ASIA PACIFIC FOOD POLICY TRAINING

#1 GOVERNANCE

- Introduction to the MUFPP in Asia Pacific
- Asia Pacific food policy training
- MUFPP tools for actions
- Governance Recommended actions
- Governance indicators
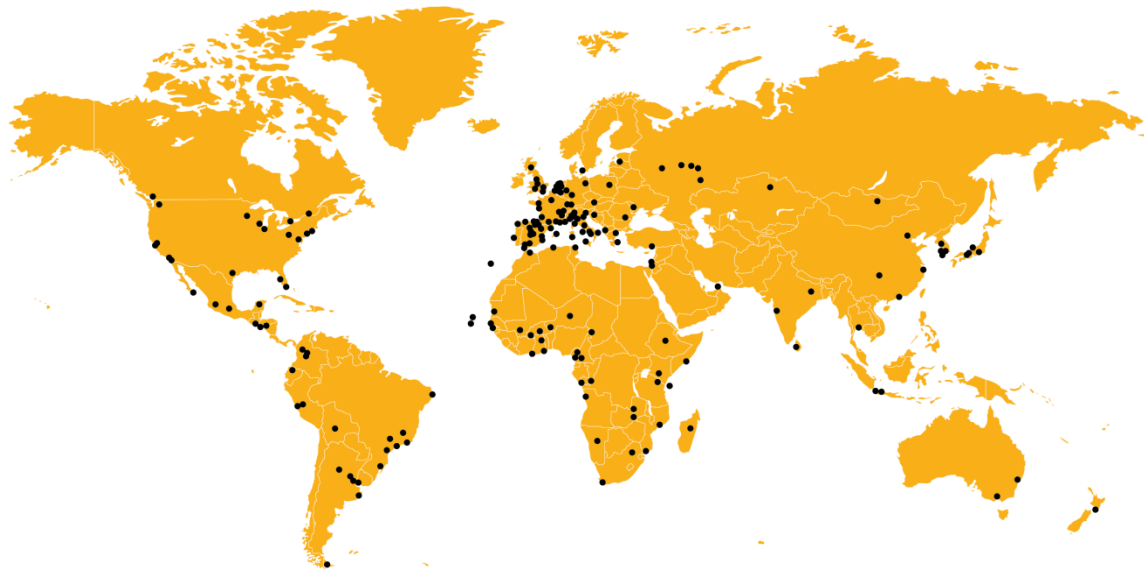- Governance Milan Pact Awards practices

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MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT

IURC
INTERNATIONAL URBAN AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

Community of 222 cities

222
Signatory Cities

6
MUFPP
Regions

13
Cities in Steering
Committee

7
Global
Fora

16
Regional
Fora

370
Practices collected

Launched by the City of Milan in **2015**,
the **Milan Urban Food Policy Pact**
is an international agreement among cities
from all over the world, committed
"to develop **sustainable food systems** that are
inclusive, resilient, safe and diverse, that provide
healthy and affordable food to all people in a
human rights-based framework, that minimize
waste and conserve biodiversity while adapting to
and mitigating impacts of climate change".

Its main aim is to support cities wishing
is fostering **city to city cooperation**
and best practices food policies exchange,
to develop more sustainable urban food systems.

www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org

Asia Pacific food policy training

The training, organized by **MUFPP** and **IURC**, aims to train the Asia Pacific city officers on food policies, based on the 6 categories of work proposed by MUFPP and through the sharing of European practices. Each of the 6 webinars will deepen a specific category of the MUFPP.

Governance
5th April 2022

Sustainable Diets & Nutrition
10th May 2022

Social & Economic Equity
1st July 2022

Food Production
5th September 2022

Food Supply & Distribution
1st December 2022

Food Waste
1st February 2023

Milan Urban Food Policy Pact tools

Three main tools to strengthen the development of food policies with recommended actions, indications, tools, good practices of the Awards.

