

Table S3: List of indicator ratings.

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> inclusion of sustainability in mission statement	Public / public-private canteens commit themselves sustainability in their mission statement.	Some aspects of sustainability are part of all mission statements of public / public-private canteens. Often, one to two dimensions of sustainability are part of the mission statements- mostly the social and/or economic dimension. Social aspects outside of the direct sphere of influence or ecological aspects are mentioned rarely. In one case, there was no mission statement or a similar document.	41%	Mission Statement (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> Inclusion of sustainability in city's constitution	The city's constitution mentions sustainable food.	Food is not directly mentioned (though by the topic health indirectly).	50%	Mission Statement (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> Central public procurement department	A central department is responsible for the quality management relating to public procurement. The department is involved in developing long-term contracts with public-private canteen managers and food suppliers of the local administration.	Until the end of 2015, each administrative department was responsible for the public procurement itself. Since the beginning of 2016, a central department for public procurement assists the other departments for all public procurements with a value above 250,000 Swiss Francs (service contracts). It is not explicitly foreseen that the public procurement department has will have advanced competences for controls and interventions in case of irregularities.	75%	Due Diligence (2), Transparency (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> Food related topics in sustainability report	Food is mentioned in the city's sustainability report.	Food is mentioned in Basel's sustainability report through the topics soil sealing and public health. The social dimension of the urban food system is not considered directly.	25%	Holistic Audits (3), Transparency (2), Stakeholder Dialogue (1)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> Sustainability report: binding character	Goals and indicators for a more sustainable urban food system are specified in the city's sustainability report.	There are no food-related, concrete goals or indicators defined in the city's sustainability report. Indeed, the indicator state of health states the share of overweight people. But the indicator is aggregated to measure the achievements of the broader sustainability goals defined by the government. There are indicators in other reports such as the report on public health from 2014.	25%	Holistic Audits (3), Responsibility (3), Transparency (2), Stakeholder Dialogue (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> Public access to mission statement	Public access to the canteens' mission statements.	6 out of 8 canteens publish their mission statements or similar documents.	59%	Transparency (3), Stakeholder Dialogue (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> Public access to supplier list	The public / public-private canteens publish their list of suppliers.	None of the investigated canteens publishes the list of suppliers. In a few cases, searching the respective web pages reveals some suppliers.	3%	Transparency (1), Stakeholder Dialogue (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> Public access to raw material list	The public / public-private canteens publish the origin of their raw materials.	None of the investigated canteens publishes a complete list of raw materials (including origin or labels). Some canteens exceed the law requirements by also publishing the origins of the fish products (instead of only meat).	19%	Transparency (2,5), Stakeholder Dialogue (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> Transparency measures	The local administration publishes the following: - Laws which concern food related topics - Food-related public spending for initiatives / institutions - Information on food-related educational / information efforts	Basel publishes its complete collection of laws online. They are structured according to thematic areas which facilitates public access. Contracts with private canteen managers are not published. The public spending for soup kitchens are listed in Basel's financial report. There is no central information platform for food-related activities.	25%	Transparency (3), Stakeholder Dialogue (2), Conflict Resolution (1)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> participatory platform for sustainable food	The local administration involves representatives from private sector and civil society to discuss questions or decisions relating to sustainable food (food policy council).	Basel involves different actors depending on the projects' contents. A permanent, participatory platform to involve representatives from private sector and civil society does not exist.	25%	Transparency (1), Stakeholder Dialogue (3), Grievance Procedures (1), Conflict Resolution (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> ombudsman	The city has an ombudsman who mediates between the administration and the city's dwellers.	Basel has an ombudsman. According to Basel's ombudsman law (SG 152.900), the ombudsman helps single individuals with the communication with the administration and with the protection of their rights. The ombudsman has an obligation to maintain confidentiality. The ombudsman is part of the office of parliament which guarantees the independence of the administration. The ombudsman is therefore able to support among others, actors of the food sector (such as restaurant owners etc.) with the protection of their rights.	100%	Grievance Procedures (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> agency for food safety and product labeling	The city's administration has an agency which can be contacted to file complaints about food safety and product labeling.	Basel's cantonal laboratory serves an agency for consumers to file complaints about food safety and product labelling. The complaints can conveniently be filed online.	100%	Grievance Procedures (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> ombudsman: solved cases in the area of food	The city's ombudsman is able to show anonymized cases in the food system which have been resolved successfully.	Basel's ombudsman provided anonymized cases to show that conflict in the food system could be successfully solved.	100%	Conflict Resolution (1)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration: irregularity in the area of food</i>	<p>Where there irregularities within the last 5 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers' direct payments not paid - Neglected controls of food safety - Supply of safe drinking not ensured - Non compliant public-private contracts in the area of food 	The reports of Basel's control committee from 2010-2014 don't reveal irregularities in the food system. As an exception, it was criticized that contamination risks in 2010 were not sufficiently reviewed.	50%	Due Diligence (1), Legitimacy (3)
