



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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MILAN
URBAN
FOOD
POLICY
PACT



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RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
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THE MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK

A practical handbook for implementation

RESOURCE 6a

Worked example from Quito



Worked example from Quito

<p>Where are you now? Evaluation of the current situation in relation to MUFPP workstream category</p>	<p>Where do you want be? What change/outcome/result do you want to see?</p>	<p>How will you get there? What actions are necessary to achieve the result you want?</p>	<p>How will you know you have arrived there? How will you measure success? What are the indicators of success you will need to see as clear evidence?</p>
<p>The city of Quito has established a multi-actoral platform that worked on the analysis of the food dynamics of Quito and proposed strategic guidelines to structure a Sustainability Plan for the Food System of Quito. This sustainability plan enabled the Municipality to work and publish a Food Strategy in April 2019.</p> <p>In June 2018, the multi-actoral platform took the name of Agroalimentario Pact of Quito (PAQ).</p> <p>In October 2019, within the commemorative events of Habitat III +2 (which took place in Quito in 2016), the PAQ proposed to the city the signing of a Food Letter that contains a vision and objectives for the construction of a sustainable food system, through which 1,600 accessions have been achieved.</p>	<p>The PAQ must achieve its institutionalization through a Food Council for Quito.</p>	<p>There are 2 possible scenarios to consider:</p> <p>Scenario A: That the Food Council of Quito be established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Resolution (or other legal figure) available from the office of Mayor Quito, to the Secretary of Productive Development and Competitiveness, to form a Council of the Agri-Food Pact of Quito. (official document) b) Generate a regulation to conform the food council. (Regulation document) <p>Scenario B: That the Food Council of Quito does not comply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordinated and collaborative work among the actors of the Agri-food Pact of Quito – PAQ food system, in favor of an ordinance. 	<p>The PAQ must achieve its institutionalization through a Food Council for Quito</p> <p>2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure (e.g. food policy councils; food partnerships; food coalitions)</p>
<p>Food strategy of Quito and a multi-actoral platform, the food council, failed to institutionalize in the last municipal administration, we will have to work on it with the new authorities (since May 2019)</p> <p>Quito's food strategy designed on the basis of Quito's food system sustainability plan proposed by the Multi-actoral Platform Agri-food Pact of Quito PAQ</p> <p>Food Strategy was presented to the citizens on April 25, by the Economic Development Secretary of the Municipality of Quito</p>	<p>The Food Strategy of Quito must be raised to Municipal Ordinance so that responsibilities are assigned to municipal entities and they respond with actions and indicators, in addition to allocating a budget for the development of the topic.</p> <p>Food strategy of Quito will need discussion by the metropolitan council to become an ordinance</p>	<p>The Council of the Agri-Food Pact of Quito, after its conformation must work to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prepare a draft ordinance b) Accompany the process in the metropolitan commission where the draft ordinance will be discussed 	<p>The Food Strategy of Quito must be raised to Municipal Ordinance so that responsibilities are assigned to municipal entities and they respond with actions and indicators, in addition to allocating a budget for the development of the topic.</p> <p>3. Presence of a municipal urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans.</p>

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<p>The Ministry of Health with the support of FAO published the Food Guides of Ecuador – GABAS Ecuador in October 2018 and the communication campaign has not yet started.</p>	<p>Integrate the promotion of sustainable diets in the contexts of local food supply (short circuits), food security, citizen participation, detection of health risks associated with malnutrition and initiatives aimed at vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Develop the concept of sustainable diet, within the right to food and not as a luxury topic (concept accepted by all the actors)</p>	<p>Develop a common block of initiatives related to the promotion of sustainable diets to raise awareness and sensitize the population through various activities promoted by local and national government, civil society, academy and international cooperation.</p> <p>It is necessary to map the following spaces:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign with the messages of the Food Guides Ecuador Responsible consumption campaigns Health at Step (Municipal project for the detection of risks related to malnutrition) Orchards and Bioferias of the Urban Agriculture Project AGRUPAR Agro-ecological fairs Vegan Fairs Healthy markets Food enterprises/entrepreneurs supported by EPS (popular and solidarity economy) and business incubators (related to sustainable diets) School feeding Food in care centers for children under 5 years of age Health centers Breastfeeding Sustainable Gastronomy Project, University of the Americas 	<p>To position the desirable sustainable diet variables for Quito: emphasis on the local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● local ● diverse ● fresh ● seasonal ● fair ● lower consumption of red meat (in the context that applies) ● balanced <p>Determine the change of eating habits as an impact of awareness messages and to improve access to sustainable foods.</p> <p>14. Number of city-led or supported activities to promote sustainable diets</p>

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<p>Quito has a Master Plan for Comprehensive Waste Management by 2025, which has among its objectives to reduce the generation of these by 5%; reuse, recycle or treat 25% of waste and build a compost plant. However, the food approach is absent since organic waste has not been characterized in greater detail (57% of waste is organic without treatment) in order to know how much of this represents food that can still be fit for human consumption and redistributed, incorporating measures to reduce losses and food waste to the plan in question, as well as quantifying the contribution to the reduction of the carbon footprint of Quito with these measures.</p> <p>The country, the province and the city lack a regulation that addresses the issue of reducing losses and food waste and encourages the donation and redistribution of food.</p> <p>FAO Ecuador conducted a baseline study in 2018. This study has not been shared with any actor, despite our insistent request for the process we carried out in Quito, within the framework of the Quito food strategy.</p> <p>The Agrifood Strategy of Quito, has among its 5 strategic pillars: the “reduction of food losses and waste”, being a pioneering proposal for the city and the country, in at least look for collective mechanisms that address the issue.</p> <p>The main public and private initiatives that in some way rescue food and/or use organic waste are:</p> <p>a) CONQUITO solidarity cooler</p>	<p>Awareness and action plan for the reduction of food losses and waste by sector: hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, hospitals, schools, public institutions, among others.</p>	<p>It is necessary to integrate the food approach to municipal and private actions related to waste management, gastronomy and social responsibility, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Management of household waste, in restaurants, cafeterias and hotels. b) Care centers for the elderly and children. c) Activation of soup kitchens for the use of donated food or to manage their raw material from the rescue of food in the markets. d) Food Bank (campaign to win volunteer accessions with university students) e) Wholesale Market of Quito/other pilot markets (awareness events for market traders) – contest “challenge” separation of organic waste – foods that can be saved f) Metropolitan Council of Social Responsibility CMRS (Coordinate events in Food Companies to donate food) g) Recognition of the CMRS for saving the food. h) AGRUPAR urban agriculture project (increase the number of sensitized beneficiaries), including a new introductory training module to reduce food waste and waste. i) “Casas Somos” – municipal places for community training (introductory module for the rescue of losses and waste of food for gastronomy workshops in homes we are) j) Awareness events/initiatives in HORECAS k) Social networks (education) l) Generate software (app) that makes visible the entities that can donate and/or receive donations. m) Include within the Municipal Interpretation Center “Quito to Recycle” a proposal for responsible use of food to reduce losses and promote human consumption. 	<p>We want to know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) What initiatives are there? b) Who are they targeting? c) How do they work? d) Who are the main donors? e) Who are the main donors? f) Where are the groups of beneficiaries?, their scope and relevance <p>42. Annual number of events and campaigns aimed at decreasing food loss and waste.</p>

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<p>b) Core group of “Good Housekeeping Practices” of the municipality of Quito, among its messages of sensitization to leaders of all municipal authorities.</p> <p>c) AGRUPAR project (plan A. Value addition for foods that do not meet requirements for fresh sales, Plan B. animal feed, Plan C. composting)</p> <p>d) Food Bank, EPN campaign (PAQ Member)</p> <p>e) IDÓNEA, food rescue sensibility (PAQ Member)</p> <p>f) Municipal interpretation center “Quito to recycle” (to be inaugurated in July 2019)</p>	<p>Base line</p>		<p>We think that if we manage to raise the minimum information established for indicator 42, we can reach the beginning of a baseline for indicator 44, including other questions to the same actors:</p> <p>How much do you rescue? (receive as a donation or get in the markets)</p> <p>a) From where?</p> <p>b) How often?</p> <p>44. Total annual volume of surplus food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption</p>