Milan Pact
37
recommended actions

MUFPP-FAO
44
Indicators

370
Best practices from the Milan Pact Awards

The Milan Pact is composed by a preamble and a Framework for 37 recommended actions, clustered in 6 categories.
The nature of this framework is to provide strategic options to those cities aiming to develop their food policy. The 37 recommended actions should be seen as entry points towards achieving the common goal of sustainable food systems.
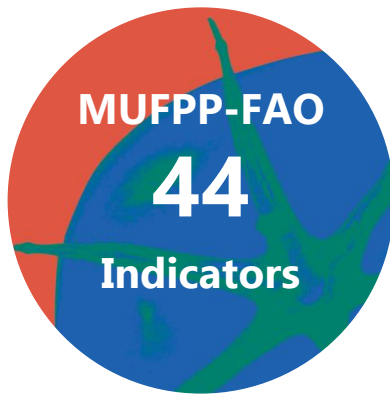
For each recommended action there are specific indicators to monitor progresses in implementing the Pact. The 44 indicators are also followed by a specific Methodological Guidance that describes in detail how collect data. Cities can adapt the indicators to their own context and urban food policy.

The Milan Pact Awards offer concrete examples of the food policies that cities are implementing in each of the 6 Pact categories.

Governance recommended actions

The recommended actions falling into the "Governance category" are all those actions aimed at ensuring an enabling environment for effective action in cities, such as: to facilitate collaboration across city agencies and departments, to strengthen urban stakeholder participation, to identify, map and support local initiatives, to develop or revise urban food policies and plans.

1. **Facilitate collaboration across city agencies and departments** and seek alignment of policies and programmes that impact the food system across multiple sectors and administrative levels; options can include dedication of permanent city staff, review of tasks and reallocation of resources.

2. **Enhance stakeholder participation** at the city level through political dialogue, and if appropriate, appointment of a food policy advisor and/or development of a multi-stakeholder platform or food council.

3. **Identify, map and evaluate local initiatives** and civil society food movements in order to transform best practices into relevant programmes and policies, with the support of local academic institutions.

4. **Develop or revise urban food policies and plans** and ensure allocation of appropriate resources within city administration regarding food-related policies and programmes; review, harmonize and strengthen municipal regulations; build up strategic capacities for a more sustainable food system.

5. **Develop or improve multisectoral information systems** for 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 generated by partners.

6. **Develop a disaster risk reduction strategy** to enhance the resilience of urban food systems, including those cities most affected by climate change, protracted crises and food insecurity in urban areas.

https://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Milan-Urban-Food-Policy-Pact-EN.pdf

Tool #1

37 recommended actions
of which
6 actions on Governance

Governance indicators

Despite the growing number of urban food initiatives in many cities, a key challenge expressed by MUFPP signatory cities is measuring the impact of these policy processes and initiatives. Since 2016, FAO and the MUFPP Secretariat, with the support of the RUAF, developed an innovative and comprehensive set of indicators and methodological guidelines to monitor the MUFPP recommended actions.

1. Presence of an active municipal interdepartmental government body for advisory and decision of food policies
This allows for (self)assessment of the presence, multi-stakeholder representation and integration, functioning and effectiveness of an interdepartmental/sectoral food coordination body or mechanism.

2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure
This enables (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 identify areas for improvement.

3. Presence of a municipal urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans.
This enables (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 and/or action plan itself may be implemented. Both exercises help define areas for improvement.

4. Presence of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices
This enables (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 "actualization" of such inventory and define recommendations for better use.

5. Presence of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analyzing urban food system data
Allows for (self)assessment of the presence and use of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analyzing 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.

6. Existence of a food supply emergency/ food resilience management plan for the municipality
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 may be implemented.

