The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Monitoring Framework
A practical handbook for implementation

Resource 13
Examples of data visualization
Examples of data visualization

Infographics presenting baseline data, developed by the city of Antananarivo to communicate research findings in relation to their selected indicators.
Infographics developed by the city of Quito to communicate research findings in relation to their selected indicators

**Using the data:**

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

**Indicator 2**

72.72% actions fully accomplished

13.64% actions have not yet been fulfilled (they depend on the prioritization of the actions that are in process)

**Indicator 14**

70.11% “initiatives in territory”, businesses + restaurants, specialty

22.1% Public institutions: Programs and projects

5.19% University: Essential services 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.

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**Initiatives to reduce food losses and waste**

**Indicator 42**

- Civil society: 46.27%
- Private Sector: 20.89%
- Public Sector: 17.91%
- University: 10.45%
- International Cooperation: 4.46%

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

- 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.


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