<i>Local politics and administration: changes of law in the area of sustainable food</i>	Changes in law in the last year which lead to a more sustainable food system.	A research was conducted to identify the laws, ordinances and executive orders which were decided on or changed in the year 2015. No direct influences of these changes could be identified in regard to sustainable food. However, the ordinance of public procurement was changed so that in the future, a central department will assist the other departments during the process of public procurement. This should help the unification of public procurement requirements across the different departements.	50%	Civic Responsibility (1)
<i>Local politics and administration: lobbying in urban partnerships for sustainable food</i>	The city is member in an urban partnership or network which lobbies for food-related improvements in social and environmental dimensions of sustainability.	Basel is member of the Swiss Cities Association (SSV) and the urban network ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability. The SSV was actively lobbying in the year 2015 for more binding social criteria in the national public procurement law. The ICLEI-network is also lobbying for more sustainable public procurement on the EU-level. Additionally, the SVV was partner of the Swiss conference "Nachhaltige Entwicklung 2016 - in Richtung einer nachhaltigen Ernährung" (sustainable development 2016 - towards sustainable food).	100%	Civic Responsibility (2)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> lobbying on national level	Lobbying of the city towards food-related improvements in social and environmental dimensions of sustainability on the national level.	In 2015, Basel has approved a revision of national law which targets at strengthening of controls of imported fish products in regard to their legal origin. Also in the context of the revision of the national animal protection ordinance, Basel supported new regulations to improve animal welfare. Additionally, Basel supported a change in the Swiss constitution for the minimization of resource use in relation to sustainable food production.	100%	Civic Responsibility (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> public pension fund: land resource conflicts	The city's public pension fund considers in its investment guidelines the avoidance of resource-conflicts (land-conflicts).	The investment guidelines of Basel's public pension funds requests the consideration of social and ecological aspects. Land conflicts are not explicitly mentioned.	25%	Due Diligence (2), Civic Responsibility (1), Resource Appropriation (1,5)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> pension fund: water resource conflicts	The city's public pension fund considers in its investment guidelines the avoidance of resource-conflicts (water-conflicts).	The investment guidelines of Basel's public pension funds requests the consideration of social and ecological aspects. Water conflicts are not explicitly mentioned.	25%	Due Diligence (2), Civic Responsibility (1), Resource Appropriation (1,5)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> food strategy with binding character	The city's food strategy is part of the city's legislation (laws, ordinances etc.)	Basel does not have a food strategy.	0%	Legitimacy (1), Sustainability Management Plan (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> food in sustainability strategy	The city's sustainability strategy mentions sustainable food.	Basel's sustainability strategy 2001 mentions the fight against worldwide malnutrition with the help of research. More locally, product labels should be promoted to enable consumers to make more sustainable choices. Additionally, Basel commits itself to the promotion of balanced, seasonal diets and sustainable agriculture. Yet, a clear and direct recognition of food as a central element of sustainable development is missing.	25%	Mission Statement (2), Sustainability Management Plan (3)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> food strategy	The city has a food strategy.	Basel does not have a food strategy.	0%	Mission Statement (2), Sustainability Management Plan (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> external costs food	The city estimates the external costs which are caused by the urban food consumption. The study identifies the main drivers of the external costs.	Basel has not yet estimated the external costs of urban food production.	0%	Due Diligence (2), Responsibility (2), Full-Cost Accounting (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> measures seasonal food	The public / public-private canteens undertake measures in regard to seasonal food.	Seven out of the eight investigated canteens stated that they pay attention to the season when they buy vegetables and fruits.	88%	Greenhouse Gases (3), Air Quality (2), Energy Use (2), Local Procurement (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> measures climate friendly transport and canteen operations	The public / public-private canteens undertake measures to make transports and canteen operation more climate friendly.	Only three out of the eight investigated canteens stated that they optimized canteen operations and undertook measures to make transports more climate-friendly (e.g. the reduction of transports by plane).	31%	Greenhouse Gases (2), Air Quality (1), Energy Use (1)

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<i>Local politics and administration: measures</i> seasonal food	The city undertakes measures to promote the consumption of seasonal food (e.g. awareness rising, criteria in public procurement etc.).	Basel supports the program "Fourchette verte -Ama terra" (former "schnitz und drunder") by paying interested canteens a first counseling for joining the program. The program promotes seasonal food in canteens. As of April 2015, 25 canteens in day nurseries and schools obtained the "Fourchette verte -Ama terra" label. Further 8 canteens had gone through initial counseling. With the blog aufgeschmeckt.ch, Basel rises awareness for seasonal food. Seasonal food is also a topic in the public periodical "Bâlace" which targets elderly people. Additionally, the Basel's manual for day schools contains the recommendations to buy seasonal food for school canteens. Also, Basel's public invitation to tender concerning the catering in public primary schools contained requirements for seasonal food: At least 25% of the food should be purchased seasonally and from the region.	75%	Greenhouse Gases (3), Air Quality (2), Energy Use (2), Local Procurement (1)
<i>Local politics and administration: measures</i> climate friendly food	The city undertakes measures relating to climate-friendly transport and optimization of canteen operations (e.g. criteria in public procurement).	There are no measures known with which Basel promotes climate-friendly transport and optimizations of canteen operations.	0%	Greenhouse Gases (2), Air Quality (1), Energy Use (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: measures</i> meatless meals	The public / public-private canteens undertake measures to reduce meat consumption (e.g. vegetarian menu).	Apart from one exception, all of the investigated public / public-private canteens offer a daily vegetarian menu. Some canteens have a vegetarian day with no meat/fish menus to choose. In some cases, also cooks get the chance to attend courses on the vegetarian/vegan kitchen.	75%	Greenhouse Gases (3), Air Quality (2), Water Withdrawal (1), Energy Use (1), Animal Health (1), Freedom from Stress (1)
<i>Local politics and administration: measures</i> meatless meals	The city undertakes measures to promote the reduction of meat consumption (e.g. public awareness rising).	Basel's manual for day schools contains the recommendation to at maximum serve twice a week meat and fish in school canteens. Additionally, a meat-reduced diet is also a topic in the public periodical "Bâlace" which targets elderly people. Also, Basel's public invitation to tender concerning the catering in public primary schools contained requirements for meat-reduced diets: Only twice a week, meat and fish should be served in school canteens.	75%	Greenhouse Gases (3), Air Quality (2), Energy Use (1), Animal Health (1), Freedom from Stress (1)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of low emission transports	The local politics created incentives to buy transport vehicles with particle filters and compliance with stricter emission standards.	In the case of transport vehicles which comply with Euro5 emissions standards or stricter, Basel grants a discount on the motor vehicle tax. The difference in the category for the heaviest transport vehicles between the vehicles complying with the least strict and the strictest emission standard amounts to 42% lower taxes.	50%	Greenhouse Gases (1), Air Quality (3), Energy Use (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of low emission manuring	The local politics created incentives for farmers to reduce air polluting emission due to manuring (e.g. by financing drag hose systems).	Basel financially supported the fertilization with the help of drag hose systems in the past. With the introduction of the Swiss agricultural policy 14-17, the federal state is now financing those systems directly. Basel still supports covering of slurry tanks to reduce emissions.	100%	Greenhouse Gases (2), Air Quality (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> measures water footprint meals	The public / public-private canteens undertake measures to reduce the food-related water footprint.	The majority of the investigated public / public-private canteens undertake no specific measures to reduce the food-related water footprint. A few canteens have undertaken measures to save water in canteen operations. When buying food, the water footprint, especially of products coming from arid/semi-arid regions, is not considered. Indirectly, through buying local and seasonal products the canteens reduce their water footprint.	13%	Water Withdrawal (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> measures water footprint food	Measures of the local administration to reduce the food-related water footprint (e.g. by promoting the water footprint calculation in the private sector).	No measures are known.	0%	Water Withdrawal (2)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> share of connected household to waste water treatment plant	Share of the households which are connected to a waste water treatment plant.	All households in Basel are connected to a central waste water plant. A major part of the city is drained by a combined sewer system. This potentially increases the risk releasing uncleaned water during heavy rain events. Through the construction of a retention basin in 2005 this risk was decreased. For a major area of the city, rain water seepage should be preferred to channeling rainwater to the sewage system.	100%	Water Quality (3), Ecosystem Diversity (1), Species Diversity (1), Public Health (2)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> promotion of organic agriculture	The public / public-private canteens promote organic agriculture by buying organic products / raw materials.	Three out of the eight investigated canteens buy organic products from time to time. In none of the eight canteens, the share of organic products / raw materials reaches nearly 100%.	17%	Water Quality (3), Soil Quality (3), Land Degradation (1), Ecosystem Diversity (1), Species Diversity (3), Genetic Diversity (1), Energy Use (2), Freedom from Stress (3), Food Safety (1), Food Quality (1,5), Public Health (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of organic agriculture	The local administration promotes organic agriculture by: - offering organic meals in its canteens - supporting organic farmers (only local subsidies) - supporting conservation tillage or similar methods (only local subsidies) - building capacity in organic farming	Basel does not promote organic products / raw materials in its canteens. Farming organically is promoted in several ways: The local agricultural center Ebenrain offers a three-year agricultural education with the focus on organic agriculture. The center's own farm commits to organic farming since 1971 and also serves for raising awareness in public for organic farming. Additionally, Basel supports farmers financially who are planning to switch from organic to conventional farming. Agricultural methods to conserve intact soils are not supported in particular.	75%	Water Quality (3), Soil Quality (3), Land Degradation (1), Ecosystem Diversity (1), Species Diversity (3), Genetic Diversity (1), Energy Use (2), Freedom from Stress (3), Community Investment (1), Food Safety (1), Food Quality (1,5), Public Health (1)

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<i>Local politics and administration: promotion of urban densification</i>	The local administration promotes urban densification to avoid land being lost for food production (by means of spatial planning or regulations concerning public or subsidized housing).	The city's structure plan defines urban densification in suitable areas as strategic goal. The aim is to reduce further soil sealing in peri-urban areas. This strategic goal is mirrored in the law for housing subsidies which makes the financial support of housing cooperatives dependent on the number of rooms per capita in new buildings (at maximum one additional room per flat compared to the number of inhabitants). With the public exhibition "Dichte" (density) in the year 2015, Basel also rose public awareness for the topic of urban densification.	100%	Land Degradation (3)
<i>Local politics and administration: promotion of landscape connectivity</i>	The local administration promotes actively the landscape connectivity in agriculture.	Biodiversity measures are mainly covered by the federal agricultural policy 14/17. The canton of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft are additionally giving financial support to people not eligible for federal subsidies (people over 65 years old or associations). Further, the criteria for paying the subsidies are stricter (with positive effects on biodiversity) then designated in the federal policies. Basel also commissioned a concept of landscape connectivity in 2014.	75%	Ecosystem Diversity (3), Species Diversity (2)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: promotion of species diversity</i>	The public / public-private canteens promote species diversity (e.g. by having internal rules on buying only fish from sustainable fisheries).	With one exception, all the investigated canteens are buying partly or completely certified fish. Additional measures like buying certified palm oil weren't mentioned.	56%	Species Diversity (3)
<i>Local politics and administration: promotion of species diversity in agriculture</i>	The local administration promotes species diversity in agriculture.	Biodiversity measures are mainly covered by the federal agricultural policy 14/17. The canton of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft are additionally giving financial support to people not eligible for federal subsidies (people over 65 years old or associations). Further, the criteria for paying the subsidies are stricter (with positive effects on biodiversity) then designated in the federal policies. In addition, Basel monitors the biodiversity on all the agricultural areas which are eligible for subsidies.	75%	Species Diversity (3)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of species in urban gardens	The local administration promotes species diversity in urban allotment and private gardens (e.g. by banning pesticides, or by providing seedlings of rare species/varieties).	In 2011, Basel commissioned a data collection on the species diversity within different habitats with special legal recognition. The allotment garden areas were one of those habitats. In the year 2016, also an awareness rising-program on the conservation of a certain bird species in allotment gardens was conducted. For allotment gardens, Basel requires the gardeners to apply only organic techniques and inputs.	75%	Species Diversity (2)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> exclusion of GMO (genetically modified organisms)	The public / public-private canteens exclude GMO by listing only suppliers who guarantee for GMO-free products or non GMO raw materials.	Half of the investigated canteens do not explicitly exclude GMO-products or meat which was potentially produced with GMO-feed.	50%	Genetic Diversity (2)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> promotion of diversity of breeds and varieties	The public / public-private canteens promote genetic diversity (e.g. by buying rare varieties or breeds).	Only three out of the eight investigated canteens stated that they buy products based on rare varieties or breeds from time to time. The reasons which were provided were higher costs and small amounts available on the market.	19%	Genetic Diversity (1,5)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of diversity of breeds and varieties	The local administration promotes genetic diversity in agriculture (e.g. by growing seedlings of rare varieties for allotment gardens).	No measures are known.	0%	Genetic Diversity (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> waste disposal charge	The local administration has implemented a waste disposal charge.	Basel has implemented a waste disposal charge. It should provide incentives for recycling of food packaging (glass etc.) and for composting.	100%	Material Use (2)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> recycling points	The city has a dense network of recycling points.	Basel has a dense network of recycling points which promotes the recycling of food packaging. At some locations, there are additional compost containers.	100%	Material Use (3), Waste Reduction & Disposal (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of energy recovery from food waste	The local administration promotes the energy recovery from food waste that is produced within the city's boundaries (e.g. by operating its own bioenergy plant or by supporting projects of the private sector).	IWB, one of Basel's public law company has shares of the Biopower-plant in Pratteln.	100%	Material Use (2), Energy Use (3), Waste Reduction & Disposal (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of composting	The city promotes the composting of food waste that is produced within the city's boundaries.	Basel promotes the composting of food waste in different ways: It offers compost counselling to its citizens, a compost hotline and trainings. Also the city has central compost areas in different parts of the town. Though for interested people, it is difficult to find information about those.	100%	Material Use (2), Waste Reduction & Disposal (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of reduction of food waste	Food losses are minimized by awareness rising and implementation of concrete measures.	On two occasions in 2015, Basel informed its citizens at an information booth about food waste. Additionally, the topic food waste was also present during the environmental days in Basel and on the health department's blog aufgeschmeckt.ch. Further, through the support of the soup kitchens Gassenküche and Soup + Chill, the use of food which cannot be sold anymore in supermarkets is promoted.	100%	Greenhouse Gases (1), Air Quality (1), Water Withdrawal (1), Water Quality (1), Soil Quality (1), Land Degradation (1), Ecosystem Diversity (1), Species Diversity (1), Genetic Diversity (1), Material Use (1), Energy Use (1), Waste Reduction & Disposal (3)

