

# CDP Cities 2020 Questionnaire – City of Stockholm

## Question 12. Food – replies, comments and sources

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## Food Consumption

12.0 Report the total number of meals and tonnes that are served and/or sold through programs managed by your city (this includes schools, canteens, hospitals etc.).

### *Total meals and tonnes that are served or sold through programs managed by your city*

Number of meals: **Not known**

Tonnes served and/or sold: **15 550 tonnes per year**

#### **Comment:**

The total number of meals cooked and served by the city owned kitchens in the City of Stockholm are unknown today. The city owned kitchens operate in preschools, elementary schools (*grundskolor*), upper secondary schools (*gymnasieskolor*), and care- and nursing homes (*vård- och omsorgsboenden*).

New and more complete statistics will be collected and calculated next year in accordance with the new food strategy in the City of Stockholm. The only data available at this time is the calculated number of lunch portions served in the city's 176 elementary schools (mandatory for pupils 6-16 years old, grade 0-9). There are a total 77 000 pupils in the elementary schools who are served a hot lunch meal 178 schooldays per year = 13 706 000 served lunch portions per year in 2019.

Tonnes of food served in the city owned kitchens could not be calculated at this time. The statistics here is tonnes of food purchased by these kitchens 2019. Thus, this data also includes the scraps, bones and food that becomes food waste. This data does not include meals cooked and served by private food entrepreneurs in some public preschools, elementary schools and upper secondary schools.

The City of Stockholm only serves free meals from the city owned kitchens funded by the local taxes and does not sell any meals, and thus does not have any canteens. Hospitals are owned by the County/Region of Stockholm, not by the City of Stockholm.

#### **Källor:**

<https://start.stockholm/om-stockholms-stad/sa-arbetar-staden/mat-och-maltider-2020-07-02>

Varje dag serveras mat till mer än 160 000 barn och elever i stadens förskolor och skolor. Därtill serveras mat på fritidsgårdar och dagverksamheter, i hemtjänsten och på stadens äldreboenden. 160 000 portioner x 178 skoldagar/år = 28 480 000 portioner serverade per år.

Mejl från Anneli Celinder, kostekonom utbildningsförvaltningen:

Antal inskrivna elever (fysiska) i våra skolor i snitt per dag var 77 000 elever (i grundskolan) 2019 och vi räknar med 178 skoldagar (sedan tillkommer lov dagar med matservering, men det är en högst osäker siffra hur många elever som är på skolorna då). 77 000 elever x 178 serveringsdagar = 13 706 000 serverade måltider per 2019. Sedan tillkommer så klart pedagogiska luncher om de ska räknas med.

Saknar uppgifter för antal barn och portioner i förskolan. Förskolorna håller öppet fler dagar om året än skolor, några förskolor hålls öppna även i juli när de flesta förskolor stängda. Se utbildningsförvaltningens årliga Förskolerapport för uppgifter om antal barn mm.

Äldreboenden tillagar och serverar mat varje dag hela året om. Behöver ta reda på hur många portioner och måltider de serverar dagligen och årligen.

Elin Lilja, Serviceförvaltningen. Utdrag för 2019 Hantera livs 2020-07-03.

Totalt 15 549 840 kg livsmedel inköpta från ramavtalen 2019 = **15 550 ton/år**

12.0a Report the tonnes per food group that are served and/or sold through programs managed by your city (this includes schools, ~~canteens, hospitals etc.~~)

### *Vegetables*

Tonnes served ~~and/or sold~~: **2360 tonnes per year**

**Comment:**

Includes purchased vegetables, vegetable dishes and mushrooms (33,5 tonnes). Does not include purchased potatoes, root crops and legumes, see "Tubers or starchy".

Grönsaker, rotfrukter och svamp 3 998 827 kg - potatis och rotfrukter 1 423 696 kg - baljväxter 214 842 kg = 2 360 289 kg/år = <b>ca 2360 ton/år</b>
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### *Fruit*

Tonnes served ~~and/or sold~~: **1911 tonnes per year**

**Comment:**

Includes all purchased fruit, berries and canned fruit 2019.

### *Dairy foods*

Tonnes served ~~and/or sold~~: **3861 tonnes per year**

**Comment:**

Includes all purchased dairy products - milk, cream, cheese, processed sour milk, yoghurt and ice cream, etc. 2019.

Mejeriprodukter (=mjölkbaserade) 3 979 274 kg - vegetabiliska "mejeriprodukter" 118 136 kg = 3 861 138 kg/år = <b>ca 3861 ton/år</b>
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### *Whole grains (=fullkorn)*

Tonnes served ~~and/or sold~~: **Not known**

**Comment:**

No data or information available.