Tool #2

44 indicators
of which
6 indicators on
Governance

Governance indicators

Tool #2

44 indicators
of which
6 indicators on
Governance

Indicators Methodological Guidelines

To facilitate the use of Indicators, a set of Methodological Guidelines has been developed for each indicator. Each guideline contains information on:

- the **rationale** for selecting this indicator
- how the indicator is constructed
- a **glossary** to clarify technical terms
- explanations on the **types of data** required
- **how data can be collected**
- the expertise and **resources needed**
- **examples** of how some cities have already collected and analyzed data and used this indicator.

Each guideline also highlights the connections with the **SDGs** and **targets**.

Cities can select, adapt and group options into guidelines as necessary to suit their situations.

These **guidelines** for the **6 Governance Indicators** can be downloaded here
https://www.fao.org/3/cb4030en/cb4030en.pdf

Download here the indicators and their methodological guidelines

Governance good practices

Tool #3

379 MPA practices
of which
**32 good
practice**
on Governance

One of the most important goals of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP),
is to **stimulate the exchange of practices and learning between signatory cities**.
To foster this collaboration since 2016 the **City of Milan** and the **Cariplo Foundation** launched the
Milan Pact Awards (MPA) with the aim of recognizing the most creative efforts and monitoring which
cities were implementing the commitments they had made when they joined the pact.
The awards are a means of encouraging action, facilitating the emergence of the best practices of
the MUFPP cities, making them evident to the community with a function of inspiring the action of
other signatory cities.

Edition	Special Metions	Winning Cities
2016	Vancouver, Birmingham, Lusaka, Quito, Toronto, Riga	Baltimore (US)
		Mexico City
2017	Wanju, Parma, Torino, Belo Horizonte, Sao Paulo, Seoul	Toronto
		Antananarivo
2018	Ede, Copenhagen, Austin, Dakar, Ljubljana, Bruges	Ghent (Belgium)
		Lima (Perù)
2019	Tel Aviv, Kazan, Montpellier, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Nairobi	Washington DC (US)
		Mezitli (Turkey)
2020	During the Covid-19 the awards were converted in the Milan Pact Talks, a non competitive edition, to collect video from MUFPP cities about their pandemic food responses.	

Governance good practices

Tool #3

370 MPA practices of which
32 good practice on Governance

Edition	Special Metions	Winning Cities
2016 Special Mention	**Vancouver** Canada	**Vancouver Food Strategy** with the involved approximately 2 200 individuals. A number of creative formats were used to gather feedback (e.g. roundtable discussions, workshops and focus groups, among others)
2016 Winning	**Baltimore** United States	**Baltimore Food Policy Initiative** aims at addressing health, economic and environmental disparities by increasing access to healthy affordable food in City's food deserts
2017	**Ede** The Netherlands	For its political commitment to draft and implement an integrated food governance framework.
2018	**Wanju** South Korea	**Local Food No. 1 Project** providing a sustainable farming guarantee to 3,000 family farmers, and creating jobs with social and economic benefits to the circular economy.
2018 Winning	**Lima** Peru	**Programa Lima Sostenible.** From an assessment of the urban and territorial food system, a multi-actor platform and core group were created to prioritize actions and coordinate programs to protect valuable farmland and plan new markets and short supply chains.
2019	**Tel Aviv** Israel	**The Green Eurovision** initiative worked to find solutions to the environmental impacts of food festivals engaging all the stakeholders in the definition processes.
2020		During the Covid-19 the awards were converted in the Milan Pact Talks, a non competitive edition, to collect video from MUFPP cities about their pandemic food responses.

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Bordeaux Métropole Food Policy Council

- in October 2017 creation of **Conseil consultatif de gouvernance alimentaire durable**, the first French-speaking Food policy council
- **participatory approach** involving **130 actors** of the region
- signing of a **members' chart** and drawing of an **action plan** focusing on **4 priorities**

Indicator 2 **Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure**

Berlin Food Strategy

- increasing demand for organic and regional food
- **bottom-up, participatory, multistakeholder process**
- *Berliner Ernährungsstrategie* focusing on **8 pillars**
- **cross-departmental collaboration** in the development and implementation of the strategy

Indicator 3 **Presence of a municipal urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans**

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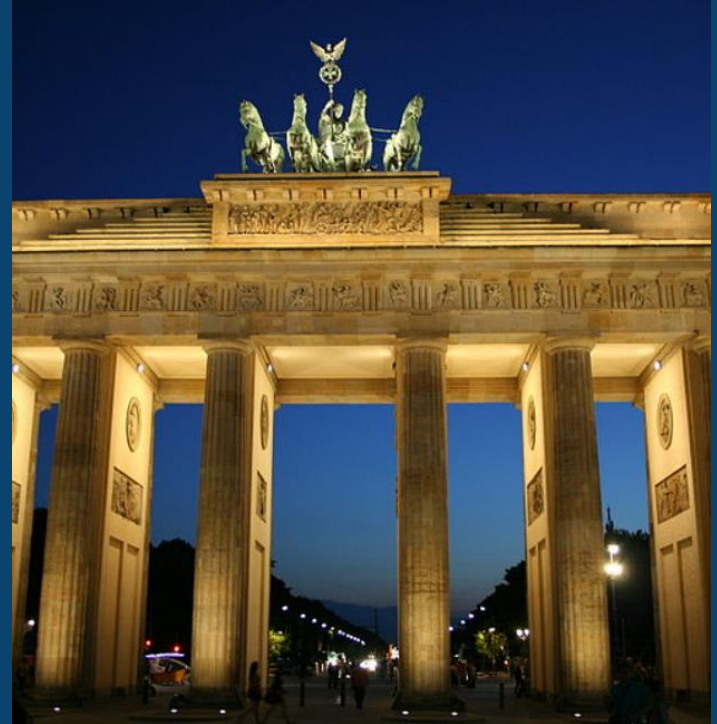
Recommended actions

1. Facilitate collaboration across city agencies and departments and seek alignment of policies and programmes that impact the food system across multiple sectors and administrative levels.

2. Enhance stakeholder participation at the city level through political dialogue, as well as through education and awareness raising.

4. Develop or revise urban food policies and plans and ensure allocation of appropriate resources within the city administration.

3. Identify, map and evaluate local initiatives and civil society food movements in order to transform best practices into relevant programmes and policies.

5. Develop or improve multisectoral information systems for policy development and accountability.

6. Develop a disaster risk reduction strategy to enhance the resilience of urban food systems.

Indicators

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).
   This allows for (self)assessment of the presence, multi-stakeholder representation and integration, functioning and effectiveness of an interdepartmental/sectoral food coordination body or mechanism. Furthermore, it helps identify areas for improvement.

2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure (e.g. food policy councils, food partnerships, food coalitions...).
   This enables (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. Furthermore, it helps identify areas for improvement.

3. Presence of a municipal urban food policy or strategy and/or action plans.
   This enables (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 and/or action plan itself may be implemented. Both exercises help define areas for improvement.

4. Presence of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices to guide development and expansion of municipal urban food policy and programmes.
   This enables (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 "actualization" of such inventory and define recommendations for better use.

5. Presence of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analyzing urban food system data to inform municipal policy making on urban food policies.
   Allows for (self)assessment of the presence and use of a monitoring/evaluation mechanism for assembling and analyzing 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.

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.
   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 may be implemented. Both exercises help define areas for improvement.

Good practices

Governance

The recommended actions falling into the "Governance category" are all those actions aimed at ensuring an enabling environment for effective action in cities, such as to: to facilitate collaboration across city agencies and departments, to strengthen urban stakeholder participation, to identify, map and support local and grassroots initiatives, to develop or revise urban food policies and plans and to develop a disaster risk reduction strategy.

Discover the 6 recommended actions for the Governance category.

Action 2

Enhance stakeholder participation at the city level through political dialogue, and if appropriate, appointment of a food policy advisor and/or development of a multi-stakeholder platform or food council, as well as through education and awareness raising.

