



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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MILAN  
URBAN  
FOOD  
POLICY  
PACT



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RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Water, Land and  
Ecosystems

LED BY:  
**IWM**  
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# THE MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK

A practical handbook for implementation

## **RESOURCE 5**

# Summary of MUFP monitoring framework for workshops

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### How to use this framework

This framework sets out the six MUFPP workstreams:

- › Governance (enabling effective action)
- › Sustainable diets and nutrition
- › Social and economic equity
- › Food production
- › Food supply and distribution
- › Food waste

For each workstream, it sets out the i) related outcome areas ie the types of desired changes; ii) the MUFPP recommended actions to achieve those outcomes; and iii) the final proposed indicators that relate to both the outcome areas and the recommended actions. To facilitate the use of indicators, a set of Methodological Guidelines has been developed for each indicator (click on each indicator listed on the right column to open its methodological guideline).

As a city starting to use this framework, you will need to consider the following questions.

- › Which are your own top priority work areas in relation to each of the six MUFPP workstreams?
- › What do you want to achieve in the next 2-5 years ie what are the desired outcome for your own priority work areas?
- › What actions will your city take to achieve those outcomes?
- › Which indicators are most useful for setting a base line and monitoring ongoing progress in relation to your own priority work areas? (We suggest that you select at least one qualitative indicator, and at least 2-3 quantitative indicators so as to make best use of the range of measures).

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Governance (enabling effective action)</b>  	Participatory food governance structures exist and are cross-jurisdictional, cross-sectorial and multi-stakeholder	<b>1. Facilitate collaboration across city agencies</b> and departments and seek alignment of policies and programmes that impact the food system across multiple sectors and administrative levels	<b>1. Presence of an active municipal interdepartmental government body for advisory and decision making of food policies and programmes (e.g. interdepartmental food working group, food policy office, food team)</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence, multi-stakeholder representation and integration, functioning and effectiveness of an interdepartmental/sectoral food coordination body or mechanism. It helps identify areas for improvement.</i>
	Participatory food governance structures enhance transparency, ownership, collaboration and co-investment among multiple stakeholders	<b>2. Enhance stakeholder participation at the city level</b> through political dialogue, as well as through education and awareness raising.	<b>2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure (e.g. food policy councils; food partnerships; food coalitions)</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence, multi-stakeholder representation and functioning and effectiveness of a multi-stakeholder body or mechanism for urban food policy and planning. It helps define areas for improvement.</i>
	Urban food system policies, legislation, and strategies exist and are integrated into other policies, planning processes and programmes	<b>4. Develop or revise urban food policies and plans</b> and ensure allocation of appropriate resources within city administration	<b>3. Presence of a municipal urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence and level of implementation of a municipal urban food strategy/policy and/or action plan. If desired, critical assessment of the actual strategy/policy or action plan itself may be implemented in addition. Both exercises help define areas for improvement.</i>

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Governance (enabling effective action)</b> <i>continued</i>	Knowledge sharing mechanisms are developed and used for food 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	<b>3. Identify, map and evaluate local initiatives</b> and civil society food movements in order to transform best practices into relevant programmes and policies	<b>4. Presence of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices to guide development and expansion of municipal urban food policy and programmes</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence and use of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices to guide development and expansion of municipal urban food policy and programmes. It may spur new development or actualisation of such inventory and define recommendations for better use.</i>
		<b>5. Develop or improve multisectoral information systems</b> for policy development and accountability	<b>5. Presence of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analysing urban food system data to inform municipal policy making on urban food policies</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence and use of a monitoring/evaluation mechanisms for assembling and analysing urban food system data. Actual monitoring/evaluation will enable reflection on the experiences gained with urban food policies, impacts achieved and will inform and improve further municipal food policy making and reporting.</i>
	The food system is being included in city disaster and resilience assessments and response plans	<b>6. Develop a disaster risk reduction strategy to enhance the resilience of urban food systems</b>	<b>6. Existence of a food supply emergency/food resilience management plan for the municipality (in response to disasters; vulnerabilities in food production, transport, access; socio economic shocks etc.) based on vulnerability assessment</b>  <i>The indicators allows for (self) assessment of the presence and level of implementation of a food supply emergency/ food resilience management plan. If desired, critical assessment of the actual plan itself may be implemented in addition. Both exercises help define areas for improvement.</i>