### *Tubers or starchy (=knölar och rotfrukter, baljväxter + spannmål)*

Tonnes served ~~and/or sold~~: **3417 tonnes/year**

**Comment:**

Tubers includes all purchased potatoes, root crops and legumes (1638,5 tonnes) and starchy includes all purchased grain and cereals including rice, pasta, bread, cereals, flour (1778,5 tonnes) 2019.

Potatis och rotfrukter 1 423 696 kg + baljväxter 214 842 kg = 1 638 538 kg/år = <b>ca 1638,5 ton/år</b> Spannmål och spannmålsprodukter 1 778 655 kg = <b>ca 1778,5 ton/år</b> Totalt 1638538 + 1778655 = 3 417 193 kg = <b>ca 3417 ton/år</b>
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### *Protein sources*

Tonnes served ~~and/or sold~~: **2203 tonnes per year**

of which

- Meat: **1317 tonnes per year**
- Egg: **133 tonnes per year**
- Fish & seafood: **520 tonnes per year**
- Plant sources: **233 tonnes per year**

**Comment:**

Includes all purchased red and white meat, fish, eggs, nuts and seeds and various plant sources 2019.

Kött (1 478 312 kg - Veg. proteinkällor 161 031 kg =) 1 317 281 kg + Fisk & skaldjur 519 528 kg + Ägg 132 716 kg + Växtbaserade (Nötter & frön & Sojadryck 72 328 kg + Veg. proteinkällor 161 031 kg =) 233 359 kg = 2 202 884 kg/år = **ca 2203 ton/år**

**Added fats**

Tonnes served and/or sold: **364 tonnes per year**

**Comment:**

Includes all purchased butter, margarine, cooking fat, cooking oil 2019.

**Foods with added sugar**

Tonnes served and/or sold: **329 tonnes per year**

**Comment:**

Includes all purchased sugar, jam, marmalade, honey, syrups, chocolate and desserts 2019. Does not include juice, sodas or sugary drinks.

Socketer och söta livsmedel 222 991kg + Desserten 105 943 kg + Dessertsåser 456 kg = 329 390 kg/år = **ca 329 ton/år**

## 12.1 What is the per capita meat and dairy consumption (kg/yr) in your city?

**Meat consumption per capita (kg/year)**

Amount: **82 kg per year**

Year data applies to: **2019**

**Comment:**

There is no local data on meat consumption per capita in the City of Stockholm. The data here is the average consumption of meat products per Swedish citizen per year (includes all red meat - beef, pork, lamb, etc. and white meat – chicken, geese, etc. If fish and seafood also were included (13 kg per year) the total meat consumption would be 95 kg per year per capita!

The data here is total consumption of meat and not final consumption of meat that is cooked and eaten by the consumers, which is estimated to be about half of total consumption - about 47 kg meat per Swedish citizen per year. The trend recent years is that meat consumption is decreasing.

**Källor:**

<http://djur.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/konsument/livsmedelskonsumtionisiffror/kottkonsumtionen.4.4.65e4964142dbfe44705198.html>

Förbrukningen av kött har minskat de tre senaste åren, från den svenska rekordnivån på 87,8 kg per capita 2016 till **81,9 kg per capita 2019**. (Inkluderar rött kött - nötkött (beef), kalvkött (veal), fläskkött (pork), lamm m fl - och vitt kött - matfågel/fjäderfän - men ej fisk!)

Jordbruksverket har utifrån egna beräkningar kommit fram till att en tumregel är att den verkliga konsumtionen ligger på ungefär hälften av förbrukningen, vilket för 2019 motsvarar 81,9 kg/2 = **41 kg per capita** för rött och vitt kött (ej fisk – då blir det (81,9+13/2=) **47 kg per capita med fisk**).

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<http://sjomatsframjandet.se/halsa/kostrekommendationer> 2020-07-03

Livsmedelsverkets statistik, den s.k. Riksmaten, visar att vi i genomsnitt äter cirka 245 gram fisk och skaldjur per vecka. Det betyder ungefär två portioner fisk. Trots våra långa kuster och många insjöar äter vi mindre fisk än flera andra länder. Portugiserna äter 60 kg fisk per år jämfört med våra **13 kg fisk per år**. 81,9 kg rött och vitt kött + 13 kg fisk = **ca 95 kg kött per svensk per år**

<https://www.atl.nu/lantbruk/svenskars-mjolkdrickande-mer-an-halverat> ATL: ”Totalkonsumtionen av kött har ökat med 32 procent sedan 1980, men har sjunkit något från höga nivåer sedan 2016. Konsumtionen av fjäderfäkött har ökat mest av de olika köttslagen. Totalkonsumtionen av fjäderfäkött är mer än fyra gånger högre per person 2018 jämfört med 1980.”

### *Dairy consumption per capita (kg/year)*

Amount: **374 kg per year**

Year data applies to: **2019**

#### **Comment:**

There is no local data on meat consumption per capita for the City of Stockholm. The data here is the average consumption of dairy products per Swedish citizen per year, including milk, cream, milk powder, yoghurt and processed sour milk (*filmjölk*), butter and cheese made from cow milk. A small amount of milk from goat, sheep and buffalo are included in cheese.

#### **Källor:**

<http://djur.jordbruksverket.se/download/18.4317c7251725cbfacfb26e9f/1590732174222/Marknadsrapport-mejeri-2020.pdf> Jordbruksverket: *Marknadsrapport mjölk och mejeriprodukter - utvecklingen till och med 2019*.

Inkluderar mjölk, grädde, mjölkpulver, syrade produkter, smör och ost. (Huvudsakligen komjölk eftersom det är denna typ av mjölk som främst produceras i Sverige och inom EU. I mjölkprodukterna ingår dock ostar producerade av get-, får- och buffelmjölk.)

<https://www.atl.nu/lantbruk/svenskars-mjolkdrickande-mer-an-halverat>

ATL: ”Jordbruksverket har publicerat ny statistik över livsmedelskonsumtionens utveckling från 1980-2018. Statistiken visar bland annat att mjölkkonsumtionen mer än halverats och minskat med 55 procent sedan 1980, från 162 liter till 73 liter per person 2018. Samtidigt har konsumtionen av syrade produkter som yoghurt och fil ökat från 23 till 29 liter per person, och den av ost från 14 till 19 kilo per person.”

## **Food Production**

12.2 What is the surface area of potential agricultural spaces within the municipal boundary (km<sup>2</sup>)?

*Surface area of potential agricultural spaces within the municipal boundary (km<sup>2</sup>)*

Area: **Not known**

#### **Comment:**

According to the City of Stockholm Comprehensive City Plan (*Översiktsplan*) there are no land areas within the city’s municipal boundary classified as agricultural land. There are no farms nor farmland left in the city. The city owns the land of the 47 larger allotment garden areas with small cottages (*koloniträdgårdar*) and the 11 smaller allotment garden areas (*odlingslotter*). The city’s five housing companies also encourage their tenants to grow flowers or vegetables in many of the residential areas, either in small cultivation boxes (*odlingslådor*) or flowerbeds and small gardens. Residents can also get together in gardening teams and sign a contract with their local city district administration to get the possibility to cultivate and the responsibility for maintaining small public garden areas (*brukaravtal*).

However, the city's company Invest Stockholm Business Region AB is currently investigating the potential of urban agriculture in the city of Stockholm to see if it is possible to use new food technologies to grow some crops locally to cover 10 % of the residents demand.

A large study with spatial land analysis and food consumption, several innovation projects and physical pilot plant studies are now investigating if it is possible to grow food (at the moment lettuce, leaf vegetables (*bladgrönsaker*), tomatoes and cucumber) locally on some of the city's land areas and roofs, in resident gardens (SPIN-concept) and indoors in old industrial buildings using new food tech methods. The actual size of surface area needed to reach the 10 % local urban agriculture production potential is not known at this time.

## Sustainable Food Policies and Actions

12.3 Does your city have any policies relating to food consumption within your city? If so, please describe the expected outcome of the policy.

Response:

Yes  No  Do not know

**Please describe the expected outcome of the policy:**

In May 2019 the City Council of Stockholm approved the first citywide food strategy. This food strategy aims to increase and equal the quality of the meals served in all the city owned kitchens, improve public health issues related to food consumption, and decrease the environmental and climate impact from the foods purchased by the city owned kitchens in the public preschools, schools and retirement homes/elderly care services.

In 2019 Stockholm also adopted Agenda 2030 and the 17 UN sustainable development goals, which includes many goals relating to food. In May 2020 the City Council of Stockholm also approved a new Environment Programme 2020-2023 including goals for purchasing food and meals that cause less greenhouse gas emissions, reduction and collection of food waste and increasing amount of eco labelled food.

12.4 How does your city increase access to sustainable foods?

*Do you subsidise fresh fruits and vegetables?*

Action implemented:

Yes  No  Do not know

**Please provide details and/or links to more information about the actions your city is taking to increase access to sustainable foods:**

According to the Swedish Education Act (skollagen) it is mandatory to serve a free nutritious lunch to all pupils attending public elementary schools (grundskolor). It is not mandatory to serve lunch in upper secondary schools (gymnasieskolor) but the students attending the City of Stockholm public upper secondary schools receive a free nutritious lunch when attending school. The cost is covered by the local taxes.

The children attending public preschools get a subsidized nutritious breakfast, lunch, fruits and nutritious snacks when they attend preschool. It is included in the low monthly fee that parents pay. The cost is partly covered by the local taxes. This is also the case for school children aged 6-12 attending the youth recreation centres (fritidshem) after school, waiting for their parents to pick them up after their work.

