



**FROM SEED TO TABLE PROGRAMME (FSTT)  
RUAF FOUNDATION**

**FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT  
(ACTIVITIES REALISED IN 2010-2011 AND RESULTS OBTAINED 2009-2011)**

**DGIS Act.nr 14964/DML0085889  
IDRC Centre file: 105410-001 (MENA region)**

Project number: RUAF05  
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Leusden, October 2011

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Overview of activities implemented, challenges encountered and main lessons learned in 2010-mid 2011</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Progress on key monitoring indicators 2009 -2011</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Financial statements 2009-2011</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>External accountancy control</b>	
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Project investments</b>	
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Budget expenditures</b>	

## ANNEXES

Annex 1.	Participation in regional/international events in the period 2009-2011
Annex 2.	Outcome Journals regional RUAF partners
Annex 3.	Outcome Journals producer organisations
Annex 4.	Outcome Journals local support organisations
Annex 5.	Outcome Journals MSF
Annex 6.	Audit report RUAF-FStT global level in 2010
Annex 7.	RUAF-FStT global financial report 2009-2011
Annex 8.	CD-Rom with all reports and publications by the RUAF partners

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a synthesis of activities implemented and results achieved under the RUAF “From Seed to Table (FStT)” programme implemented by the RUAF FOUNDATION with financial support of DGIS-MFS (under the name “Extension RUAF-CFF”) and IDRC (for the MENA region) and substantial own contributions of the RUAF partners and the collaborating organisations in the participating cities.

The RUAF Foundation is an international network of Resource centres on Urban Agriculture and Food security, constituted by: ETC Foundation, the Netherlands; IPES-Promoción Desarrollo Sostenible, Peru, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), India and Ghana; Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU), Senegal; Municipal Development Partnership (MDP), Zimbabwe; the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit of the American University of Beirut (AUB/ESDU), Lebanon and the Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR), China.

The RUAF-FStT programme builds on the RUAF-Cities Farming for the Future (CFF) programme (2005-2008) which was financially supported by DGIS-TMF and IDRC (capacity development component). RUAF-CFF focussed principally on capacity development on urban agriculture (training of regional trainers; training of staff of municipalities, universities and NGO’s) and facilitating multi-stakeholder policy making and action planning on urban agriculture in 21 cities in 17 partner countries in 7 regions, whilst strengthening and consolidating the regional RUAF resource centres.

In the RUAF- FStT programme the processes set in motion in the RUAF partner cities have been continued with a specific focus on strengthening of urban farmer organisations and capacity development regarding farming systems innovation, micro-enterprise development (in production and processing) and marketing (value chain development). The FStT programme was implemented in 17 cities in 17 partner countries in 7 regions.

### This report

This report covers:

- a. the **main activities implemented in the period 1 January 2010 – 31 June 2011** and the lessons learned and problems encountered in that period
- b. The **main results achieved during the whole project period** (2009-2011)

The report was prepared by the RUAF-FStT programme coordinator on the basis of:

- The annual 2010 and final project reports by each of the RUAF partners, which are included in the accompanying CD-rom.
- The results of the regional and global RUAF systematisation workshops conducted in 2011, during which regional and local RUAF partners reflected on progress made and results achieved.
- The observations of the programme coordinator.

The draft report was shared with and approved by all RUAF-partners.



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Global Coordinator RUAF-FStT  
ETC-AgriCulture, Leusden, October 2011

## 2. SUMMARY

The RUAF-From Seed to Table programme completed its third and final year of implementation with good final results. Results achieved during the entire project period (Jan 2009-June 2011) for each of the programme specific objectives can be summarized as follows:

### **Objective 1: Enhanced Capacity of the Regional Resource Centres**

The capacities of the regional RUAF partners have been substantially enhanced over the entire project period, especially in the fields of value chain analysis, business planning and financing, organisation of Urban Producer Field Schools, organisational strengthening and policy lobbying and advocacy for financing of urban agriculture as well as for urban agriculture policy development at provincial and national level. On both international and regional level, the RUAF Foundation and its regional RUAF partners have consolidated their recognition as key players in the field of urban agriculture, as is illustrated by the increasing number of invitations to participate in regional or international events related to urban agriculture and the increasing number of requests for services and information. RUAF partners participated in over 90 events in the past 2½ years. Another important indication for the growing strength and role of the RUAF regional resource centres on urban agriculture is the enhancement of their working relations with strategic partners at regional, national and local level, both in number and in intensity/quality. This includes amongst others cooperation with (regional offices of) FAO, UN HABITAT and ILO, national and provincial governments (e.g. in India, Brazil, China, Sri Lanka, Zambia); private foundations, universities, research and training centres, international and local food security networks and local government networks (e.g. ICLEI).

Regional RUAF partners have largely enhanced access by local stakeholders to user-friendly information (both web-based as well as by developing local information materials). They have further institutionalised their gender policy, for example by contracting a gender-expert whom ensures that gender is integrated in all activities, or regularly organising gender training for their staff. Regional partners have also supported local partner organisations in improving on their existing gender policies and practices; have specifically involved women's organisations in project implementation and promoted gender and youth participation in management and executive bodies. Own institutional support and contributions to the RUAF and other urban agriculture programmes have been substantial, and several partners have been quite successful in mobilising new funding for urban agriculture projects.

### **Objective 2: Enhanced Capacity of Local Stakeholders**

Over the period 2009-mid 2011, the FStT programme helped build the capacities of 332 staff (42% women) of the local support organisations, the Multi-Stakeholder Forums and Universities involved in the FStT programme in the 17 RUAF partner cities to better engage in the analysis, design, implementation and monitoring of sustainable agricultural production and marketing businesses and projects; as well as in financial and policy lobbying. A set of training materials on the RUAF participatory value-chain approach in urban agriculture has been developed and translated in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Chinese, Arabic, Sinhala and Kannada. In many cities, local partners and governments have committed to provide continued follow-up and technical assistance to the various producer groups in their city after ending FStT. This is an important indicator of engagement and institutional uptake. Examples include follow-up and continued technical assistance to various producer groups/FStT projects provided by local or provincial government departments (e.g. Belo Horizonte, Gampaha, Lima, Ndola, Shanghai) or local support organisations, who have either raised additional funds (Bogota) or included the FStT projects in their institutional programmes (Magadi, Bulawayo, Cape Town, Beijing).

The involved producer groups have increasingly contributed their own resources to the FStT projects and several of them are actively expanding memberships and production and marketing volumes. Groups in 3 cities have even already started to replicate the project approach to other

crops/products; while in 4 cities producer and youth groups that were not directly involved in the project have adopted the RUAF FStT approach and set up their own urban agriculture micro-enterprises. Examples include:

- (a) The Iraqi El Amir women's group in Amman; where only two of the four cropping cycles of their Most Promising product (green spring onion) were supported through FStT, while the third and fourth growing cycle was carried along the FStT principles but financed by the farmers own resources. The group is also starting to apply FStT on figs and goats
- (b) Producer groups in Gampaha and Shanghai that have expanded membership by directly involving more farmers in the business; or groups in Freetown and Cape Town that are contracting farmers that are not an official member of the association but they market their produce through the FStT business. This allows the groups to increase their marketing volume and become more profitable.

RUAF Foundation has developed a proposal for an Urban Agriculture (Co)Financing Facility that could provide grants; loans, technical assistance and guarantee funds., in order to be able to continue to support these and other groups and businesses.

### **Objective 3: Enhanced Income and Food Security of Farming Households**

In the past 2 ½ years, 18 urban agriculture value chain projects (farmer-led enterprises) have been set up by the urban producer groups in the 17 RUAF partner cities for a variety of "Most Promising" products. These enterprises include the production and processing of (ecologically grown) vegetables or livestock products and its direct marketing to consumers, schools, supermarkets and restaurants. The Most Promising products were identified based on a participatory market analysis and business planning. