THE MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT
MONITORING FRAMEWORK
A practical handbook for implementation

RESOURCE 9

Data collection process, issues addressed and approach in pilot cities

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This is a summary of how each of the cities experienced the pilot implementation of the MUFPP monitoring framework:

- key steps in the process they went through over the project period of seven months in 2019;
- key issues that arose and had to be addressed; and
- the approaches that were taken to collect indicator data.

Antananarivo City process

- The Council agreed the priority indicators following the training workshop in Rome.
- The key selection criterion is that indicators should be drivers of action.
- The aim is to turn this work into a simple overarching strategy related to actions and data.
- There is a core working group of 15 people including 6 external stakeholders.

Issues to address

- Some questions within the municipality about the purpose of collecting data.
- Data available but collection is costly so not done consistently and may still not be the case in the future.
- A shared effort on data collection will help the working group to establish a common baseline to define a vision and an action plan for the future. However, the exercise may not be enough to set up a list of indicators to be updated in the future, which is too uncertain.
- Partners willing to share data and participate in the project, however also cautious about the lack of continuity of the data collection in the long term.

Data collection approach

- Each indicator is connected to an external stakeholder in order to help establish working relationships and longer term work.
- Antananarivo considered the monitoring process as an opportunity to develop a baseline assessment of its food system from specific indicator perspectives, in order to help to create an action plan and inform strategic planning.

Quito City process

- Quito consulted with many people over one year to arrive at these selected priority indicators.
- The stakeholders were keen to proceed; work still needed to engage new Mayor.
- Identified 5 priority indicators but limits to resources permit work with only three (14, 42, 44).

Issues to address

- Limited budget and time are key challenges.
- Hoping to build on connections from the multi-stakeholder platform, Agri-Food Pact of Quito (PAQ) to access relevant data.
- Food waste is a NEW area of work; Quito will be the first city in Ecuador to address food waste. There is very little data.
- While there is strong stakeholder engagement, the challenge is to establish a clear food governance mechanism.
- How to explain to staff and the public why sustainable urban food systems are necessary and the value of working with the MUFPP action and monitoring framework.

Data collection approach

Commission a study for indicators 14, 42 and 44, completed by end August 2019. The existing data gaps contribute to identifying these priority areas.

Nairobi City County process

- A broad consultation process followed the training workshop in Rome.
- Local government set up a cross-sectoral indicators consultative group (18 people) and created a taskforce out of the consultative group (6 people)
- Mazingira (RUAF partner) to support the taskforce process; starting with explanation of the MUFPP.
- Preliminary priority indicators for monitoring changed due to the consultation feedback; one indicator (36) was selected that required new data collection.
- Main criteria: what is feasible to accomplish over the few months; use existing government data already routinely collected and available.
- Self-assessment through description was used for some indicators.
- Data collection for each indicator to be done by individual leads (task force group).

Issues to address

- Negotiating the political processes to establish stronger and well-supported food governance.
- The need to increase level of knowledge among city staff about the MUFPP, to increase understanding of the MUFPP monitoring framework and how to work with indicators.
- Solution: a series of workshops for selected groups of people including top leadership; elected representatives and key stakeholders (within and external to the Council).
- Need to find a way to secure city budget allocation for this indicator work in the future (which can be a slow process).

Data collection approach

- Each indicator is assigned to a lead person.

- Most indicators were reported on by the Food Systems Directorate, but two (11 and 12) were reported on by the Health Sector, one (20) by the Education Sector, and two by small cross-sectoral teams (33 – Environment and 36 – Trade).

- Data collection will mainly be through review of literature, reports and consultative forums.

- Lead person will analyse the data collected in consultation with task force team.

- Progress reports will be reviewed by the multi-sectoral group.

- Design an approach for collecting new primary data on local markets.

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