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Sustainable diets and nutrition</b> 	Urban residents have access to affordable, sufficient, nutritious, safe, adequate, and diversified food that contribute to healthy diets and meet dietary needs	<b>7. Promote sustainable and Healthy diets</b>	<b>7. Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age</b> <i>This is an indicator to assess dietary quality at individual level, specifically looking at women of reproductive age (MDD-W). It is a proxy for the probability of micronutrient adequacy of women's diets.</i>
			<b>8. Number of households living in "food deserts"</b> <i>The indicator would measure the geospatial distribution of the food retail establishments and of socioeconomic population groups to analyse number (or percentage) of households living at a certain distance from food markets</i>
			<b>9. Costs of a nutritious food basket at city/community level</b> <i>The indicators measures a medium cost of a diet meeting minimum requirements of macro and micronutrients or food based dietary guidelines e.g. a weighted food price index</i>
			<b>10. Individual average daily consumption of meat</b> <i>Note this is not a normative indicator on recommended daily intake of meat. It will measure meat consumption in order to discuss sustainable and healthy diets from an environmental perspective.</i>
	Decrease in prevalence of non-communicable diseases and improved diet-related health outcomes in specific communities	<b>8. Address non-communicable diseases associated with poor diets and obesity</b>	<b>11. Numbers of adults with type 2 diabetes</b> <i>The indicators measures number (percentage) of adults with type 2 diabetes</i>
			<b>12. Prevalence of stunting for children under 5 years</b> <i>This indicator measures prevalence of stunting (poor linear growth) among children under 5 years. It is evidence that children are too short for their age.</i>
			<b>13. Prevalence of overweight or obesity among adults, youth and children</b> <i>This indicator measures prevalence of overweight or obesity among adults, youth and children. It involves body weight and height measurements for different age and gender groups to determine the percentage of populations that are overweight or obese.</i>

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Sustainable diets and nutrition</b> <i>continued</i>	Food, health and educational policies addresses and improves sustainable diets and nutrition and coordinates action between health, environmental and food sectors	<b>9. Develop sustainable dietary guidelines</b>	<b>14. Number of city-led or supported activities to promote sustainable diets</b>  <i>The indicator measures the number of city-led or supported activities to promote sustainable diets. Data might be disaggregated by type of activity and target audience.</i>
		<b>11. Explore regulatory and voluntary instruments to promote sustainable diets</b>  <b>12. Encourage joint action by health and food sectors</b>	<b>15. Existence of policies/programmes that address sugar, salt and fat consumption in relation to specific target groups (e.g. general public, in hospitals &amp; schools)</b>  <i>The indicator measures the existence of laws/regulations/policies/programmes that address sugar, salt and fat consumption in relation to specific target groups (e.g. general public, in hospitals &amp; schools)</i>
		<b>10a. Adapt standards and regulations to make sustainable diets accessible in public and private sector facilities</b>	<b>16. Presence of programmes/policies that promote the availability of nutritious and diversified foods in public facilities</b>  <i>The indicator monitors presence of programmes/policies that promote the availability of nutritious and diversified foods in public facilities</i>
	All residents have access to safe drinking water and sanitation	<b>10b. Adapt standards and regulations to make safe drinking water accessible in public and private sector facilities</b>  <b>13. Invest in and commit to achieving universal access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation</b>	<b>17. Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.</b>  <i>The indicator measures the percentage of population with access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. By disaggregating the data spatially and by different socioeconomic strata, it is possible to identify which parts of the population are being left behind.</i>

