the menus. At the same time there was careful recruitment of professional chefs as well as work to develop the competence of all personnel.

To stop transporting prepared food and to reduce waste were important steps to create economic space to do other things. One of the public schools got the task of running a pilot kitchen to test the complete concept.

Another goal is to further reduce meat consumption. This has fallen by 24% since 2010, to 54 g meat/portion on average during 2014.

Today all municipal kitchens are certified organic, and in 2014 50,7% of the purchased foodstuff was certified organic, compared to 18% in 2010. The food and serving holds

high restaurant class and is often used for representation lunches at official visits. The practice in schools is always to serve a salad buffet (4-10 choices), which is adapted to the season and nutritionally complete. There is also always a hot soup and usually two warm main dishes – one of them vegetarian. 1-2 days per week are completely vegetarian.

### Monitoring procedures and the Diet for a Green Planet handbook

Through the municipal purchase statistics data base, particular products or groups of products can be studied to get data on e.g. organic purchase and meat quantities. Waste is weighed in every kitchen and documented so that the consumers can see it, e.g. on a board in the canteen.

Members of the management team of the Diet Unit regularly eat lunch at the canteens to test the meals, both to check the taste

of the food and if the kitchen has followed the established standards for the preparing and the composition of the meals. An evaluation document for the established standards is used at the visits. It shows what every meal should contain and how it should be prepared and served. The canteen atmosphere is also evaluated.

To market the concept and to tell the success story of the conversion process the Diet Unit of Södertälje has published a handbook/cookbook: "Diet for a Clean Baltic in practice". This handbook, together with the diet policy, has been one of the cornerstones in the URBACT II Pilot Transfer network, and all the partners have produced their own handbooks, adapted to their climate and cultural context. By using local resources and encouraging local and organic producers, Diet for a Green Planet also contributes to sustainable rural development and cooperation between urban and rural areas.



## Presentation of partners' baseline situation Molėtai, Lithuania, a small "summer city" in an undeveloped rural area.

Molėtai District Municipality has 20,000 inhabitants and in the town of Molėtai there are 6,204 inhabitants. The whole area is 1,368 km<sup>2</sup>. The district has a decreasing population and is at risk of economic stagnation. The Molėtai district has 4 kindergartens, 3 gymnasiums, 1 pro-gymnasium, 1 primary school, 3 secondary schools, 3 basic schools and the Alanta School of Technology and Business. Schools and kindergartens are organized at municipal level, but with state financing. Municipalities grant free public meals only to the children of households with insufficient incomes.

### The planning and monitoring context for public meals

The heads of the educational institutions are responsible for the organization of the school meals. The canteen services may be organized by the municipality itself or purchased from private companies via the public procurement process. In Lithuania, the diet policy is nationally regulated and there are not many possibilities to deviate from it. However, local authorities have the possibility to decide if catering will be centralized or decentralized. What a meal should contain and how it should be prepared is specified by the order of the Minister of Health. Lists of recommended and prohibited groups of food are provided. The dishes must correspond to the age of the pupils and to the nutrition recommendations. Each kitchen has a dietician who decides the menus for 15 days and orders the food deliveries according to the contracts of

procured goods. The menus have to be approved by the state controlling institution.

- The municipality does not gather statistical data about particular products or groups of products.
- The local public health specialists at schools and kindergartens perform internal quality control on meals once a week.
- Control of the canteens' organization and menu approval is performed by the State Public Health Center.
- The State Food and Veterinary Service monitors food hygiene safety.

### Situation at the start of the project

Molėtai had taken many steps to promote a healthy lifestyle, and marketed itself as a recreation area surrounded by a lot of nature. The Molėtai Gymnasium belonged to the "Healthy Schools Movement in Europe" and the schools were organizing "Healthy food markets", participating in campaigns like "Eat Lithuanian Apples", and kindergartens were organizing "Healthy menu days". Agriculture is quite extensive in this part of Lithuania and a lot of land is not used, but most people have their own private vegetable gardens. In the region there is an ecological farming association, which was the pioneer of the ecological movement in the country. The Alanta School of Technology and Business also has a program for ecological agriculture. Molėtai had no previous contact with Södertälje. They came late into the partner search process through a Lithuanian person who was deeply involved in the BERAS Implementation project, in which the Diet for a Green Planet concept was developed.

## Łomża, Poland, an active town with a sleepy rural surrounding.

Łomża municipality has a population of 63,000 people and the area is 1,387 km<sup>2</sup>. Approximately 10,000 inhabitants live in Łomża central community. The population is decreasing due to migration. The municipality runs 9 kindergartens, 6 primary schools, one elderly care centre and one social care centre. All these institutions have canteens partly financed by the City of Łomża. In Poland pupils don't have free public meals at school. The parents pay for the products and the municipality pays for the kitchen staff.

### The planning and monitoring context for public meals

Headmasters of educational institutions are responsible for public procurement and for organizing the canteen services. There is an Authorizing officer who is responsible for the menus, and what they should contain. There is no particular department in the city hall which takes care of public canteens, and there were no political steering documents when the project started. The State Sanitary Inspection (a specialized institution established to execute the tasks of the public health) controls the menus, to ensure that meals are nutritional and healthy, that products are not repeated too often, etcetera.

### Situation at the start of the project

When starting the project one kindergarten, Kindergarten nr 8, already had begun to use some ecological and local products, buying them directly from local farmers. The headmaster of this kindergarten, Agnieszka Buckowska, was the initiator of these impulses in Łomża, and she became involved as the local project leader in the Diet for a Green Planet project. She can be considered as the prime mover as she has all the contacts with other headmasters and eco-farmers.

In the neighbourhood of Łomża there is a lot of small scale farming, but no common marketing organisation or storing possibilities for the small producers and there was not enough organic produce either. This made it difficult to get organic and local products to kindergartens and schools.

In a development strategy document for Łomża it was stated that there is a need to increase entrepreneurship among farmers. The needs for a diet policy and some kind of legal contract with local producers were presented to the Education Department and to the City Council of Łomża.

Łomża already had a relationship with Södertälje, and politicians and civil servants from the two cities had earlier visited each other.



## Mollet del Vallès, Spain, a city in the Barcelona region with an integrated agricultural area.

Mollet del Vallès municipality has a population of 52,000 inhabitants and a total area of 10,834 km<sup>2</sup>. The rural area of Gallecs covers almost 50% of the territory.

Mollet del Vallès has 9 kindergartens (3 public and 6 state granted), 15 primary schools (11 public and 4 state granted), 4 public secondary schools and one institute for persons with special needs. The school canteen services in these educational centers are organized in different ways.

Normally the parents pay fully for the school canteen services, but in Catalonia there is a grant system for families with economic needs, or for geographic reasons, to guarantee access to school lunches for all children.

### The planning and monitoring context for public meals

The public kindergartens are organized and financed by the municipalities, including the responsibility for the school canteen service, which is purchased from private companies via the public procurement process. Primary schools are organized by the Catalan Government, although parents associations or school councils have the legal responsibility for the school canteen service, which is purchased from private companies.

State granted kindergartens and schools are mainly financed by public institutions and partly by parents' fees. The management team decides how to manage the school canteen service, but it is always purchased from private companies. The Catalan Government set the maximum price of 6.20 euros/day per student for the school canteen service (school year 2013-14).

The Central Government (Madrid) establishes a general framework regarding diet policy for food safety and nutrition which is complemented by

the Catalan Government. It regulates school canteen services in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools. Hygiene standards for school canteens are regulated by the Central Government in Madrid.

The government of Catalonia has the responsibility to control the public canteens. All institutions with public canteens also perform self-control actions.

### Situation at the start of the project

Already long before the project started, Mollet had been looking for possibilities to promote ecological agriculture. As they have the protected rural area of Gallecs of nearly 800 hectares just beside the city, they had during a decade worked to make this an asset for the city in terms of recreation for the inhabitants, protection of natural resources and promotion of ecological and diversified agriculture.

The missing part was how to promote the outlet of the produce from Gallecs, and when the partner search for Diet for a Green Planet took place Mollet saw that the Södertälje concept possibly offered a solution. Ecological and locally produced food was a hot media topic in Catalonia, and many initiatives in this direction were already taking place in the region. The City of Mollet wanted to strengthen their cooperation with the Agroecological Association of Gallecs. There was no former relationship between Södertälje and Mollet, and the contact was made through the URBACT partner search system. The two cities had many things in common, and Mollet was identified as an interesting partner with high ambitions and the rural area of Gallecs as a particular asset.

## Transfer log; stories of partners' processes

At the end of 2013 URBACT approved six Transfer projects as pilots, and all the project partners were asked to record their experiences to gather information for the planning of the next program period, URBACT III. These pilots were scheduled for a short 16-month period coinciding with the final stage of the URBACT II Programme. The relatively short duration of the project was a source of pressure for partners, particularly those new to URBACT.

### The Molėtai process

As Molėtai is promoted as a healthy and nature-friendly place, the most positive experience from the project was to go abroad and get confirmed that this is the right track for the municipality. Seeing concrete examples of how to work in this direction has been important for the Molėtai participants. "Seeing once is better than listening seven times", was the project coordinator's comment.

At the Södertälje transnational conference in May 2014 the participating dieticians could try practical cooking according to the Diet for a Green Planet concept in Södertälje kitchens, which was a great experience for them. Later, in January 2015, the cooks from the municipal canteens prepared a lunch for a local conference in Molėtai, together with three visiting municipal chefs from Södertälje. This has been described as revolutionary for the Lithuanian kitchen staff, as they usually do not take any decisions and have a feeling of being invisible.

The leading politicians have been questioning the project, and the support was weak until nearly the end of the project. Molėtai participates in many EU funded projects, but the "hard projects" are preferred - they focus on constructions which are easy to see and measure. Nevertheless, the vice mayor participated the whole day in the last Diet for a Green Planet conference and exchange meeting. The

shift in consciousness about the importance of eating habits and the canteens' work, that was shown then, was an opening for further steps.

#### A successful local conference opened interest from many sides

All menu decisions are taken by dieticians and approved by the state control organization. This gives no freedom to deviate from the detailed state regulations, and the municipalities are not authorised to develop their own diet policies. This implied that no real diet policy work was possible in Molėtai, although this was stipulated in the Diet for a Green Planet project plan. Nevertheless, this situation led to a very interesting initiative which should be highlighted in Molėtai's work:

At the local Diet for a Green Planet conference in January 2015, which was combined with a bilateral exchange for kitchen staff, the state food control institution was invited to participate and discuss how the Diet for a Green Planet concept could influence the Lithuanian regulations. The representatives for the control institution were very pleased to be invited to a dialogue - this had never happened before. They usually only come for controlling activities. So instead of a municipal diet policy, the Local Support Group in Molėtai created a

recommendation about how the Diet for a Green Planet concept could influence the state regulation system.