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<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> reduction of food waste	The public / public-private canteens undertake measures to reduce food waste.	All of the investigated canteens calculated their purchasing amounts as precise as possible. In some cases, canteen staff is able to take leftovers home or the latter is given away to social institutions. Only in one case, there is a concept of reduction of food waste and a monitoring of the amounts of food waste implemented.	58%	Greenhouse Gases (1), Air Quality (1), Water Withdrawal (1), Water Quality (1), Soil Quality (1), Land Degradation (1), Ecosystem Diversity (1), Species Diversity (1), Genetic Diversity (1), Material Use (1), Energy Use (1), Waste Reduction & Disposal (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> promotion of animal welfare (health)	The public / public-private canteens promote animal welfare (animal health) by applying criteria when buying animal products.	The majority of the investigated public / public-private canteens buys the meat to a large extent from within Switzerland. One canteen does not consider animal welfare when buying meat. Besides buying organic from time to time, only one canteen pays special attention to animal welfare labels (BTS/RAUS- Swiss animal welfare label). Concrete criteria for meat suppliers are not common.	50%	Animal Health (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of animal welfare (health)	The local administration offers trainings to farmers relating to animal welfare (animal health).	At the agricultural center of Ebenrain, different trainings on animal welfare (animal health) were conducted in 2015/2016. Topics: Application of complementary medicine, professional dehorning and castration as well as animal health in the case of small ruminants.	100%	Animal Health (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of animal welfare (freedom from stress)	The local administration offers trainings to farmers relating to animal welfare (freedom from stress).	At the agricultural center of Ebenrain, two trainings on animal welfare (freedom from stress) were conducted in 2015/2016. Topics: Professional dehorning and castration as well as horse keeping.	50%	Freedom from Stress (2)

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<i>Local politics and administration: animal welfare statistics</i>	The local administration publishes statistics relating to animal welfare controls.	The animal welfare is controlled in two ways: By controlling the animals living on farms and the animals delivered to the abattoir. The case numbers of insufficient animal welfare discovered in the abattoir are published yearly. However, cases discovered during farm inspections are not made public.	50%	Transparency (1), Animal Health (1), Freedom from Stress (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: promotion of animal welfare (freedom from stress)</i>	The public / public-private canteens promote animal welfare (freedom from stress) by applying criteria when buying animal products.	The majority of the investigated public / public-private canteens buys the meat to a large extent from within Switzerland. One canteen does not consider animal welfare when buying meat. Besides buying organic products from time to time, only one canteen pays special attention to animal welfare labels (BTS/RAUS- Swiss animal welfare label). Concrete criteria for meat suppliers are not common.	50%	Freedom from Stress (2)
<i>Local politics and administration: measures sustainable food</i>	The local administration has implemented measures relating to sustainable food during the last five years (e.g. organizing of farmer's markets, more sustainable food procurement etc.)	Basel's implemented measures relating to sustainable food during the last 5 years included: - Signing of the Urban Food Policy Pact at the Expo 2015 in Milano. The document has been signed by over 100 cities worldwide and aims at improving the sustainability of urban food systems. - Creation of the blog aufgeschmeckt.ch which contains articles in different, food-related sustainability topics. - Basel's public invitation to tender concerning the catering in public primary schools contained sustainability requirements. - Organizing the exhibition "La cena è pronta" at the Expo 2015 in Milan. In the area of food waste, two campaigns to raise awareness were conducted. In the area of local economy, market sellers on Basel's farmer markets received the possibility to label their products as regional. In the area of healthy diets, different campaigns were launched such as information gatherings for socially disadvantaged families, implementation of school classes or the publication of the periodical Bâance for elderly people.	75%	Internal Investment (2), Community Investment (1)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of research in the area of sustainable food	The city's public educational institutions commit resources to sustainability-related research in the area of food.	The University of Basel offers a master program in sustainable development. Students' projects include a community supported agriculture farm (Nuglar-Garden) and an awareness rising-project relating to sustainable food (4seasons). Together with the University of Zurich, research is being conducted relating to sustainable crop production. Master thesis at the university of Basel can include sustainability topics such as sustainable consumption patterns.	