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
Social and economic equity 	Increase in level of food security for specific vulnerable groups	<b>14. Use cash and food transfers, and other forms of social protection systems</b> to provide vulnerable populations with access to healthy food	<b>18. Percentage of food insecure households based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</b>  <i>The indicator measures severity of food insecurity experience based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). This is an indicator of food access, not diet quality.</i>
			<b>19. Percentage of people supported by food and/or social assistance programmes</b>  <i>The indicator measures the take-up (or usage) of food and/or social assistance support through programmes that target vulnerable groups that are struggling to feed themselves. Over time, this indicator should show how take-up is increasing or decreasing, or speeding up/slowing down.</i>
		<b>15. Reorient school feeding programmes and other institutional food service</b> to provide healthy and local/regional food	<b>20. Percentage of children and youth (under 18 yrs) benefitting from school feeding programmes</b>  <i>This indicator measures the proportion of children and youth (everyone under 18 years old) attending school who benefit from a school feeding programme</i>
	Fair and decent (formal and informal) jobs and income opportunities exist for small-scale producers, workers (including youth and women) and businesses throughout the food system	<b>16. Promote decent employment for all</b> , within the food and agriculture sector, with the full inclusion of women  <b>17. Encourage and support social and solidarity economy activities</b> , that support sustainable livelihoods in the food chain and facilitate access to safe and healthy foods	<b>21. Number of formal jobs related to the urban food system that pay at least the national minimum or living wage</b>  <i>The indicator measures the total number of formal paid jobs that the urban food system provides at and above the level of a nationally accepted minimum or liveable wage. Note: If it is NOT possible to quantify jobs paid at least the national minimum or living wage, the focus should be to quantify the total number of formal paid jobs in the food system.</i>

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
Social and economic equity <i>continued</i>	Food policies address and improve social inclusion	<b>18. Promote networks and support grassroots activities</b> that create social inclusion and provide food to marginalized individuals	<p><b>22. Number of community-based food assets in the city</b></p> <p><i>This indicator measures the number of community-based food assets in the city, such as community kitchens, community gardens, community shops, cafes, food hubs</i></p> <p><b>23. Presence of food-related policies and targets with a specific focus on socially vulnerable groups</b></p> <p><i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence, and the level of implementation of food-related municipal policies and targets, that either directly target vulnerable groups or do so indirectly by supporting and enabling the grass-root activities of community based networks to increase social inclusion and provide food to marginalised individuals</i></p>
	Local communities are equipped with knowledge, skills and expertise to develop local food system activities	<b>19. Promote participatory education, training and research</b> in strengthening local food system action	<p><b>24. Number of (types of) opportunities for food-related learning and skill development in i) food and nutrition literacy, ii) employment training and iii) leadership</b></p> <p><i>Number of opportunities (courses, classes, etc.) for food system-related learning and skill development in three different categories: i) food and nutrition literacy, ii) employment training and iii) leadership. This exercise will support gathering baseline data on which to base analysis of gaps, needs, opportunities, and to develop further action.</i></p>

MUFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Food production</b> 	Urban and peri-urban food production and processing capacity is optimised and lessen dependence on distant food supply sources	<b>20. Promote and strengthen urban and peri-urban food production and processing</b>	<b>25. Number of city residents within the municipal boundary with access to an (urban) agriculture garden</b>  <i>The indicator measures the accessibility of city residents (and specific target groups) to urban agriculture gardens/land. In order to account for geographic, economic and social differences across cities in access to gardens, the indicator will only reflect impact accurately if data is filtered by geospatial location, population density, income levels etc.</i>
			<b>26. Presence of municipal policies and regulations that allow and promote agriculture production and processing within the municipal area</b>  <i>The indicator assesses the presence of supportive municipal policies and regulation that allow and promote urban agriculture production and processing. It will help define gaps or areas for improvement by revising/ formulating new policies and regulations.</i>
	Urban planners protect the local agricultural resource base and use in land use and city development plans	<b>23. Protect and enable secure access and tenure to land for sustainable food production in urban and peri-urban areas</b>  <b>22. Apply an ecosystem approach to guide holistic and integrated land use planning and management</b>	<b>27. Surface area of (potential) agricultural spaces within the municipal boundary</b>  <i>The indicator monitors the surface area of land within the municipal boundary used for agriculture, zoned/destined for agriculture (although possibly not used at this moment) as well as open vacant and built up spaces that could potentially be used for agriculture</i>
			<b>28. Proportion of total agricultural population – within the municipal boundaries – with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land for food production, by sex</b>  <i>The indicator monitors ownership and rights over agricultural land. By specifically promoting data disaggregation by sex, this indicator is particularly useful in terms of framing gender differences in land ownership and control.</i>
			<b>29. Proportion of agricultural land in the municipal area under sustainable agriculture</b>  <i>The indicators measures the total agricultural area in the municipality (also referred to as urban and peri-urban agriculture) under sustainable agriculture as per the total are of agricultural land in the municipal area</i>

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<b>Food production</b> <i>continued</i>	Producers have the required knowledge, skills and expertise	<b>24. Help provide services to food producers in and around cities</b>	<b>30. Number of food producers that benefited from technical training and assistance in the past 12 months</b>  <i>The indicator monitors the number of food producers (horticultural growers, smallholders and farmers) in and close to the city that have received technical training and assistance over a given time period (e.g. last twelve months)</i>
	Efficient and diverse agricultural supply and value chains connect the city with food producers in the peri-urban and surrounding rural area providing access to a wide range of market opportunities	<b>21. Seek coherence between the city and nearby rural food production, processing and distribution</b>  <b>25. Support short food chains, producer organisations, producer-to-consumer networks and platforms</b>	<b>31. Number of municipal food processing and distribution infrastructures available to food producers in the municipal area</b>  <i>The indicator monitors the number (and type of) municipal infrastructure for storage, processing and distribution of food located in the municipal area, including storage buildings, processing plants, transport facilities and (wholesale and consumer) markets</i>
	Strengthen connection between urban and rural areas through recycling and reuse of organic waste, water and energy	<b>26. Improve (waste) water management and reuse</b> in agriculture and food production	<b>32. Proportion of local/regional food producers that sell their products to public markets in the city</b>  <i>The indicator monitors the share of local/regional food producers that sell (part of) their products to one or more public market outlets in the city</i>
		<b>26. Improve (waste) water management and reuse</b> in agriculture and food production	<b>33. Annual proportion of urban organic waste collected that is re-used in agricultural production taking place within municipal boundaries</b>  <i>The indicator measures the percentage of urban organic waste collected and recycled that is re-used in urban and peri-urban agriculture production</i>