The biggest interest and most positive attitudes for the project were shown from schools and kindergarten staff, and not from the parents. The gymnasium has been the most active as they are used to participating in projects. They already belonged to "Healthy Schools Movement in Europe" so this project fitted into what they were already doing. Kindergartens are very strictly controlled so they have kept a lower profile. At the end, after the conference in January, when pupils from the gymnasium were engaged to help with translation, the parents finally started to show some interest. In general, this local conference with both theoretical presentations and the practical work of preparing and tasting the Diet for a Green Planet lunch, was a great success and a breakthrough to create new levels of interest. The medical doctors of the municipality complained afterwards that they had not been invited.

#### "The handbook would be different if we could redo it"

Understanding the concept was not complicated, but changing habits and going from understanding to doing is very difficult. When elaborating the handbook, schools and kindergartens were involved, and some even arranged competitions. This created a lot of interest and the project team now says that they would compose the handbook differently, with more in depth explanations of the concept, if they could redo it. They wanted to avoid preaching too much, so they made it very simple with only a short introduction and then the recipes organized in a seasonal structure. The Ecological Farming Association liked the concept but stepped aside. Both the association itself and its selling cooperative



are very small. They were disappointed because the kindergartens and the schools buy food through the public procurement process and they cannot compete with the price, nor handle the procurement procedures.

#### Financial difficulties for a small partner

Molėtai in Lithuania was the smallest partner, and their financial systems and regulations did not function well with the project rules. They would have needed a sum of money in advance to be able to start moving and also more frequent disbursements, as they did not have cash flow to pay for project costs beforehand. Additionally, according to the State Budget law and due to a limited financial capacity, Molėtai have rules which prohibit them from paying for travel expenses for people not directly employed in the city administration. This created difficulties in sending the right people to the overseas project meetings and conferences. Partly this was solved by Södertälje paying for some of their participants, e.g. dieticians and headmasters from schools.

## Project results in Molėtai

- **Verifying a healthy profile as the right way:** The project has verified that supporting a healthy and environmentally friendly way of living is the right way to profile the Molėtai municipality. The project has offered practical examples from other countries, and also concepts and arguments for continuing on this track.
- **A modern approach for eating habits:** the Diet for a Green Planet concept has offered a modern approach for changing eating habits. By creating a Local Support Group an open discussion about this topic has started.
- **A desire to act practically:** the exchange activities have created a desire to act and take initial steps towards a change. For example, measuring food waste is now implemented in the Molėtai gymnasium, at the primary school and in one kindergarten. A garbage separation system has been installed in the Molėtai gymnasium to be able to recycle paper, plastics, glass and organic material. Photos of healthy foodstuffs and glass containers with different kinds of legumes are now exposed in the canteen.
- **Competence improvement** for dieticians, kitchen staff, health experts and head masters is one project result, and decisions have been taken, e.g. to use the food pyramid and to stop using juices and syrups in kindergartens.
- **Better self-esteem:** personal development for project participants has been achieved. E.g. kitchen staff has got more self-esteem and recognition as important actors in the public food services.
- **Better intercultural understanding** and dialogue has been created.
- **A Diet for a Green Planet handbook** with local recipes in a seasonal structure, has been published in Lithuanian.
- **Involvement of state food controlling institution:** one of the most remarkable and interesting results is that the state food controlling institution (State Public Health Centre) was involved and directly invited to a dialogue at the local conference in January 2015.
- **A written recommendation** has been elaborated. It includes recommendations to the State Public Health Centre on how legislation and regulations could be changed to let the Diet for a Green Planet concept influence the policies. The document has been elaborated instead of a municipal diet policy as it is not up to municipalities to have their own diet policies. But this document also includes recommendations on how the local level can contribute, and it will be presented to the municipal health committee.

## Future challenges for Molėtai

- To continue struggling for a change in eating habits. This is much easier in big cities, but in rural areas people stick to their eating traditions.
- To involve the whole population in this intention, not only the young. Even the ageing population should be taken in consideration.
- To secure a continuing competence development for schools' and kindergartens' canteens' staff.
- To motivate more actors than the Molėtai gymnasium to participate in possible future Erasmus projects.
- Each municipality, community or organization needs to elaborate their own model and policy on how to implement healthy and environmentally friendly operations in all sectors of human and social life. This is a challenge for the whole region.
- When the new government is installed after the local elections in March 2015 the Local Support Group will invite the new politicians to have a round-table discussion about what is needed to create an environmentally friendly region – one of the components should be healthy diets, having in mind the concept of Diet for a Green Planet.



## The Łomża process

This was the first international exchange project in Łomża, and it has opened many doors and created a will to participate in new international projects. Many people got to know each other and a good Local Support Group was created. At first the kitchen staff were the most interested, while the headmasters who decide about the canteens were not interested at all. They considered that everything was good as it was.

### A kindergarten headmaster and a creative conference

Agnieszka Buckowska, headmaster of Kindergarten nr 8, had already taken an important step for the canteen in her kindergarten. They were already contacting and buying produce from local eco-farmers. Agnieszka also took an initiative to arrange a big local conference on the topic of "Healthy Diet in Educational Institutions" at the University PWSliP in Łomża in June 2014. During this conference there were presentations both from Polish scientists and from the Södertälje team. At the entrance there were expositions from local eco-farmers. Children from Kindergarten nr 8 opened the event with a theatre on the importance of an environmentally friendly living, and chefs from Södertälje prepared a Diet for a Green Planet lunch together with local chefs and kitchen staff.

When the conference was finished all the participants were offered a big lunch buffet prepared according to the Diet for a Green Planet concept. All this together created a great success for the conference. After this the involved Polish kitchen people felt very proud and also got a lot of recognition from others in Łomża.

As a consequence of the conference, more headmasters started to be interested in what was happening at Agnieszka's kindergarten. The rumour was spread and many parents wanted to put their children in her kindergarten. This implied a competitive situation which led to an opening for the Diet for a Green Planet concept among the other headmasters, who felt they had to improve.

This created a need to offer Diet for a Green Planet training for all kitchen staff and headmasters of Łomża, which was held in January 2015.

### Local and national networks have been extended

The farms in the Łomża municipality are generally very small and run by old farmers. The young people leave the countryside and there is not much entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, there was a positive attitude from the farmers towards the project. Thanks to the newly awakened interest from the headmasters of schools and kindergartens the project could now create a link between the existing eco-farms and the headmasters of schools and kindergartens. It was also possible to promote eco-farming to farmers in general, through cooperation with the Podlaskie Centre of Agriculture Advisory that was established at the beginning of the project period. Parents also began to ask where to buy eco-products, and the farmers started to distribute to parents through the kindergartens. Farmers now see a possibility to cooperate and start a business together as the demand for eco-products is increasing a lot. At the end of the project a strong connection between farmers, headmasters and kitchen staff has been established.



Agnieszka Buckowska has also received a lot of attention from other parts of Poland. She describes it as a volcano eruption of phone calls and interest. Łomża is now connected to the Slow Food movement and a strong partnership with other URBACT cities in Poland has also been developed. Łomża has promoted their work at the above mentioned conference, through their website and in the Polish URBACT info-days. The learning process of the Diet for a Green Planet concept was described as easy by the project coordinator. It has been appreciated that the practice transfer presentations were pedagogically structured with few words, so that the English language did not become an obstacle to understand the concept. The handbook production involved many of the headmasters and the kitchen staff and it gave a lot of recognition to those who contributed with recipes. It led to an extended local network for the project coordinators and a better knowledge of what is going on in their own municipality in the food and agricultural sectors. To start educating the population in general a "6-year academy" was arranged to teach children about an eco-friendly lifestyle and

healthy meals. This created a lot of interest for the handbook and parents started to phone asking where to get it.

### Local elections slowed down the political involvement

The political level has been the most complicated to work with, even though there was positive interest. Local elections that were held in November 2014 paralysed the political involvement. The old local government did not want to change anything, and at the end of the project the new government and the new mayor had just started their work. However, the new political leadership is very interested and has expressed intentions to spread the concept to all the headmasters in the municipality. There is now an opportunity to create a planned cooperation between municipality, headmasters and farmers, and the new government has as a goal to create a diet policy that will be included in the municipal strategy for the period 2014-2020. The biggest problem in the project cooperation has been language issues. The English knowledge is not very good in Poland and the project initiator, Agnieszka Buckowska, does not speak English at all. The coordinator has had a great job to translate and sometimes the communication has been complicated due to difficulties in understanding each other. Also the URBACT financial system and the late signing of the project contracts created a resistance from the city administration in Łomża. In the beginning they did not want to follow the instructions and there were a lack of trust towards the project. Nevertheless, after half of the project time these things were solved, and the administration learnt how to deal with this first international project involvement.

## Project results in Łomża

- **A Local Support Group** has been created and has worked very well. It is now functioning as a network for the future work of the Diet for a Green Planet-concept.
- **Organized contacts between eco-farmers and headmasters** of educational institutions are now established and there is a mutual interest in continuing.
- **Environmental awareness** is rising amongst the youngest members of the local society.
- **Three canteens implement the practice:** Two kindergartens and one school are now more or less implementing the Diet for a Green Planet concept in their canteens.
- **Increased interest for eco-farming** from small and medium farm owners.
- **Demand for eco-products** is quickly increasing and the farmers are now motivated to cooperate in the marketing area.
- **A Diet for a Green Planet handbook** is published in Polish with local recipes and concept explanations. It has promoted the city of Łomża, which now meets a lot of interest both from the local population and from other parts of Poland.
- **Increased Polish networks and cooperation:** Łomża city has developed cooperation with other organizations and networks like Podlaskie Centre of Agriculture Advisory, the Slow Food movement and Polish URBACT cities.
- **An inquiry** has been carried out concerning the preparation of a set of recommendations and plans to formulate a Local Action Plan for the implementation of the Diet for a Green Planet concept.
- **Application possibilities:** Łomża now sees a possibility to apply for external funding for the period 2014-2020 for projects in connection with the implementation of the Diet for a Green Planet concept, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund and URBACT III.



## Future challenges for Łomża

- To get a diet policy created, approved and implemented in the municipality.
- To secure the continuation of good practices exchange among the municipality's kitchen staff.
- To establish a marketing cooperative among the local eco-farmers.
- To get a place where the city inhabitants can buy eco-products.
- To set up a "Department of Soft Projects" in the city administration, to develop the capacity to apply for new EU projects.



## The Mollet del Vallès process

Mollet del Vallès has had a very strong support from the political leadership and also from high level city servants during the whole project process. There was already a strong commitment for environment and health issues from before the project started. The politicians were eager to develop new policies and the civil servants have been absolutely proactive and very deeply involved in the local project team. The Local Support Group, which was created as a project tool, gave the possibility to work together with stakeholders from different areas as the city administration, parents' associations, private companies, headmasters of primary schools and kindergartens, the manager of Gallecs rural area etc. It turned out to be an efficient way of working which Mollet now consider could be regularly used to solve local problems, transforming it into a City Food Council. The cooperation at the project beginning with the Ecological School Canteen Association of Catalonia has also been crucial for giving the work a clear direction from the start, as they performed a feasibility study including an initial audit.

### A strong long-term political commitment has been created

During the process the involved politicians have experienced an ongoing learning process and sensitization regarding food and school canteens management. Some politicians have explained that they have enjoyed seeing how an exchange project can lead to concrete actions and results, as positive and important as those that were achieved through this project. Sometimes these kinds of projects remain on a level that is too abstract, making it difficult for citizens to see obvious outputs.

