



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



MUFPP Monitoring Framework Pilot Cities Project

Quito Case Study Presentation

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Indicator selection:

Which indicators did you choose to investigate; and why?

| MUFFP Work stream/Aim | Indicator | Why? |
|---|---|--|
|  Governance | 2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure (food policy councils; food partnerships; food coalitions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They add value to the implementation of the Agrifood Strategy in Quito. ■ They are sensitive topics for the multi-stakeholder platform Pacto Agroalimentario de Quito PAQ. |
|  Sustainable diets and nutrition | 14. Number of city-led or supported activities to promote sustainable diets 14. Number of actions to promote sustainable diets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They raise awareness about the right to food. ■ They allow to have a starting point on issues that the city had never been worked on. ■ They allow to progress in other indicators. |
|  Food waste | 42. Annual number of events and campaigns aimed at decreasing food loss and waste. 42. Annual number of actions aimed at reducing food loss and waste. 44. Total annual volume of surplus food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ They involve sensitive aspects for the city that connect health and food. ■ They generate an ethical challenge, invite innovation and position issues. ■ They enhance and make visible actions that have already been done in a disjointed manner or with low impact by various actors |

Data:

What data did you collect; how did you find data

The methodology included: review of secondary information, mapping of actors, surveys and interviews with key informants with virtual and face-to-face meetings for researchers and a local workshop to present progress, methodological suggestions and co-construction of data with the PAQ.

Being new issues for the city, it was not always easy to collect data It had to face non-existent, insufficient, unreliable, incomplete, little disaggregated information.

The change of municipal authorities (disconnection of previous processes).

The methodology allowed negotiating and resolving conflicts of interest power imbalances among the directly involved actors that provided information (sensitivity of the business sector when talking about ultraprocessed food)

There are initiatives that are practiced, but not documented.

The teams integrated researchers with a high knowledge of the subject and a network of contacts, which facilitated the flow of information in some way.

Using the data:

what did you learn from the data; how did you use this information?

Indicator 2

22 "general process" and "political level" steps were identified

13.64%

actions have not yet been fulfilled
(they depend on the previous progress of the actions that are in process)



72.72%

actions fully accomplished

13.64%

actions in process
(which must maintain their continuity waiting for the required political times and the processes that must be complied ex officio).

Indicator 14

There are 77 initiatives implemented, related to the adoption of sustainable diets

2.5%

Civil society:
Campaigns and training of promoters of sustainable diets.



70.11%

"Initiatives in territory",
Bioferias + restaurants, specialty

22.1%

Public institutions:
Programs and projects

5.19%

University:
Restaurants for students

In addition to obtaining data, there was progress in the conceptual definition of the indicators.

The understanding of relevant terms such as "sustainable diet" associated with "food environments" or "waste" from an ethical-political perspective was improved and adjusted to the context of Quito as an Andean country.

The trajectory of change has been the focus of the pilot project for the implementation of MUFPP indicators in Quito, which leads us to the generation of knowledge and moves us to change in practice.

It was necessary to add relevant 'sub-indicators' or 'subcategories' for the qualitative indicator.

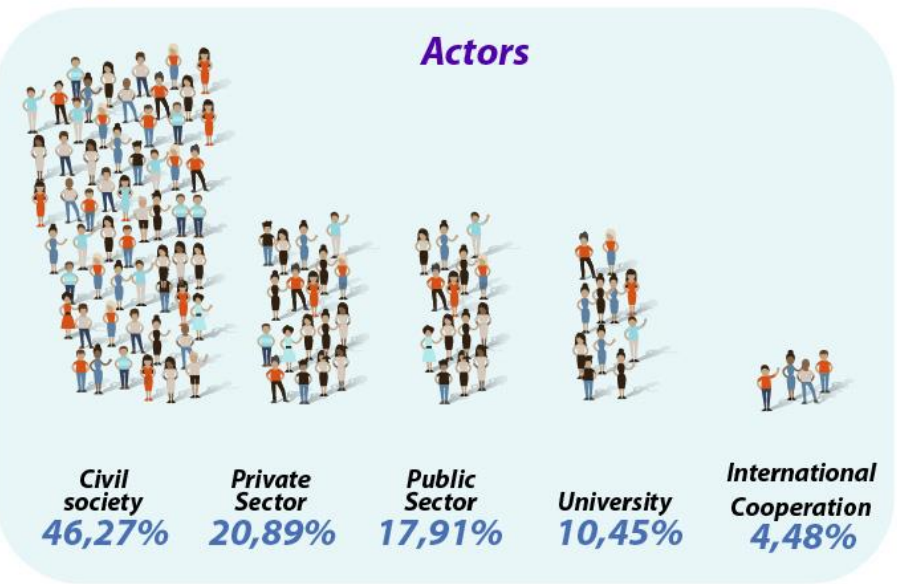
'Traffic light' categories were established to verify compliance with criteria or steps to be followed at different scales.

Using the data:




what did you learn from the data; how did you use this information?

Initiatives to reduce food losses and waste

Indicator 42



| Type | |
|--|-------------------------|
|  42 | Events |
|  18 | Campaigns |
|  12 | Studies |
|  8 | Public Policy Proposals |

| Activity | |
|---|-------|
|  Recycling | 35.7% |
|  Reduction | 23.8% |
|  Reuse | 40.5% |

- There are initiatives that are practiced, but not documented, or if they do, all the information required to evaluate it is not collected with specificity.
- The data evidenced the weakness of the intervention of the national and local government around sustainable diets and food waste.
- The data evidence a baseline to define where and how to place change efforts.
- Now we know who the change actors are and we know their daily struggles. We must recognize their knowledge, priorities and convictions.
- It is not always useful to focus on the available data, data gaps were a more useful approach.

Challenges:

What were the main challenges in using the framework?



Raise awareness among the new local government authorities and new actors of the PAQ about the need to advance in food governance, sustainable diets and food waste.

The delivery of information from official sources requires a bureaucratic process that delays and does not guarantee obtaining quality data.

Polarized visions required flexibility and adjustment in certain questions to get their participation and information gathering.

Expand the view of public and private initiatives that do not share the same scale.

Integrate the food environment criteria into the analysis because the single survey of a figure does not reflect a context.

Low sensitivity to the issue due to lack of understanding the role that actors play in the adoption of sustainable diets and food losses and waste.

Integrate the systemic approach to the analysis and the change trajectory approach to the information gathering process.

Benefits:

What were the benefits for you in using the framework?



Strengthen participatory food governance mechanisms, based on the actors of the PAQ (civil society, private sector, small producers and different levels of government)

Evidence problems that have not had the necessary attention within municipal planning.

Achieve the commitment of actors responsible for formulating public policy.

The process must be interactive and systemic, not linear, that begins and ends with a number or a data, this requires a conceptual framework that explains it and a political evaluation that supports it.

Although there are still gaps in monitoring we try to value the diversity of knowledge, and experiences that coexist in each social process and in each of the interventions or actions analyzed.

The methodological guide of the indicators is clear and contributed to the development of the studies. It is a good starting point for cities that have not had experience in implementing food system indicators.

Thank you!!

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