100%	Community Investment (2), Capacity Development (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of stability of food production	The local administration promotes the resilience of regional food production in all dimensions of sustainability.	The resilience of regional food-production is promoted by the offered trainings at the agricultural center Ebenrain. In 2015/2016, trainings were offered in the area of special cultures, keeping of animals, technology and construction, usage of computers, diets, book keeping as well as gardening. These trainings target at increasing the resilience in different areas: financial sustainability, women empowerment, improvement of professional know-how and health. There were no trainings relating to environmental resilience (such as climate adaptation) offered in 2015/2016	75%	Stability of Production (3), Value Creation (2)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> drinking water in case of emergency	The city has a concept and mobile infrastructure to avoid drinking water shortages in case of emergency. The competencies for emergency relief are clearly defined.	Basel has a concept and mobile infrastructure to avoid drinking water shortages in case of emergency. The emergency relief is coordinated by a central agency.	100%	Risk Management (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> food in case of emergency	The city has a concept to avoid food shortages in case of emergency. The competencies for emergency relief are clearly defined.	Basel has not a concept for food supply in case of emergency. The citizens need to stockpile food for the first days of emergency. The emergency relief is coordinated by a central agency which also coordinates with large supermarket chains.	50%	Risk Management (3)

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<i>Local politics and administration: food safety controls</i>	The local administration controls safety of food products at all points of sale (retail, whole sale, gastronomy, direct marketing).	The controls of food products follow a risk-based approach. This means that controls are based on recorded food safety issues in the past and on the general risk (potential number of people affected, risk of deterioration). In a yearly report, the aggregated results of the controls are published. In addition, single reports are published about certain focus topics (e.g. seafood, radioactivity etc.).	100%	Food Safety (3), Food Quality (1)
<i>Local politics and administration: business controls food safety</i>	The local administration controls food safety in businesses in the food sector.	In Basel, controls of businesses in the food sector follow a risk-based approach. The results of the controls are published in a yearly report.	100%	Food Safety (3), Food Quality (1)
<i>Local politics and administration: drinking water control</i>	The local administration regularly conducts detailed controls of the city's drinking water.	In the year 2014, 5,000 drinking water samples at 100 locations were analyzed. In total about 100,000 analysis were conducted. Besides the standard parameters (microbiotic contamination, DOC, nutrients etc.), the samples have also been analyzed for micro pollutants. In addition to the water samples, the water of the river Rhine (where Basel draws its drinking water from) is being continuously monitored (online analytics). For this purpose, also sentinel organisms are used.	100%	Food Safety (3), Food Quality (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: inclusion healthy diets in mission statement</i>	The public / public-private canteens commit themselves to catering healthy food in their mission statement.	Six out of the eight investigated canteens commit themselves in their mission statements or similar documents to catering healthy food.	69%	Mission Statement (1), Food Quality (2), Public Health (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: measures to promote healthy diets</i>	The public / public-private plan their menus by applying recognized nutritional standards/ recommendations.	Half of the eight investigated canteens are applying recognized nutritional standards when preparing their menus.	38%	Food Quality (3), Public Health (2)

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<i>Local politics and administration:</i> controls of product labelling	The local administration controls the labelling (ingredients, claims etc.) of the products which can be bought within the city's borders.	Basel's cantonal laboratory investigates wrong labelling of food with the help of a risk-based approach (e.g. fat contents or allergens). According to its yearly reports in 2013 and 2014, claims or sustainability labels are only checked indirectly: In one case, organic and conventional products were investigated for residues of fumigants.	50%	Transparency (1), Product Information (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> capacity building in direct marketing	The local administration promotes trainings for direct marketing.	In 2015, the agricultural center Ebenrain has not offered any trainings on direct marketing.	0%	Value Creation (2), Capacity Development (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> direct marketing opportunities	Regional producers are satisfied with direct marketing possibilities in Basel (e.g. urban farmer markets).	Two out of the three questioned direct marketers (all of them sellers at Basel's farmer markets) stated that direct marketing in Basel is an important source of income to them. None of the farmers stated that he was dissatisfied with the direct marketing possibilities in Basel.	75%	Value Creation (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of regional products	The local administration promotes the consumption of regional products.	As mentioned above, Basel supports the program "Fourchette verte -Ama terra" (former "schnitz und drunder") by paying interested canteens a first counseling for joining the program. With its guidelines on seasonal food purchasing, the program indirectly also supports the consumption of regional products. This also applies to other initiatives which promote seasonality like the health department's blog aufgeschmeckt.ch, the periodical Bâ lance and Basel's manual for all-day schools. Also, like mentioned above, farmer's market sellers are offered the possibility to label their products with a regional label.	