Indicators

2. Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food policy and planning structure

Download

Milan Pact Awards special mentions on Governance

Local Food No. 1 Project
WANJI 2018
Download Project · Watch Video

A promising shift in food economy
EDE 2017
Download Project · Watch Video

A food strategy at community scale
VANCOUVER 2016
Download Project · Watch Video

Governance dashboard

Milan Urban knowledge and tools

- 37 MUFPP Recommended actions
- 42 MUFPP-FAO Indaicators
- 370 MPA Practices
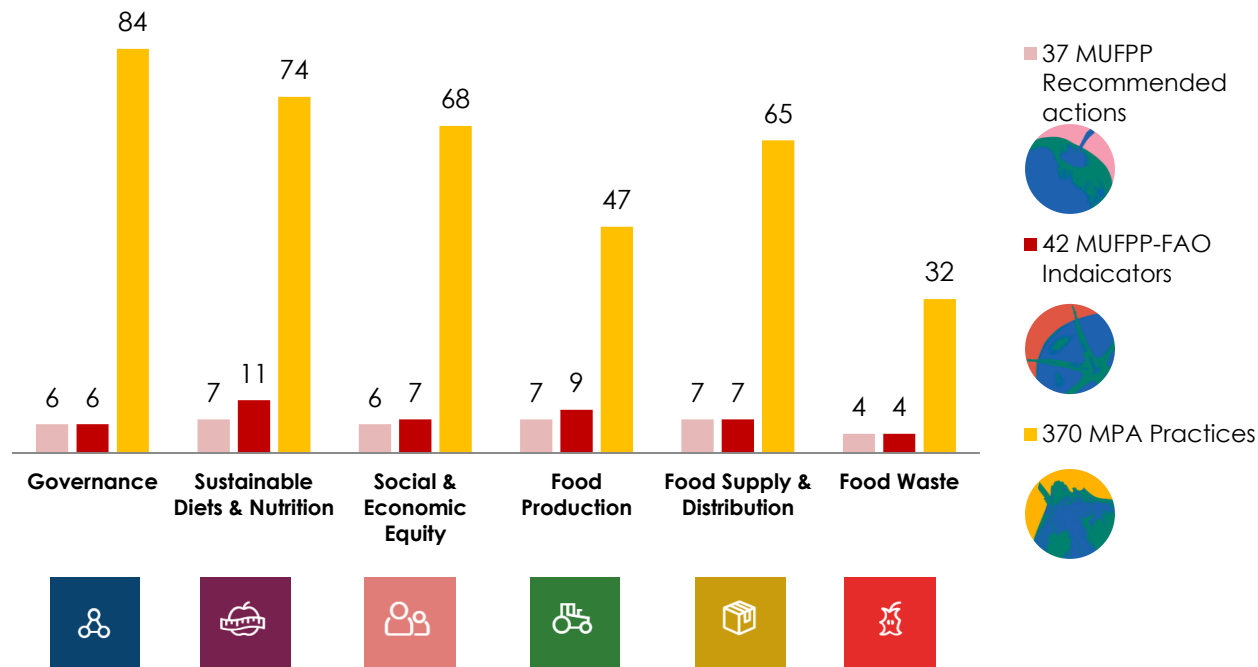
The MUFPP works on an **open source** basis, all materials only freely accessible from the website.

But by **joining the MUFPP**, cities, in addition to contributing to the development of these materials and knowledge, can access all these tools with the support of the MUFPP and the many partners who enrich this common journey towards sustainable urban food systems.

MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT:
Towards more Sustainable Urban Food Systems

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Milan Urban Food Policy Pact
www.youtube.com/c/MilanUrbanFoodPolicyPact

www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org

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HOW TO GET INVOLVED

- Focal point and contacts

- Subscription letter of the Mayor

- City to city exchanges

- Join webinars and events

- No fees at any stage of the process