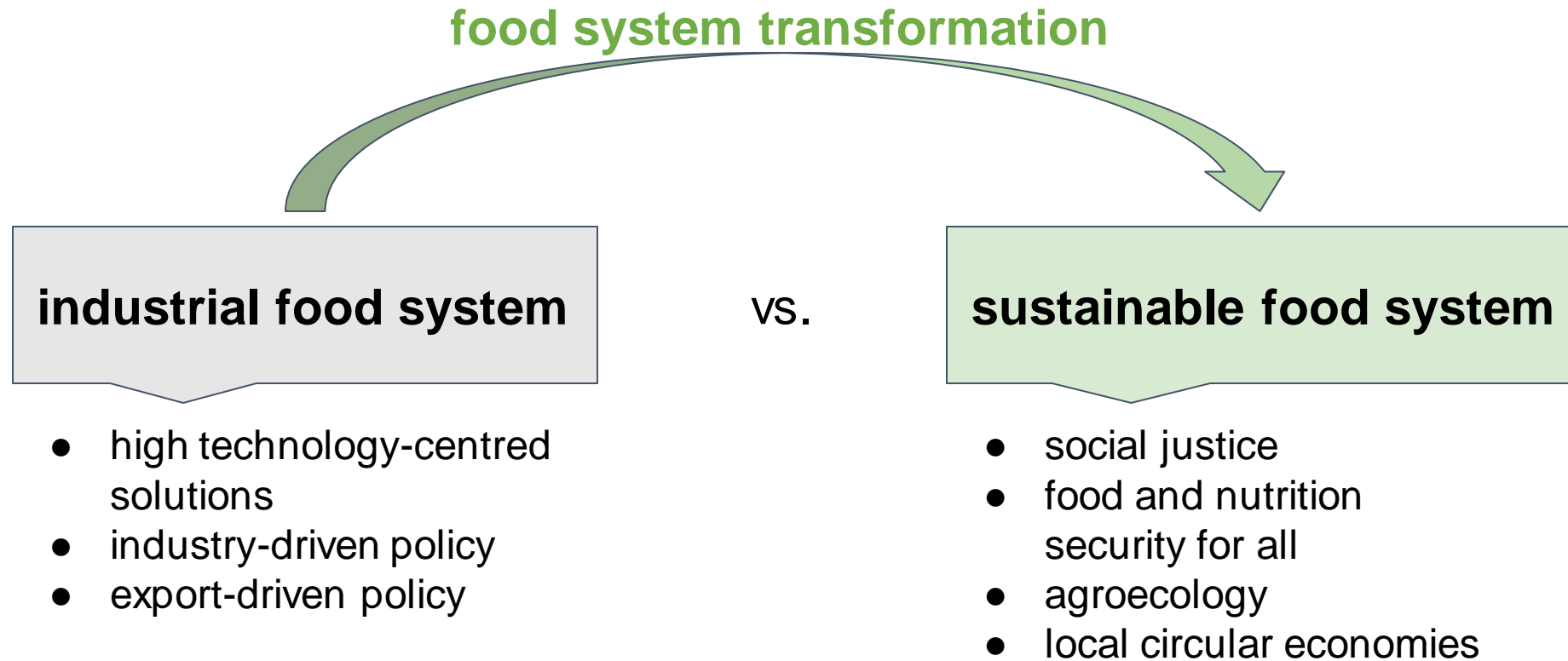


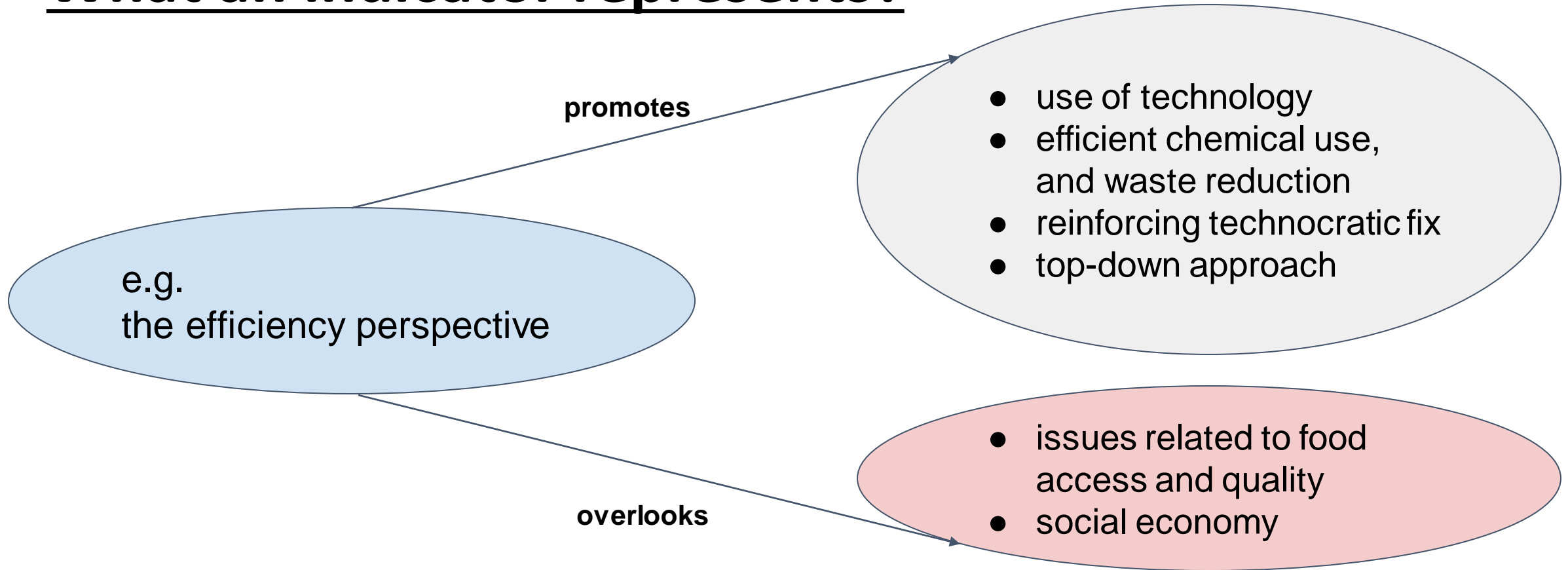
Sustainable Food System Assessment



Source: Alison Blay- Palmer, Damien Conaré, Ken Meter, and Amanda Di Battista. (2019)The view from here A critical consideration