50%	Value Creation (1), Local Procurement (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> promotion of regional products	The public / public-private promote the consumption of regional products.	All of the eight investigated canteens state that they buy regional products. Half of the canteens explained in more detail how they purchase regional products.	69%	Value Creation (2,5), Local Procurement (2,5)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Public / public-private canteens: share of part-time jobs</i>	Share of the part-time jobs in public / public-private canteens.	Concerning the share of part-time jobs, considerable difference are observed between the investigated canteens: Whereas two canteens state that they don't offer part-time jobs, in four canteens the share of part-time jobs is equal or exceeds 50%.	56%	Quality of Life (2), Support to Vulnerable People (1)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: working hours</i>	Number of weekly working hours in public / public-private canteens.	In six out of eight investigated canteens, the average hours worked per week is equal to 42 hours or below.	96%	Quality of Life (3)
<i>Local politics and administration: working hours controls</i>	The local administration controls the working hours in businesses in the food sector.	The labour-law controls are conducted on all type of businesses. The controls are risk-based (based on a past irregularities, a complaint or a suspicion). With spot checks, additional businesses are controlled. The focus topics of the controls are workplace safety and health and to a lesser extent the investigation on working hours.	75%	Quality of Life (2), Employment Relations (1)
<i>Local politics and administration: reachability of fresh food stores</i>	The local administration assesses the reachability of the fresh food stores (fresh food mapping) and includes the results in their spatial planning process.	No studies known.	0%	Quality of Life (3), Support to Vulnerable People (2)
<i>Local politics and administration: promotion of capacity building</i>	The local administration promotes further education for employees in the food sector.	The University of Basel and the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland jointly offer a master of advanced studies on food safety. There are no further education courses known which target nongraduates.	75%	Capacity Development (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens: further education</i>	Number of training days per person in public / public-private canteens.	In four of the eight investigated canteens, employees are able to take off 3 days per year or more for further education. This corresponds to the requirements defined in the collective bargaining agreement for the catering sector in Switzerland. In one case, the employees only had one day of further education per year.	86%	Capacity Development (3)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> regional extension services	The local administration promotes extension services for regional farmers.	Basel supports the agricultural center Ebenrain financially.	100%	Stability of Production (1), Capacity Development (2), Fair Access to Means of Production (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> sustainable procurement: Own contribution	The local administration includes sustainability in its public procurement strategy, law or terms and conditions.	Basel's procurement law requires proof of equality between men and women (§5) from contractors. This corresponds to principles of the inter-cantonal agreement on public procurement (IVöB). For public tenders, the criteria environmental soundness and offering of apprenticeships positions are mentioned. Specific rules or a guideline for sustainable public procurement of food is missing (e.g. share of fair trade food etc.).	25%	Due Diligence (1), Responsible Buyers (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> sustainable procurement: scope	The local administration's public procurement law or terms and conditions also apply to private catering contractors.	Basel's public procurement law applies to all types of businesses.	100%	Due Diligence (1), Responsible Buyers (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> sustainable procurement: verification of compliance	The local administration controls the compliance with its public procurement criteria.	The controls of compliance with Basel's public procurement criteria is done mainly during procurement process. Either the contractors are asked to provide proof of meeting the requirements (e.g. ecological requirements) or, rather rarely, a signed self-assessment of the contractor's compliance. Controls or audits of contractors during the duration of a contract are not common. In 2016, a pilot was started to control the equality of men and women in larger contractor companies.	25%	Due Diligence (1), Responsible Buyers (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> share of fair trade bananas and coffee	Share of fair trade bananas and coffee in public / public-private canteens.	There are considerable differences in buying fair trade products among the eight investigated canteens. Three of them do not buy neither fair trade bananas nor fair trade coffee (or tea in the case of catering small children). Two canteens buy 100% of their bananas or coffee/tea from fair trade origin. In the other cases, the fair trade share of bananas exceeds the one of coffee/tea.	40%	Responsible Buyers (3)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> fair trade town member	The city is member of the fair trade town initiative.	Basel is not member of the fair trade town initiative.	0%	Responsible Buyers (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> controls of employment relations	The local administration controls the employment relations in businesses in the food sector.	The labour-law controls are conducted on all type of businesses. The controls are risk-based (based on a past irregularities, a complaint or a suspicion). With spot checks, additional businesses are controlled. The focus topics of the controls are workplace safety and health and to a lesser extent the investigation on employment relations.	75%	Legitimacy (1), Employment Relations (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> regulations for agricultural employment contracts	Local politics have defined legal requirements for contracts in agriculture.	Basel has defined legal requirements for contracts in agriculture. They provide basic criteria for contracts such as the definition of working hours, salary and mandatory insurances.	