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<b>Food supply and distribution</b> 	Food flow assessment is done and increases understanding of possible impacts resulting from targeted improvements in the food chain	<b>27. Assess the flows of food to and through cities</b>	<b>34. Existence of policies/programmes that address the reduction of GHG emissions in different parts of the food supply chain (e.g. processing, storage, transport, packaging, retail, cooking, waste disposal etc.)</b>  <i>The indicator assesses the existence of policies/programmes that address the reduction of GHG emissions/in different parts of the food supply chain (e.g. processing, storage, transport, packaging, retail, cooking, waste disposal etc.)</i>
	Local food processing, storage and distribution capacity is improved and optimised	<b>28. Support improved food storage, processing, transport and distribution technologies and infrastructure</b> linking peri-urban and near rural areas	<b>35. Presence of a development plan to strengthen resilience and efficiency of local food supply chains logistics</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence, functioning and effectiveness of a development plan to strengthen resilience and efficiency of local food supply chains logistics. It also helps to define areas for improvement</i>
	Food market functioning and infrastructure is improved and optimised	<b>31. Provide policy and programme support for municipal public food markets</b>  <b>32. Improve and expand support for infrastructure related to food market systems</b>	<b>36. Number of fresh fruit and vegetable outlets per 1000 inhabitants (markets and shops) supported by the municipality</b>  <i>The indicator measures the number of food markets or retail outlets providing fresh fruit and vegetables per 1000 inhabitants that are directly supported by the municipality in some way</i>
			<b>37. Annual municipal investment in food markets or retail outlets providing fresh food to city residents, as a proportion of total (investment) budget</b>  <i>This indicator measures annual municipal investment in food markets or retail outlets providing fresh food to city residents, as a proportion of total investment budget (or whatever budget is most appropriate for the city)</i>
Public procurement and trade policies facilitate local and sustainable food supply and distribution	<b>30. Review public procurement and trade policy aimed at facilitating food supply from short chains</b>	<b>38. Proportion of food procurement expenditure by public institutions on food from sustainable, ethical sources and shorter (local/regional) supply chains</b>  <i>The indicator measures the proportion of food procurement expenditure by public institutions on food from sustainable, ethical sources and shorter (local/regional) supply chains [or presence of a set of criteria to drive an increase in the proportion of food procurement expenditure by public institutions on food from sustainable, ethical sources and shorter (local/regional) supply chains]</i>	

MUFFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Food supply and distribution</b> <i>continued</i>	Inclusion of the informal sector	<b>29. Assess, review and/or strengthen food control systems</b>  <b>33. Acknowledge the informal sector's contribution to urban food systems</b>	<b>39. Presence of food safety legislation and implementation and enforcement procedures</b>  <i>The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence, implementation and enforcement procedures for food safety legislation</i>
			<b>40. Existence of support services for the informal food sector providing business planning, finance, development advice</b>  <i>This indicator assesses the existence of support services for the informal food sector providing business planning, finance and development advice. (The focus here is primarily in relation to sanitation and food safety regulations as a first priority, but it is important to look at wider support needs and provision – e.g. infrastructure, skills etc.)</i>

MUFP workstream category	Outcome areas	Recommended actions	Indicator (Click on each indicator to open methodological guidelines)
<b>Food waste</b> 	Food loss and waste is reduced (or re-used) throughout the food system	<p><b>34. Convene food system actors to assess and monitor food loss and waste reduction</b> at all stages of the city region food supply chain</p> <p><b>35. Raise awareness of food loss and waste through targeted events and campaigns</b></p>	<p><b>41. Total annual volume of food losses &amp; waste</b>  <i>The indicator measures (decrease in) total annual volume of food losses &amp; waste</i></p> <p><b>42. Annual number of events and campaigns aimed at decreasing food loss and waste</b>  <i>The indicator collects information on the types of activities (events, campaigns, research studies), targeted sectors (households, business, foodservice, manufacturing, production etc.) and – if applicable – the actual impact on food waste reduction</i></p>
	Food loss and waste policies and regulations are developed and supported by a broad range of stakeholders	<p><b>36. Collaborate with the private sector along with research, educational and community-based organisations</b> to develop and review, municipal policies and regulations to prevent waste or safely recover food</p>	<p><b>43. Presence of policies or regulations that address food waste prevention, recovery and redistribution</b>  <i>The indicator measures presence of policies or regulations that address food waste prevention, reduction, recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food for direct human consumption, food waste utilisation</i></p>
	Increase in the volume of safe food recovered and distributed for human consumption	<p><b>37. Save food by facilitating recovery and redistribution for human consumption</b></p>	<p><b>44. Total annual volume of surplus food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption</b>  <i>The indicator measures the totality of available food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption along the entire urban food supply chain, occurring from the time at which availability is recorded (in urban and peri-urban areas) until it reaches and is used by the final urban consumer as food</i></p>