of sustainable food system assessments, [in:] SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT. Lessons from global practice. pp. 234–251.

Food System Evaluation

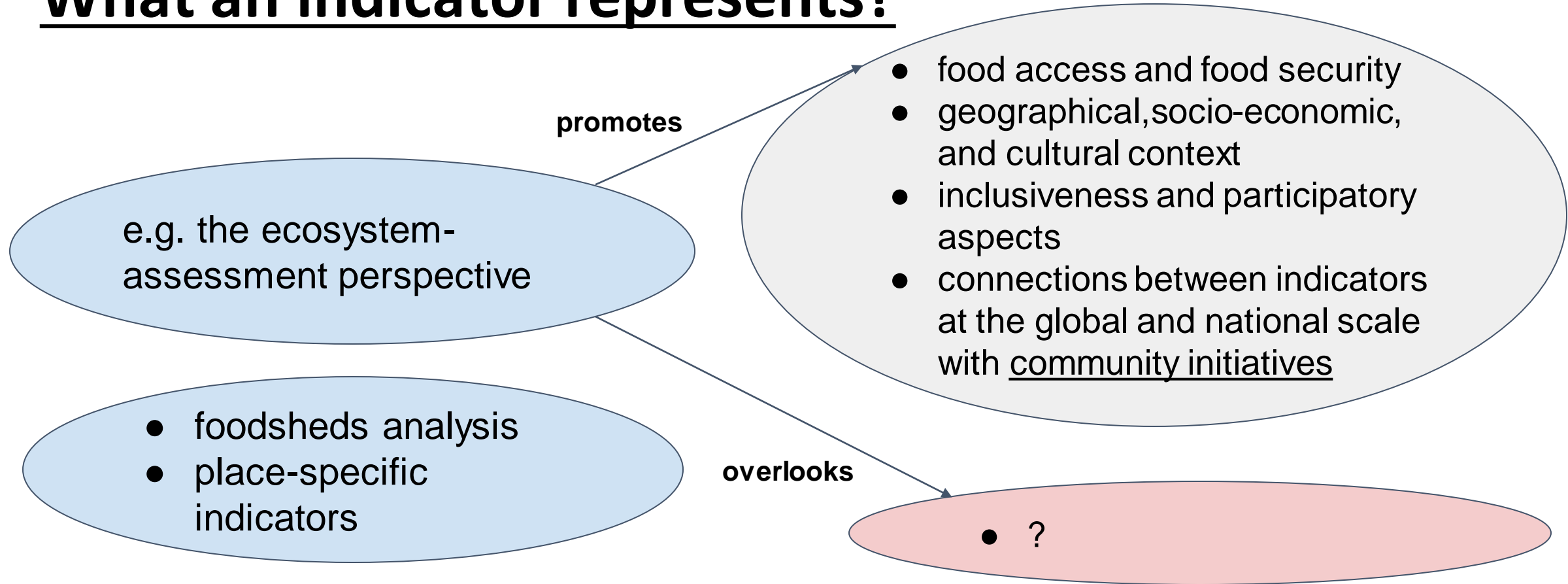
What an indicator represents?



Source: Alison Blay- Palmer, Damien Conaré, Ken Meter, and Amanda Di Battista. (2019) The view from here A critical consideration of sustainable food system assessments, [in:] SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT. Lessons from global practice. pp. 234–251.

Food System Evaluation

What an indicator represents?

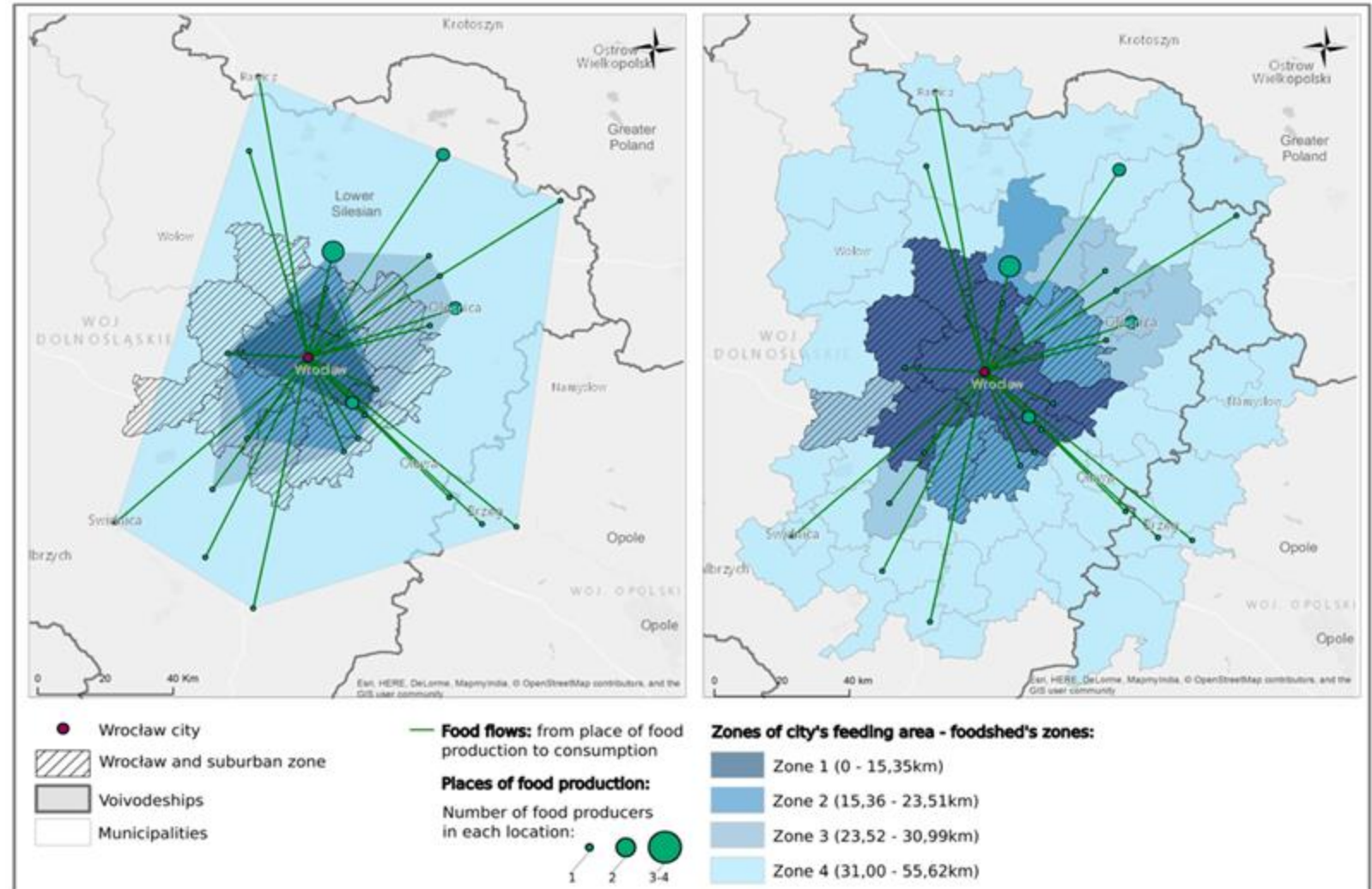


Source: Alison Blay- Palmer, Damien Conaré, Ken Meter, and Amanda Di Battista. (2019) The view from here A critical consideration of sustainable food system assessments, [in:] SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT. Lessons from global practice. pp. 234–251.

Foodshed

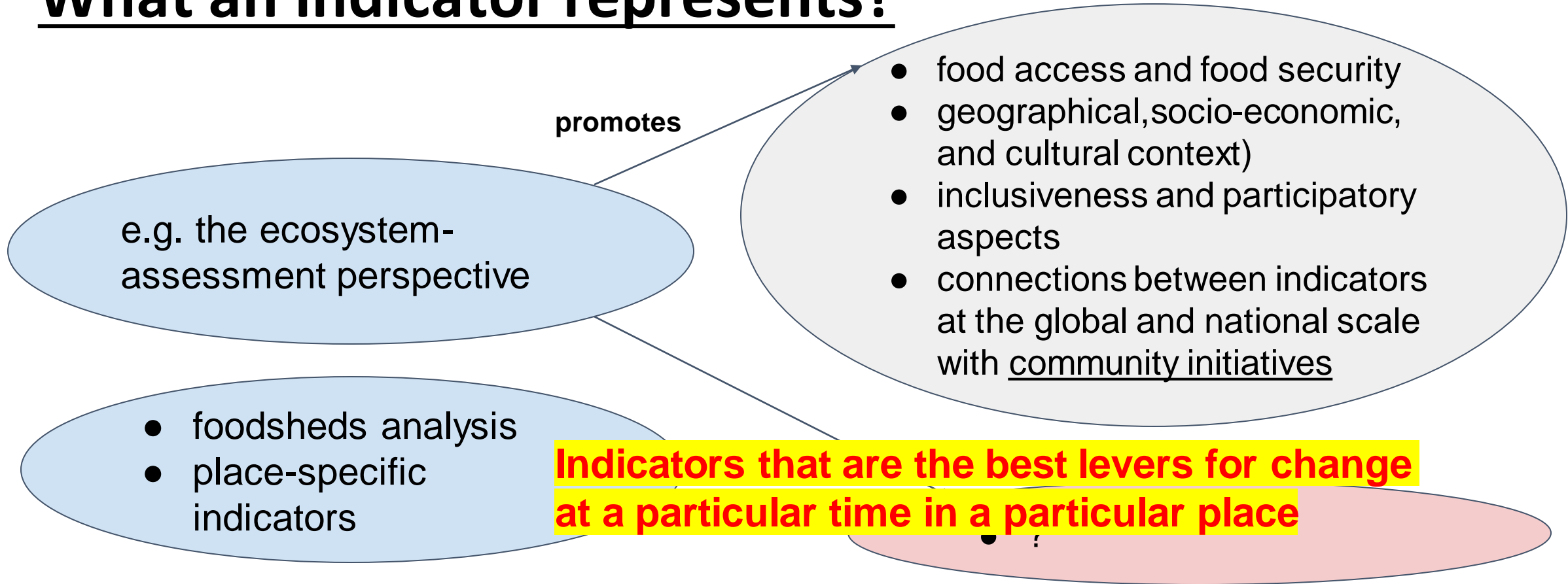
A **foodshed** is the geographic region that produces the food for a particular population. The term is used to describe a region of food flows, from the area where it is produced, to the place where it is consumed, including: the land it grows on, the route it travels, the markets it passes through, and the tables it ends up on.

Source: Świąder M, Szewrański S, Kazak JK. Foodshed as an Example of Preliminary Research for Conducting Environmental Carrying Capacity Analysis. *Sustainability*. 2018; 10(3):882. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10030882>



Food System Evaluation

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Source: Alison Blay- Palmer, Damien Conaré, Ken Meter, and Amanda Di Battista. (2019) The view from here A critical consideration of sustainable food system assessments, [in:] SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT. Lessons from global practice. pp. 234–251.

City Region Food System (CRFS) indicator framework



City Region Food System Toolkit **Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems**

Purpose

The City Region Food System (CRFS) indicator framework is a practical assessment and planning tool designed to help cities to:

- Assess the current status and performance of a city region food system following a whole-system approach
- Identify priority areas for action with clear desired outcomes and ways of measuring change
- Help with planning strategy and action to achieving the desired outcomes
- Establish baselines and monitor changes resulting from (future) policy and programme implementation.

Source: <https://ruaf.org/document/city-region-food-system-indicator-framework/>

City Region Food System (CRFS) indicator framework - overarching objectives

210
INDICATORS

1. Improve health and well-being and increase access to food and nutrition.
2. Improve social conditions for workers.
3. Build local food culture & heritage.
4. Ensure acceptability of food provision for all city residents.
5. Increase local economic growth and generate a diversity of decent jobs and income.
6. Strengthen the city region food production and supply system.
7. Improve protection and management of ecosystems and environmental resources.
8. Improve horizontal and vertical governance and planning.
9. Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience.

from production through to waste
+
food system policy and planning

Source: <https://ruaf.org/document/city-region-food-system-indicator-framework/>

City Region Food System (CRFS) indicator framework

D	Overarching objectives	Outcomes: desired direction of travel	Impact Areas: key issues to be measured	Possible indicators	Correspondence with SDG indicators	Suggested data sources (See glossary for further explanation)
Social sustainability and equity	Improve health and well-being and increase access to food and nutrition	All rural and urban residents have access to affordable, sufficient, nutritious, safe, adequate, and diversified food that contribute to healthy diets and meet dietary needs	<i>*Accessibility:</i> Degree of ease with which vulnerable/low-income groups in the city region can buy and prepare fresh nutritionally balanced food	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [Change in] Number of food retail outlets located in or near to low-income neighbourhoods that sell fresh fruit & vegetables 2. [Decrease in] Distance from household location to healthy food retail outlets for different income groups (or degree of access to healthy food outlets within 1 km also referred to as “food deserts”) 3. [Change in] Number of public transport options/routes 	SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	<p><i>It is important to understand where the low-income urban households get their food from, including both formal and informal retailers and markets (see glossary for *informal business sector).</i></p> <p>[Existing] Register of *food businesses held by municipality or chamber of commerce</p> <p>[Existing] Register of food businesses held with food safety inspection teams</p> <p>[Existing or New] Retail surveys of low income neighbourhoods</p> <p>[Existing] Data on *‘food deserts’ or food</p>

Source: <https://ruaf.org/document/city-region-food-system-indicator-framework/>

City Region Food System (CRFS)

How to use the framework?

1. **Getting started:** As every city is different, the first step will be to identify food system change priorities that are informed by a deeper understanding of the local city and city-region context.
2. **Using the indicators:** Indicators need to be selected according to priorities and modified to suit the local situation. Challenges will include agreeing on what to measure; finding inexpensive ways to collect data and gaining insights into what it means; engaging decision/policy makers or budget holders in prioritising this work; and aligning this work with available resources: money, time, expertise, commitment.
3. **Data collection:** Collection and analysis of data on selected CRFS indicators can be accomplished using a variety of methods.
4. **Spatial location of data:** It will be important to be able to geographically link specific indicator data collection and analysis to specific areas in the city as a basis for further territorial planning.
5. **Gender dimension:** The further development of CRFS indicators should take into account different sustainability dimensions including gender, urban resilience and youth employment.

Source: <https://archive.ruaf.org/news/city-region-food-system-indicators/>

City Region Food System (CRFS)

FAO case study examples

Colombo
Lusaka
Kitwe
Medellin
Utrecht
Quito
Toronto
Kigali
Antananarivo
Melbourne

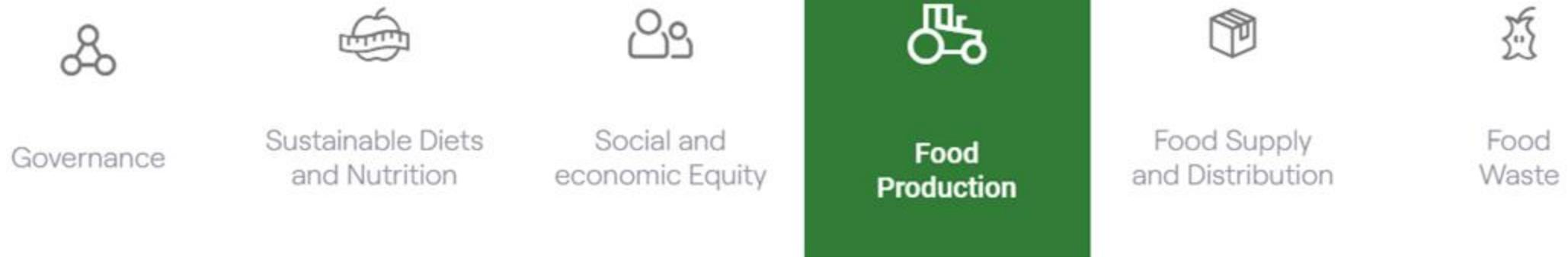


Source: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/pilotcities/wherewework/en/>

Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP)

Monitoring Framework Indicators

- The MUFPP indicator framework has been developed from the longer CRFS indicator framework.
- Focused on the city and the urban food system.
- Tailored to align with local government urban policy priorities and data availability.
- A set of indicators for each of the six Milan pact action categories, and detailed user guidelines for each of the 44 indicators:



Source: <https://archive.ruaf.org/news/city-region-food-system-indicators/>

<https://ruaf.org/assets/2019/12/FAO-MUFPP-Indicator-framework-Tel-Aviv.pdf>

<https://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/the-milan-pact/#6categories>

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sample indicator card
<https://www.fao.org/3/CB4016EN/CB4016EN.pdf>



Governance



Sustainable Diet
and Nutrition



Food Supply
and Distribution



Food
Waste

Source: <https://archive.ruaf.org/news/city-region-food-system-indicators/>

<https://ruaf.org/assets/2019/12/FAO-MUFPP-Indicator-framework-Tel-Aviv.pdf>

<https://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/the-milan-pact/#6categories>

General guidelines: 6 Pillars of Food Sovereignty

1. **Focus on food for people:** the right to food, which is healthy and culturally appropriate, is the basic legal demand underpinning food sovereignty. Guaranteeing it requires policies which support diversified food production in each region and country. Food is not simply another commodity to be traded or speculated on for profit.
2. **Value food providers:** many smallholder farmers suffer violence, marginalization and racism from corporate landowners and governments. People are often pushed off their land by mining concerns or agribusiness. Agricultural workers can face severe exploitation and even bonded labour. Although women produce most of the food in the global South, their role and knowledge are often ignored, and their rights to resources and as workers are violated. Food sovereignty asserts food providers' right to live and work in dignity.
3. **Localize food systems:** food must be seen primarily as sustenance for the community and only secondarily as something to be traded. Under food sovereignty, local and regional provision takes precedence over supplying distant markets, and export-orientated agriculture is rejected. The 'free trade' policies which prevent developing countries from protecting their own agriculture, for example through subsidies and tariffs, are also inimical to food sovereignty.
4. **Keep control local:** food sovereignty places control over territory, land, grazing, water, seeds, livestock and fish populations on local food providers and respects their rights. They can use and share them in socially and environmentally sustainable ways which conserve diversity. Privatization of such resources, for example through intellectual property rights regimes or commercial contracts, is explicitly rejected.
5. **Build knowledge and skills:** technologies, such as genetic engineering, that undermine food providers' ability to develop and pass on knowledge and skills needed for localized food systems are rejected. Instead, food sovereignty calls for appropriate research systems to support the development of agricultural knowledge and skills.
6. **Work with nature:** food sovereignty requires production and distribution systems that protect natural resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, avoiding energy-intensive industrial methods that damage the environment and the health of those that inhabit it.

