City Region Food System Toolkit
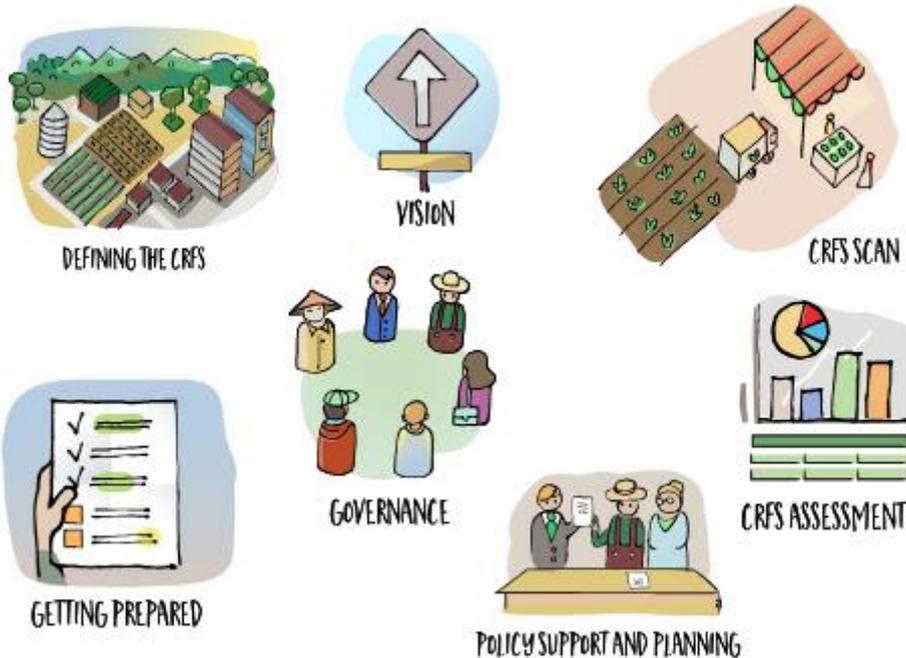**Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems**

CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEM TOOLKIT TOOL/EXAMPLE

DEFINING THE CRFS

VISION

CRFS SCAN

GOVERNANCE

CRFS ASSESSMENT

GETTING PREPARED

POLICY SUPPORT AND PLANNING

City Region Food System Toolkit
Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems

Tool/Example:

Food Governance Barometer

Author(s): Marielle Dubbeling, RUAF Foundation
Project: RUAF CityFoodTools project

Introduction to the joint programme

This tool is part of the City Region Food Systems (CRFS) toolkit to assess and plan sustainable city region food systems. The toolkit has been developed by FAO, RUAF Foundation and Wilfrid Laurier University with the financial support of the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation.

Link to programme website and toolbox

http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/overview/what-we-do/en/
http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/toolkit/introduction/en/
http://www.ruaf.org/projects/developing-tools-mapping-and-assessing-sustainable-city-region-food-systems-cityfoodtools

Tool summary:

Brief description	This tool was developed to support a self-assessment of strong and weak points in local food governance. The barometer builds on the actions defined in the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact framework under the work-stream 'Food Governance'. The barometer can be developed by local policy makers and other stakeholders and helps define areas for improvement.
Expected outcome	Identification of areas of improvement in the field of food governance
Expected Output	Self-assessment of performance in the area of food governance
Scale of application	City region
Expertise required for application	Understanding of the local context and policy processes
Examples of application	Utrecht (The Netherlands)
Year of development	2017

Tool description:

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) lists six potential actions of importance under the work-stream Food Governance. This barometer can be used to self-assess performance on these different aspects. Cities can score their performance for each of the six actions using a "traffic light" colouring scheme (from green to red). Results can be compared for different years.

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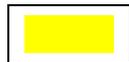## Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems

Scoring:

1. **Facilitate collaboration across city agencies and departments and seek alignment of policies and programmes** that impact the food system across multiple sectors and administrative levels, adopting and mainstreaming a rights-based approach; options can include dedication of permanent city staff, review of tasks and procedures and reallocation of resources.

🟩	The city government has a well-functioning interdepartmental body or mechanisms mechanism that is responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programmes. It includes or coordinates activities with other levels of government (neighbouring cities, province, national ministries).
🟩	The city government has an interdepartmental body or mechanisms mechanism that is responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programmes. The food body/mechanism is functioning well and meeting regularly. Information is publicly available about its composition, representativeness, functioning and level of participation.
🟨	The city government does not have an interdepartmental body or mechanism (yet), but is fostering collaboration across city agencies and departments on food and related issues in other ways (e.g. sharing of information in council meetings; bilateral programmatic collaboration on food between 2 departments).
🟧	The city government has an interdepartmental body or mechanisms mechanism that is responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programmes. The food body/mechanism is however is not functioning and meeting regularly. Information is not publicly available about its composition, representativeness, functioning and level of participation.
🟥	The city government does not have an interdepartmental body or mechanism that is responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programmes.

2. **Enhance stakeholder participation at the city level through political dialogue**, and if appropriate, appointment of a food policy advisor and/or development of a multi-stakeholder platform or food council, as well as through education and awareness raising.

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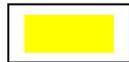## Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems

<table>
<tr>
<td style="background:green"> </td>
<td>The city government has a formally recognised multi-stakeholder platform responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programs (e.g. food councils, food boards, food working groups etc.) The multi-stakeholder platform functions well and meets regularly. It receives government funding for its functioning. Information about its composition, representativeness, functioning and level of participation is publicly available.</td>
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<tr>
<td style="background:lightgreen"> </td>
<td>The city government has an informal multi-stakeholder platform responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programs (e.g. food councils, food boards, food working groups etc.) The multi-stakeholder platform is however not institutionalised nor more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background:yellow"> </td>
<td>The city government does not (yet) have a (informal or formal) multi-stakeholder platform responsible for advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programs (e.g. food councils, food boards, food working groups etc.). However it has a strategy to align interest of different stakeholders and foster broader stakeholder engagement on food issues at city level in others ways (for example public consultations; regular information and awareness activities).</td>
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<tr>
<td style="background:orange"> </td>
<td>The city collaborates with in food related projects and programmes with one or more other stakeholders (e.g. private sector, NGOs, research). However this stakeholder participation is determined by the type of project, donor request or other and does not form part of a stakeholder engagement strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td style="background:red"> </td>
<td>The city government does not have any (formal or informal) strategy for multi-stakeholder engagement in advisory and decision-making regarding the formulation and/or implementation of food policies and programmes.</td>
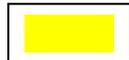</tr>
</table>

3. **Identify, map and evaluate local initiatives and civil society food movements** in order to transform best practices into relevant programmes and policies, with the support of local research or academic institutions.

<table>
<tr>
<td>🟩</td>
<td>The city government –with support of local NGOs or research organisations- regularly maps and evaluates local food initiatives implemented by various government and non-governmental stakeholders as a basis for monitoring, revision and planning of city food policies and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟩</td>
<td>The city government –with support of local NGOs or research organisations- regularly maps local food initiatives implemented by various government and non-governmental stakeholders. Such information is however not (yet) systematically evaluated so that analysis results can be used to further build on those initiatives (strengthening or upscaling them; supporting them by relevant policies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟨</td>
<td>Non-governmental stakeholders map and evaluate local food initiatives, without any government involvement or support. Their (policy) recommendations are shared with the city government or multi-stakeholder food platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟧</td>
<td>Non-governmental stakeholders map and evaluate local food initiatives, without any government involvement or support. The city government is not aware of this information, nor does it use it in any way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟥</td>
<td>The city government- or any other stakeholder- have no information on local food initiatives and their results, nor build on such possible initiatives to design or enhance efficiency of its own projects and programmes.</td>
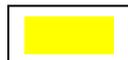</tr>
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4. **Develop or revise urban food policies and plans and ensure allocation of appropriate resources within city administration** regarding food-related policies and programmes; review, harmonize and strengthen municipal regulations; build up strategic capacities for a more sustainable, healthy and equitable food system balancing urban and rural interests.

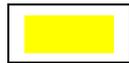|	
🟩	The city government has a comprehensive strategy/action plan/policy/programmes/projects related to food. It has allocated budget to its implementation in the city's annual budget. It has set clear (monitoring) targets and assigns financial and human resources to conduct regular monitoring and/or evaluation of its food policies and programmes.
🟩	The city government does have a comprehensive strategy/action plan/policy/programmes/projects related to food. It has however not (yet) set clear (monitoring) targets nor assigns financial and human resources to conduct regular monitoring and/or evaluation of its food policies and programmes.
🟨	The city government does not (yet) have a comprehensive strategy/action plan/policy/programmes/projects related to food, but it promotes regular inclusion of food activities in other city projects and programmes and budgets.
🟧	The city has one or more specific and time-bound projects and programmes on urban food systems (e.g. urban agriculture; farmers markets; nutrition campaigns). It does not have a comprehensive food strategy, nor promotes inclusion in other projects and budgets.
🟥	The city government does not work on food-related activities.

5. **Develop or improve multisectoral information systems for policy development and accountability** by enhancing the availability, quality, quantity, coverage and management and exchange of data related to urban food systems, including both formal data collection and data generated by civil society and other partners.

The city government regularly collects food system data (e.g. on food consumption, production, employment in the food system, nutrition, food supply sources etc.) and used these data to monitor or guide food- related policy and programs. Data are disaggregated for different income groups and spatial levels (urban/rural; different areas in the city).

The city government regularly collects food system data (e.g. on food consumption, production, employment in the food system, nutrition, food supply sources etc.) and used these data to monitor or guide food- related policy and programs. Data are not disaggregated for different income groups and spatial levels (urban/rural; different areas in the city).

The city government (incidentally) collects food system data (e.g. on food consumption, production, employment in the food system, nutrition, food supply sources etc.) Data are not used to monitor or guide food- related policy and programs.

The city government is aware of food system data collected by non-government stakeholders. It incidentally requests those data.

The city government does not collect nor uses food system data (e.g. on food consumption, production, employment in the food system, nutrition, food supply sources etc.) to monitor or guide food- related policy and programs. It also does not use data that might be available from other sources (NGOs, research etc.).
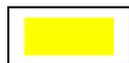
6. **Develop a disaster risk reduction strategy to enhance the resilience of urban food systems**, including those cities most affected by climate change, protracted crises and chronic food

<table>
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<td>🟩</td>
<td>The city government has implemented a comprehensive vulnerability assessment of its urban food system and has included food and agriculture in the city region in its climate change and/or disaster resilience plan or strategy.</td>
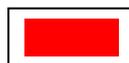</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟩</td>
<td>The city government has implemented a comprehensive vulnerability assessment of its urban food and agriculture system. It has not (yet) integrated food and city-regional agriculture in its climate change and/or disaster risk reduction plans/strategies. It has put in place specific strategies to reduce the vulnerability of the food system (for example counting with an emergency plan; considering flood risks when zoning food industries, promoting climate smart agriculture etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟨</td>
<td>Urban food and agriculture projects implemented by non-governmental stakeholders include climate and disaster resilience strategies. Monitoring of these projects/strategies are shared with governments who demand and use this information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟧</td>
<td>Urban food and agriculture projects implemented by non-governmental stakeholders include climate and disaster resilience strategies. Monitoring is either not done or information is not shared with city governments for possible uptake and use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🟥</td>
<td>The city government –nor any other stakeholders- have not (yet) looked into the climate and disaster vulnerability of its urban food and agriculture system, nor have they developed any strategy/programme to increase its resilience.</td>
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</table>

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Overall self-assessment. City x. Year 1.