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From urban agriculture to food policy





Green infrastructure in cities / Multifunctional NBS to face climate change

























Evaluation and analysis of the Quito food system









- Methodology
- Permanent technical support







PRODUCTION

DMQ's production only reaches 5% of its requirements.

The consumption of the city does not always contribute to the local production process.

Higth inequity in access to productive resources.

The quality of work benefits

High use of agrochemicals.

High underutilization of productive land.

Low crop productivity.

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FOOD PROCESSING

Higth territorial concentration and profit in few companies.

96% of the agri-food companies are located in the ring 1-2 but the raw material comes from the ring 3.

Milling companies import up to 98% of their raw material.

Long chains of intermediation.

4 supermarket chains handle 90% of the retail distribution.

5% - 20% of production is direct

FOOD PROCUREMENT

50% supermarkets.

21% neighborhood stores and minimarkets.

40% of the population uses a trusted lending figure.

20% of the population stops buying basic products for lack of money

CONSUMPTION

There is strong inequality and vulnerability in consumption.

Homogenized pattern of consumption / unbalanced

Chronic child malnutrition: 29%.

Overweight and obesity 63%.

Consumption of meals outside the home: 71%.

POST - CONSUMPTION

Untreated organic waste.

70 TON per week of food with possibility to be redistribute.















INFORME DE SÍNTESIS

DINÁMICA Y PLANIFICACIÓN DEL SISTEMA AGROALIMENTARIO EN LA CIUDAD-REGIÓN QUITO























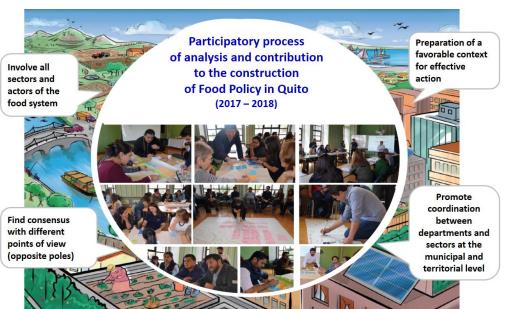


Multi-stakeholder Platform / Quito Food Strategy





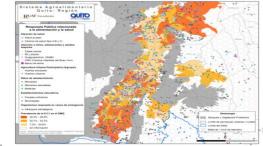








GIS FOOD SYSTEM



25 maps

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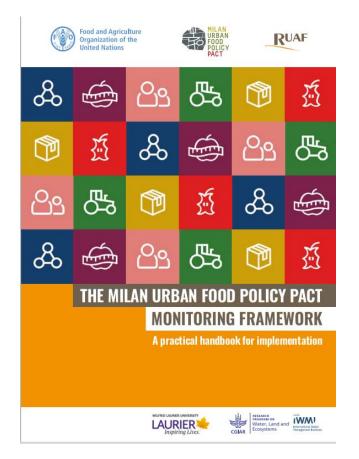




The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Monitoring Framework

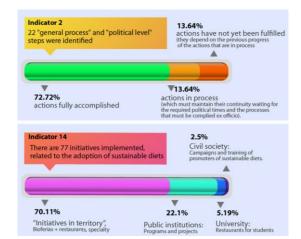






MUFFP	Indicators MUFPP
Axes of Action	
Governance	Presence of an active food policy and multi-stakeholder planning structure (eg food policy councils, food associations, food coalitions)
Sustainable diets and nutrition	Number of activities directed or supported by the city to promote sustainable diets
Food waste	42. Annual number of events and campaigns aimed at reducing food loss and waste.44. Total annual volume of surplus food recovered and redistributed for direct human consumption































Achievements



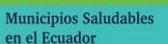


















- Integrate them into plans, programs and projects.
- Flow of knowledge, information and communication for the food system of Quito



























Next steps



Healthy food hubs: building sustainable and resilient agri-food systems in Lima and Quito (IDRC)



- Scale of proximity
- Actors and dynamics typical in the neighborhoods
- Improve understanding of the response of urban food systems
- Identify and suggest improvements in food response actions implemented
- Involve and support urban and peri-urban agricultural producers, consumers and municipal authorities

































Thank you!!

