Source: https://www.foodsovereignty.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/IPC_Handbook_EN.pdf

Food System Evaluation

What an indicator represents?

we must be particularly sensitive to aspects which are hidden from our view by the focus on the process of embedding sustainability in the supply chain, and conversely seek to understand how and why our attention is being directed to other areas by the actors concerned and the field of visibility associated with the embedding sustainability in decision- making tool.

(Spence & Rinaldi, 2014, p. 438)

Source: Spence, L.J. & Rinaldi, L. (2014) Governmentality in accounting and accountability: A case study of embedding sustainability in a supply chain. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*. 39(6), pp. 433–452.

Forms of power: visible, hidden, invisible

Visible power: observable decision-making	Hidden power: setting the political agenda	Invisible power: shaping meaning and what is acceptable
<p>Visible power includes the aspects of political power that we “see” – formal rules, structures, institutions and procedures informing decisionmaking. In other words, it is about how those people with power use existing procedures and structures to control the actions of others. Examples include: elections, political parties, Budget, laws, etc.</p>	<p>Hidden power is exercised when powerful people and institutions maintain their influence by setting and manipulating agendas and marginalising the concerns and voices of less powerful groups. Those with power see and understand these rules of the game; others don’t. Examples include: quality of some consultation processes that exclude some voices; and when decisions are made prior to the consultation.</p>	<p>Invisible power can be seen in the adoption of belief systems that are created by those with power. Problems and issues are kept away not only from the decision-making table but also from the minds and hearts of different people, including those affected by these.</p>

Source: <https://www.participatorymethods.org/method/power>

<https://www.participatorymethods.org/sites/participatorymethods.org/files/Power%20and%20Making%20Change%20Happen.pdf>

Versions of this framework can be found in the following works: VeneKlasen and Miller (2002), *A New Weave of Power, People & Politics*; Lukes, S. (1974, reprinted 2005), *Power: A Radical View*, 2nd edition, Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan. The framework originates in Lukes’ work, but using the labels of “three faces” or “dimensions” of power, rather than visible, hidden and invisible; Gaventa, J. (1980), *Power and Powerlessness: Quiescence and Rebellion in an Appalachian Valley, Urbana and Chicago*: University of Illinois Press. See also Gaventa (2006), “Finding the Spaces for Change”.

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Source: <https://www.participatorymethods.org/method/power>

<https://www.participatorymethods.org/sites/participatorymethods.org/files/Power%20and%20Making%20Change%20Happen.pdf>