At the end of the project the City of Mollet adopted a new diet policy in accordance with the Diet for a Green Planet concept. The policy was approved in unanimity by all political parties represented in the Mollet city council. A political consensus about the diet policy has been emphasized from Södertälje as a very important condition to ensure the long-term commitment, which is needed for this kind of work. Mollet did not have any local elections during the project period, which made the work easier than for the other partners' cities. But local elections will be held soon after project end, and the political consensus about the diet policy will be important if a change in the political leadership comes.

The project coordinator expressed that the most important experience was to prove that it is possible to improve a public service with a local scope by networking at European level. "It was surprising that, even though the Swedish and Spanish situations regarding public meals are very different, we succeeded in finding common denominators which are transferable at all levels."

### Three kindergarten canteens transformed

All the stakeholders have been interested, and the three kindergarten canteens under the responsibility of the city administration, have been very quickly transformed to the Diet for a Green Planet management model. The City administration of Mollet del Vallès is not responsible for the school canteens in primary schools - they are managed by parents associations, headmasters or school councils. Although efforts have been made to involve the primary schools of the city, their engagement has differed a lot. However,

three schools have been engaged and have already decided to convert their conventional school canteens into ecological ones from the first of September 2015. For these schools' headmasters the exchange activities have been very inspiring even in a broader perspective than for just the canteen services. Furthermore Mollet will also transform the two kitchens of the public institute for disabled people from autumn 2015.

The printed handbook has become a tool to enhance the transformation of school canteens in Catalonia. Stakeholders with specialized knowledge were invited to write articles. By sharing the different visions/approaches regarding food in the school canteen management at local and regional level, a true learning community was created in which every member has learnt something new. All stakeholders feel a belonging to a group of people who have done a good job, which will make the life of the citizens better. This has created a sense of pride in the most positive way.

The politicians have also been aware of the importance of explaining the work done by the municipality to the families who have children in the public kindergartens. As a result, all families and also the citizens in general know about the project and the transformation achieved.

### High ambitions, but too short time

Mollet had high ambitions to fully achieve all the goals, but the structure for managing European projects is quite weak in the municipality - only two civil servants. Despite this, Mollet reached success with a great magnitude of achieved changes, but in several moments of the project there was a risk to lose the engagement of the stakeholders because the whole process was very stressful.

Additionally the structure of the public administration in Spain is quite rigid to allow innovative approaches in the public services management, so the project team had to struggle a lot to carry out the changes.



## Project results in Mollet del Vallès

- **A feasibility study:** An initial audit of the public canteens in the three public kindergartens and the public institute for disabled people was done. As expected a lot of opportunities to improve the services were identified. After knowing the starting situation it was important to know how far the services could be transformed (the price of the service, human resources, stakeholders' involvement, legislation, etc).
- **A new public procurement model** for a total transformation was elaborated, which allows Mollet, as public administration, to buy local, seasonal and ecological products, etc (Diet for a Green Planet Criteria). The big change lies in the fact of giving 90 points of 100 to the food quality, and not for the cheapest offer to manage the service, as it was before.
- **Transformation of three kitchens** has taken place in the public kindergartens. These canteens' services are now managed by catering companies which are contracted according to the new procurement model. Mollet can now show that a change is possible and give support to the primary schools which want to join this transformation process. Three primary schools and the two kitchens of the Public Institute for Disabled People are already on the track for a change in autumn 2015.
- **Auditing the service:** The three canteens have been audited after six months of transformation, which gave valuable information to make new changes and reach a further improvement of the public service.
- **Creating awareness for the families:** Some meetings with the families to explain the transformation and to give them the possibility to ask questions regarding food, health, etc. have been arranged. Doctors, cooks, etc. were invited to present more expertise.
- **Seminars for cooks** were arranged with the support of the Ecological Canteen Association to improve the skills of the Mollet cooks and to explain the Diet for a Green Planet concept in depth.
- **Creation of a follow up group:** There has been created a group with some of the members of the Local Support Group, which meets weekly with the cooks, teachers and private companies to make a follow up of the school canteen service. To ensure that information arrives to the kitchens and also that the cooks and teachers have someone to consult if they have some doubts about the process they should follow.
- **A Diet for a Green Planet handbook** has been published in Catalan and can now be used in a broader context to spread the concept in the whole of Catalonia. A Spanish version is also planned.
- **A letter of Intent** between Mollet and Södertälje about future cooperation has been signed.
- **A new diet policy approved:** All the political parties of Mollet passed this new policy on the 23rd of March 2015 by consensus.

## Future challenges for Mollet del Vallès

- To develop management control systems which have objective indicators regarding local, ecological, seasonal food etc. Currently there are no public indicators for food quality in the school canteens of Catalonia. After having a functioning control system it could be offered to the primary schools, together with the new procurement models and the expertise of the civil servants.
- To reach a total transformation of the schools' canteens in a period of four to five years. It will also be important to convert the hospital canteen and the elderly care centres in the city. This will require a package of activities to sensitize parents' associations, headmasters and school councils about the need to transform their canteens to the Diet for a Green Planet concept.
- To stimulate capacity building in the agricultural sector to have a direct response if the demand for ecological products increases very fast.
- To transform the Local Support Group into a Food Council. The council should have a legal body, a budget and human resources. The mission would be to give expertise to primary schools, to the public hospital, to kindergartens and all other public kitchens in the city. Activities could be: audit canteens, arrange seminars, publish handbooks or booklets regarding healthy food and diets for all citizens, etc.
- More networking on regional level to spread the concept, but also to ensure the quality of the canteen services at Catalan level when the big companies start to market themselves as ecological and local.