In addition, the general food strategy in the city owned kitchens in the City of Stockholm has for many years been to increase the general amount vegetables available of and number of vegetarian meals served at lunch and to decrease the amount of meat served. This is due both to health and environmental reasons. This work will be continued and strengthened with the new food strategy in the City of Stockholm.

The City of Stockholm, as well as a lot of working places, buy and give out free fruit for their employees to enjoy as a healthy snack at work (fruktorg) as well as free coffee or tea and milk.

***Do you tax/ban higher carbon foods (meat, dairy, ultra-processed)?***

Action implemented:

Yes  No  Do not know

**Please provide details and/or links to more information about the actions your city is taking to increase access to sustainable foods:**

Only the Swedish national government can decide on taxes or bans on foods.

***Do you use regulatory mechanisms that limit advertising of higher carbon foods (meat, dairy, ultra-processed)?***

Action implemented:

Yes  No  Do not know

**Please provide details and/or links to more information about the actions your city is taking to increase access to sustainable foods:**

Only the Swedish national government can decide regulation for advertising.

***Do you incentivise fresh fruit/vegetables vendor locations?***

Action implemented:

Yes  No  Do not know

**Please provide details and/or links to more information about the actions your city is taking to increase access to sustainable foods:**

The City of Stockholm own the land of the regulated outdoor market places (salutorg) where vendors are allowed to put their market stands (marknadsstånd). The vendors pay a yearly fee for renting a spot here. There are many fresh fruit and vegetable vendors at the 50 regulated outdoor market places and squares in the city, open daily Monday - Sunday all year round. There are also two regular farmer's markets (Bondens marknad) for regional farmers and producers open when regional fruit and vegetables are in season.

The city also owns three open court indoor market places (saluhallar) where there are fresh fruit and vegetable vendors.

The city owned company Invest Stockholm Business Region AB is currently investigating the potential of urban agriculture in the city of Stockholm to see if it is possible to use new food technologies to grow some crops locally to cover 10 % of the residents demand. A large study with spatial land analysis and food consumption, several innovation projects and physical pilot plant studies are now investigating if it is possible to grow food - at the moment lettuce, leaf vegetables (bladgrönsaker), tomatoes and cucumber - locally on some of the city's land areas and roofs, in resident gardens (SPIN-concept) and indoors in old industrial buildings using new food tech methods. Many new food tech companies are involved in producing food in these pilot projects and places.

**Källor:**

<https://tillstand.stockholm/tillstand-regler-och-tillsyn/forsaljning/hyr-fast-torghandelsplats>  
<http://www.bondengen.com>

## 12.5 Report the total annual volume of food waste in tonnes.

### *Total annual volume of food waste*

Total annual volume of food waste in tonnes: **97 700 tonnes**

Year data applies to: **2019**

#### **Comment:**

Includes food waste from households, restaurants, caterers, and city owned kitchens and partly from grocery shops that have food waste (without packaging) comparable to food waste from households. It also includes holiday homes, hotels and working places with food waste separation (calculated using a formula from the Swedish Environment Protection Agency; *Naturvårdsverket*)

The City of Stockholm work hard to both to reduce edible food waste and to collect the remaining non-edible food waste from the city owned kitchens, as well as from restaurants and households in the city. The aim of the city's new Environment Programme 2020-2023 is to collect 70 % of all the non-edible food waste generated in the city in 2023 as well as to reduce the current edible food waste in accordance with the aim of the Agenda 2030 goals 12.3 *Halve Food Waste* and 12.5 *Reduce Waste Generation*. About 25 040 tonnes food waste was collected in 2019, which is about 36 % of all the generated food waste in the city.

In November 2019 the City Council of Stockholm decided to make it mandatory for all restaurants, caterers, coffee shops in the city, and for the city owned public kitchens, to separate their food waste and have it collected. This will include all food places/ venues in the city that prepare and serve 25 portions of food or more per day. Currently about 50 % of the restaurants and 25 % of the households in Stockholm separate and have their food waste collected by the city owned waste company.

#### **Källor:**

<http://miljobarometern.stockholm.se/miljomal/miljoprogram-2016-2019/resurseffektiva-kretslopp/avfallsminimering/mangd-insamlat-avfall/matavfall>

SVOA: "Handlingsplan för ökad matavfallsinsamling 2018".

[www.stockholmvattenochavfall.se/matavfall](http://www.stockholmvattenochavfall.se/matavfall)

## 12.6 What percentage of your population is food insecure?

### *Population that is food insecure*

Percentage of population that is food insecure: **0 %**

#### **Comment:**

Food insecurity and food safety are not issues in the City of Stockholm at this time. The city's work with the Agenda 2030 goal 2 No Hunger instead focus on addressing and reducing food malnutrition and unhealthy food habits that cause overweight and obesity, especially in city districts with socio-economic challenges.