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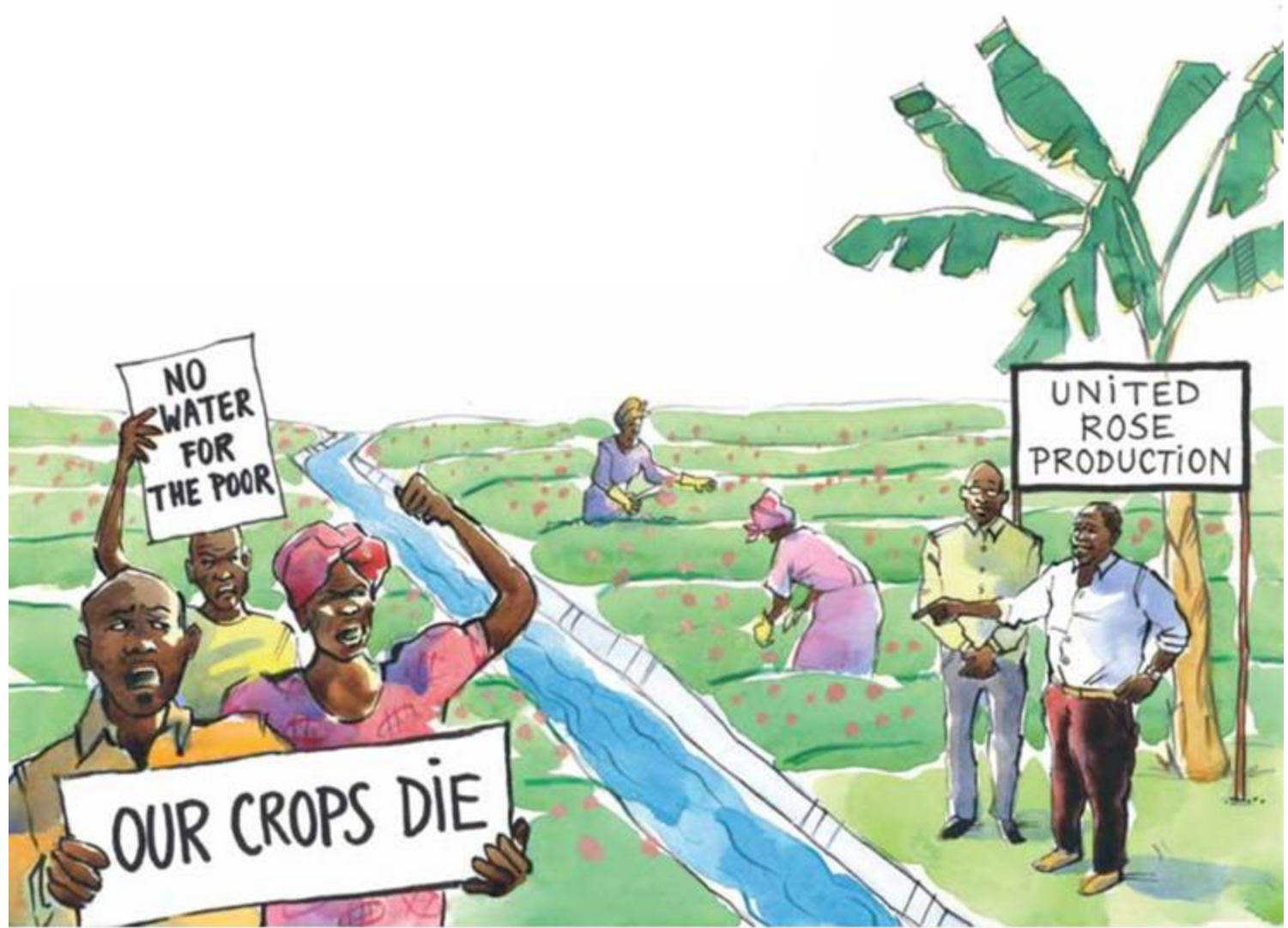
Forms of power: visible, hidden, invisible



–The rich landowners were able to influence the decision about where the irrigation channels should be placed so that they could get most of the water. Poor farmers were not even consulted.

Source:

https://www.participatorymethods.org/sites/participatorymethods.org/files/Power%20elite%20capture%20and%20hidden%20influence_2012_0.pdf



Food Systems Monitoring org:

- Food First Information and Access Network (FIAN): <https://www.fian.org/en/>
- Right to Food and Nutrition (RTFN): <https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/watch>
- Food Sovereignty (6 Pillars of Food Sovereignty): <https://www.foodsovereignty.org/>
- Small-Scale Sustainable Fisheries (Food Sovereignty): https://www.foodsovereignty.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/EN_People-centred-monitoring-of-the-implementation-of-the-SSF-Guidelines.pdf

Sustainable Food System Assessment

Case study: Local Food strategy evaluation in France

What is visible, hidden and invisible in your LL case? - discussion in LL rooms:

Introduce the group to your chosen 3 indicators and briefly say why these seemed most important to you. Consider the power dynamics behind your choice and discuss it with the group.

Supporting questions (no need to answer all now):

1. What are the real and expressed interests behind your choice?
2. Who are the major powerful players (in the economic, political, civil society and cultural/ideological sectors) that we think are with us, against us and uncommitted on the issue? Include those at different levels from the local to the national where relevant.
3. Of these players, who are the key groups, organisations, institutions and personalities leading and organising the actions for and against us – both publicly and behind the scenes?
4. What are the real and expressed interests of the major players?
5. What are the most critical relationships and tensions between these players?
6. What are the strategies used by different sides and how effective do you think they are?
7. Who do you consider your allies and opponents?
8. What are the key local and national trends or events that are affecting your issue?
9. How are they affecting it? In the current context, who's winning and who's losing?
10. What does this analysis tell you about possible opportunities and risks for action on your issue?

Source: Adapted from Deb Barndt 1989 and VeneKlasen & Miller 2002,

https://www.participatorymethods.org/sites/participatorymethods.org/files/Power%20elite%20capture%20and%20hidden%20influence_2012_0.pdf