## How the project enhanced the work in the giving city and the practice itself

The project owner in the giving city was its Diet Unit. The Diet Unit of Södertälje had participated in one international EU-funded project before, "BERAS Implementation" in the Baltic Sea region, in which the concept of Diet for a Green Planet was developed. But this was the first time that the Diet Unit was the owner and coordinator of an international project. It was carried out in cooperation with some of the former colleagues in the BERAS team, but anyway, this time the Diet Unit had a new general responsibility role. This has, of course, given the Diet Unit a bigger international network, but it has also given it very valuable experience of running EU-financed projects which can be a platform for taking new initiatives by the Diet Unit itself in a broader field of food and agriculture.

### Amplified networks

At the same time it has amplified the Diet Unit's local networks, internally in the municipality administration, but also including other local actors. The project activities have given the Diet Unit reasons to contact and involve other departments of the municipality, like the City Planning Office, the Labour Market Office, the Sustainability Unit, the Business and Tourism Office, as well as several schools' headmasters and teachers. Outside the municipality, the contacts have been extended to gardeners, farmers, food processors, scientists, universities, private training centres and civil society associations. It has given the opportunity to participate in several local

fairs, markets and events to present both the general work of the Diet Unit and the Diet for a Green Planet project itself. This means that the Diet for a Green Planet concept is now more well-known in the local context. It has also got more recognition as a strategic asset for Södertälje's future, not only from an environmental point of view, but also relevant to business and labour market aspects. This is clearly shown in the decision from Södertälje's leadership to focus on the food sector as a future important business fundament in the municipality, beside the two big industry branches, vehicle and medicine production, represented by the two big multinational companies, Scania and AstraZeneca.

### Awareness of the success factors and a pedagogic approach

Beside this, the Diet Unit has through the project been forced to create a deeper awareness about its own practice implementation. What has really been done and which are the most important success factors? Apart from being aware of it the project team has also had to formulate it in a clear and pedagogical way, to ensure that others can understand it. This has improved the capacity to describe and transfer the concept to others and it has also improved information materials like folders, brochures and Power Point presentations. Södertälje Diet Unit is now developing pedagogical material with modules for a Diet for a Green Planet course aimed at professionals like nutritionists, dieticians and chefs. In a future project this can be used in combination with practical cooking

sessions, to secure that some representatives of project partners get a complete knowledge of the concept. This will likely be needed if Södertälje applies for a bigger Implementation or Action Planning project for Diet for a Green Planet. It can also be useful in educational projects that deal with food and agriculture. Pedagogical initiatives that have been taken by Södertäljes' Diet Unit during the project period target new groups like teachers, parents and pupils. This has been much appreciated. Earlier the training was mostly directed to the kitchen staff. This year a network of home economics teachers in Södertälje has been formed in cooperation with the Diet Unit. These teachers now use the Diet for a Green Planet handbook as pedagogical material, and the pupils of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade apply some of the chapters as the theoretical base for their cooking.

### Learning from partners' about local produce

Being a giving city and lead partner in a transfer project also has given the Diet Unit an urgent need to develop the ability of purchasing more locally produced foodstuffs, and to create better monitoring systems for the purchase of local produce. This is one important focus right now in the internal work of the Diet Unit. The contact with the Catalonian partner Mollet del Vallès has also given a lot of input on how to enhance and purchase local produce, as Mollet is more developed in this field than Södertälje. It has led to a Letter of Intent to continue the cooperation, and one field for further cooperation is to learn about the agricultural park system, that is implemented in the Mollet rural area of Gallecs, and also in other areas in the Barcelona region.



## General conclusions

One overall conclusion is that networks on an EU-level can be used to solve problems at local level. But it is important to analyze well the administrative authority levels at each partner, before taking a concept from one country to transfer it to another. We have a lot to learn from each other in Europe, but we are very differently organized. Making the roles of everyone very clear is vital and also giving enough time to meet personally around project coordination.

Creating good Local Support Groups or working teams is essential to be able to make a change at local level, but visiting other countries is also an excellent method to boost creativity, get inspiration and new practical ideas. Seeing the practical work and meeting the people behind it, is much better than just hearing or reading about a concept. Therefore the international exchange is so valuable.

Receiving visitors also gives the host new perspectives on its own activities. A transfer project is not a one-way communication. The so called "giving city" also learns a lot from the "receiving" partners.

### Elections' impact and the importance of involving all levels

During a limited project period one has to take into account that local elections can impact on the work. They might paralyze or slow down the possibilities to really make a change, but they might also offer opportunities to create interest for the project concepts and suggestions. It depends a lot when the elections are in relationship to the project period, and that should be analyzed in the starting up phase. Łomża is one example where the local elections slowed down the process and made it impossible to reach any significant work progress towards a local diet policy during the project period. But at the same

time it created new opportunities when the new local government was installed at the end of the project. This new leadership took up the project ideas, which had been well prepared at both civil servant and practical canteen level, and they have now expressed a willingness to work towards a municipal diet policy according to the concept. It is important to remember that Łomża has one enthusiastic person who will continue being the driving force in the Local Support Group, and this group will secure a continuous pressure on the politicians.

In Molėtai the political support was even weaker than in Łomża and elections were held just at the end of the project. But in this case it was rather for organizational reasons that the local political involvement hesitated. The municipal level has no authorization to form its own diet policy; it is all regulated at state level. The organization of the canteens is very hierarchic so it is also difficult to create a change from below. Anyway, the Lithuanian project team was very creative at the end and invited the state food control institution to a dialogue. It ended up with a written recommendation from the Local Support Group - where the Molėtai gymnasium was the most active - directed both to this state institution and to the local level on how to support a development towards an implementation of the Diet for a Green Planet concept.