100%	Quality of Life (1), Employment Relations (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> public procurement criteria: ban on forced labour	The local administration's public procurement law or terms and conditions contain a ban on forced labour.	In Basel's public procurement law, forced labour (ILO core convention) is not mentioned.	0%	Forced Labour (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> public procurement criteria: ban on child labour	The local administration's public procurement law or terms and conditions contain a ban on child labour.	In Basel's public procurement law, child labour (ILO core convention) is not mentioned.	0%	Child Labour (3)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> public procurement criteria: freedom of association and right to bargaining	The local administration's public procurement law or terms and conditions contain criteria to ensure freedom and right to bargaining.	In Basel's public procurement law, criteria to ensure freedom of association and right to bargaining (ILO core convention) are not mentioned.	0%	Freedom of Association and Right to Bargaining (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> public procurement criteria: non discrimination	The local administration's public procurement law or terms and conditions contain criteria to ensure non discrimination.	In Basel's public procurement law, criteria to ensure non discrimination (ILO core convention) are only partly covered by the criteria on equality between women and men.	25%	Non Discrimination (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> share of female canteen managers	Share of female canteen managers in public / public-private canteens.	The share of women canteen managers exceeds 50% for half of the eight investigated eight canteens. Two canteens estimated that the share of women applications is around 40%. For a recently published job offer in one of the canteens, only 7% of the applicants were women.	65%	Gender Equality (3)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> equal pay	Public / public-private canteens have implemented equal pay.	Half of the eight investigated canteens have carried out a data collection and evaluation on equal pay. In four of the canteens, salaries are clearer defined by wage brackets. In three cases, neither an investigation of equal pay was conducted nor wage brackets implemented. None of the canteens has transparency of pay implemented.	41%	Non Discrimination (1), Gender Equality (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> subsidized food	The local administration subsidizes food for socially disadvantaged people.	There are different institutions in Basel active when it comes to serving meals to socially disadvantaged people. At least two of these institutions are financially supported by the local administration. There are conflicting opinions, whether the engagement of Basel in this area is sufficient: One institutions estimates that there is enough supply of subsidized food whereas another institution states that the food distribution to socially disadvantaged people has reached its capacity limit.	50%	Support to Vulnerable People (3)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of occupational safety in the food sector	The local administration promotes the occupational safety in the food sector by offering trainings and information brochures.	On request, the Basel's occupational safety and health agency provides tailored trainings to businesses. The counselling includes sector specific aspects.	100%	Workplace Safety and Health Provisions (2)
<i>Public / public-private canteens:</i> certificate of workplace safety	Public / public-private have obtained an occupational safety certificate.	Of the eight investigated canteens, only one canteen is certified in the area of occupational safety (OHSAF 18001). However, all the canteens implement measures for occupational safety: by further education of employees, internal controls and documentation as well as the assignment of responsible person (KOPAS). At least one of the canteens is affiliated to a sector wide agreement on occupational safety.	63%	Workplace Safety and Health Provisions (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of healthy diets	The local administration promotes healthy diets by implementing suitable measures (e.g. recommendations for schools, public awareness rising etc.).	Basel promotes healthy diets with: - information campaigns for socially disadvantaged families. - several programs for healthy diets in public schools - periodical for elderly people - blog aufgeschmeckt.ch The measures apply to different social groups and therefore have a wide scope.	100%	Support to Vulnerable People (1), Public Health (3)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> indigenous knowledge	The local administration lobbies within its limits of possibilities for the recognition and protection of indigenous knowledge.	Basel has not commented on the legal implementation of the Nagoya-protocol into federal law.	0%	Indigenous Knowledge (1)
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of allotment gardens	The local administration promotes the growing of vegetables in allotment gardens.	Basel provides areas for allotments gardens. Trainings for growing vegetables are not conducted.	50%	Quality of Life (1), Capacity Development (1), Food Sovereignty (3)

Indicator	Description	Rating explanation	Rating	Subtheme (IM _{ni})
<i>Local politics and administration:</i> promotion of community gardens	The local administration promotes community gardens.	Basel provides in some cases areas for temporal community gardens for free. In other cases, Basel leases areas permanently designated for community gardening to groups of citizens. Some community garden projects receive financial support (e.g. for constructing a new garden house or project-related financial support from the University of Basel). The civil society initiatives behind the community gardens are therefore not supported permanently and rely on volunteer work. There is no contact person in the local administration to facilitate the communication between the initiatives and the administration or to offer counselling services for private gardeners who often contact the civil society initiatives for practical help.	50%	Quality of Life (1), Capacity Development (1), Food Sovereignty (3), Civil society initiatives (not SAFA) (3)