Both the Łomża and Molėtai experiences highlight the role of political support in the transfer process, particularly when a project focuses on the adoption of a systemic model, as with the Diet for a Green Planet project.

In Mollet del Vallès the situation was very different, because both the political level and the civil servants were well prepared and willing to implement the concept already at the project start. No elections



were held during the project period which meant a better working atmosphere. Catalonia also has a lot of similar initiatives, so the Mollet project team already had a lot of contact with local experts that they could easily involve. Mollet succeeded during the project period to create both a suitable procurement model, convert three canteens and adopt a diet policy supported by all political parties.

Involvement of the political sphere is important and also other levels where decisions are taken. But the grassroots' level is as important to involve as the decision-making level. When working with a practical concept, like Diet for a Green Planet, there will be no real change if the kitchen people do not understand and are not motivated. Both the ground and the top must be on board.

From a partner selection point of view it is clear that this project had partners with very different conditions and starting points. If there would have been a bigger number of partners this could have been problematic - there would have been a risk that some partners might have been left behind - but in this limited group it became a positive experience for all involved to learn about the very different situations that European cities have, and also that each city has its specific assets. The giving city also learned a lot about how to present the concept under different circumstances.

### Good methods recommended from the Diet for a Green Planet project:

The local conferences combined with practical kitchen exchange were a great success. When the conference participants had got the theoretical presentations they were offered a lunch prepared according to the Diet for a Green Planet concept. When pupils also were engaged in the conferences, like in Łomża, the kindergarten children presented an artistic theatre performance about environment topics; this gave a special dynamic to the whole event. In Molėtai the gymnasium pupils were engaged to translate, which involved them in a positive way and created interest amongst their parents.

Making a handbook was also a good method to really see if the concept was understood and adapted to local conditions. Although, this project was a bit too short to really give the partners time and ability to produce a high quality handbook that follows the concept. They all succeeded, but it was hard for them to get through, and one partner said they would do it very differently if they could start the process again. Finally; this transfer project was too short to really teach the concept in its full depth. A recommendation for a similar transfer would be to plan for a real training program for a few participants from each partner, to ensure that at least a few people from every city get complete concept knowledge. This training should include both theoretical and practical sessions.

By giving the project longer time and also implementing a starting up phase, to get all formalities finished before starting, the project could have reached a higher quality and a deeper understanding of the concept for some involved groups. This was not possible for these pilots, but is now planned for the future URBACT III Transfer projects.

## Appendix 1. Activity and Events Calendar

### 2014

#### January

- 9<sup>th</sup> **Baseline seminar** in Södertälje. Mollet del Vallès coordinator also present.
- 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Mollet del Vallès for **Baseline seminar**.
- 29<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> All partners present in **URBACT kick off meeting** in Paris.

#### February

- 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Łomża for **Baseline seminar**.
- 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Molétai for **Baseline seminar**.

#### April

- 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Mollet del Vallès for **first bilateral meeting**. Theme: Practice Transfer and Handbook work plan.
- 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Molétai for **first bilateral meeting**. Theme: Practice Transfer and Handbook work plan.

#### May

- 20<sup>th</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> All partners present in **first transnational conference**, in Södertälje. Theme: Practice Transfer.
- In connection with this conference, the first part of the **stakeholder exchange program** was carried out.
- 30<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at the Council of Barcelona, arranged by the Ecological School Association of Catalonia.

#### June

- 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Return visit in the **stakeholder exchange program**. Kitchen staff and experts from Södertälje visited Mollet del Vallès.
- 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Łomża for **first bilateral meeting**. Theme: Practice Transfer and Handbook work plan.
- This meeting was combined with the **conference "Healthy Diet in Educational Institutions"** at PWSliP University and the return visit of the **stakeholder exchange program**.

#### August

- 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> Project **dissemination** at local market for organic and local food in Södertälje.
- 30<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at local market for organic and local food in Södertälje.

#### September

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Lead expert and thematic expert present in **URBACT meeting** in London.
- 5<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at local market for organic and local food in Södertälje.
- 16<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> All partners present in **second transnational conference**, in Mollet del Vallès. Theme: Policy processes and management.

#### October

- 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at Ecological School Canteen Congress in Madrid, arranged by Ecologists in Action.
- 21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> Lead partner visit to **second bilateral meeting in Molétai (including Łomża)**. Theme: Follow up, practice transfer and handbook work plan. This meeting combined the second bilateral meetings in Molétai and in Łomża – representatives from Łomża came to Molétai. The Mollet del Vallès coordinator was also present.

#### November

- 13<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at high level climate conference in Stockholm.
- 15<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at local business fair gathering companies and organisations representing the entire business sector in Södertälje.
- 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Lead partner and lead expert present in **URBACT meeting** in Paris.
- 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Łomża for **third bilateral meeting**. Theme: Follow up policy work, roadmap for applications and handbook finalization.
- 29<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at 1<sup>st</sup> Ecological School Canteen Congress of Catalonia, organized in Mollet del Vallès.

### 2015

#### January

- 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Molétai for **third bilateral meeting**. Theme: Follow up policy work, roadmap for applications and handbook finalization.
- This meeting was combined with the return visit of **the stakeholder exchange program**.
- 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Łomża for **third bilateral meeting**. Theme: Follow up policy work, roadmap for applications and handbook finalization.
- 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> Lead partner visit to Mollet del Vallès for **third bilateral meeting**. Theme: Follow up policy work, roadmap for applications and handbook finalization.

#### February

- 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Another visit as part of the **stakeholder exchange program**. Visit to Södertälje by stakeholders from Mollet del Vallès.

#### March

- 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> All partners present in **Final Conference**, in Mollet del Vallès. Theme: Dissemination and Roadmap for Applications.
- 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Project **dissemination** at final conference for URBACT project "Gastronomic Cities" in Burgos.

As part of the conference program, the project participated in the Mollet del Vallès Artisans Fair as an arena for **dissemination**.

In connection with this conference, the **second bilateral meeting in Mollet del Vallès** was carried out with Lead Partner. Theme for this bilateral meeting: Follow up, practice transfer and handbook work plan.

## Appendix 2. Level of stakeholder engagement evaluation

The matrixes below show the levels of stakeholder involvement in the project at each partner city:

- How many stakeholders have been involved?
- Which stakeholders (sectors and interests) have been involved?
- How involved are the stakeholders? We have identified three levels of involvement: 1. Information, 2. Participation, 3. Ownership.

A total of 5,859 stakeholders have been involved. While the vast majority (5,403) has mainly been receivers of information, 291 stakeholders have participated in events or activities, and as much as 165 stakeholders can be defined as drivers and key people in the future development of the Diet for a Green Planet concept in the respective cities.

PROJECT LEVEL	Information (knowledge of)		Participation (understanding)		Ownership (doing)		Summary
	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	
Kitchen managers	46	3	28	3	12	3	95
Kitchen staff	232	0	48	0	4	0	284
Headmasters	38	15	15	3	10	3	84
Teachers	853	50	44	2	4	2	955
Policy makers	37	61	19	43	5	29	194
Farmers	44	0	17	0	8	0	69
Researchers	2	0	2	2	2	2	10
NGOs	24	24	1	1	7	7	64
Civil servants	72	13	17	16	34	27	179
Business (Food Chain)	16	3	7	3	3	3	35
General public	3 870	0	20	0	0	0	3 890
<b>Summary</b>	<b>5 234</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5 859</b>

SÖDERTÄLJE (Giving City)	Information (knowledge of)		Participation (understanding)		Ownership (doing)		Summary
	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	
Kitchen managers	20		10		1		31
Kitchen staff	150						150
Headmasters	3				1		4
Teachers	363		10				373
Policy makers		33	1	3	1	2	40
Farmers	4		1				5
Researchers			1	1	1		3
NGOs	20	20			3	3	46
Civil servants	7	3	3	2	14	11	40
Business (Food Chain)	5		2				7
General public	2 000						2 000
<b>Summary</b>	<b>2 572</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2 699</b>

MOLÉTAI (Receiving City)	Information (knowledge of)		Participation (understanding)		Ownership (doing)		Summary
	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	
Kitchen managers	6		3		3		12
Kitchen staff	32						32
Headmasters	5				3		8
Teachers	120		30				150
Policy makers		3	1	3	1	2	10
Farmers	20		1				21
Researchers	1		0	1	0		2
NGOs	3	3			3	3	12
Civil servants	5	4	4	4	10	10	37
Business (Food Chain)	1		2				3
General public	300						300
<b>Summary</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>587</b>

ŁOMŻA (Receiving City)	Information (knowledge of)		Participation (understanding)		Ownership (doing)		Summary
	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	
Kitchen managers	10		10		3		23
Kitchen staff	30		40				70
Headmasters	15		11		2		28
Teachers	20				1		21
Policy makers	12		12	12			36
Farmers	10		10		5		25
Researchers						2	2
NGOs							0
Civil servants	10						10
Business (Food Chain)							0
General public	70		20				90
<b>Summary</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>305</b>

MOLLET DEL VALLÈS (Receiving City)	Information (knowledge of)		Participation (understanding)		Ownership (doing)		Summary
	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	Practice transfer	Diet Policy	
Kitchen managers	10	3	5	3	5	3	29
Kitchen staff	20	0	8	0	4	0	32
Headmasters	15	15	4	3	4	3	44
Teachers	350	50	4	2	3	2	411
Policy makers	25	25	5	25	3	25	108
Farmers	10	0	5	0	3	0	18
Researchers	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
NGOs	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Civil servants	50	6	10	10	10	6	92
Business (Food Chain)	10	3	3	3	3	3	25
General public	1 500	0					1 500
<b>Summary</b>	<b>1 992</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2 268</b>



**DIET FOR A GREEN PLANET** is a Pilot Transfer network in the URBACT II Programme. Södertälje in Sweden is the giving city. Mollet del Vallès in Spain, Łomża in Poland and Molėtai in Lithuania are the receiving cities. Diet for a Green Planet raises awareness of the environmental impacts of food on different levels. It uses existing resources and structures to increase the amount of environmentally friendly consumption and reduce the climate effects of food. By using local resources and encouraging local and organic producers it also contributes to sustainable rural development and cooperation between urban and rural areas. The overall project goal is to make relevant key stakeholders in each receiving city understand Diet for a Green Planet – and willing to act in accordance with the concept.

[www.urbact.eu/diet-for-a-green-planet](http://www.urbact.eu/diet-for-a-green-planet)  
[www.sodertalje.se](http://www.sodertalje.se)  
[www.beras.eu](http://www.beras.eu)

**URBACT** is a European exchange and learning programme promoting sustainable urban development. It enables cities to work together to develop solutions to major urban challenges, reaffirming the key role they play in facing increasingly complex societal challenges. It helps them to develop pragmatic solutions that are new and sustainable, and that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions. It enables cities to share good practices and lessons learned with all professionals involved in urban policy.

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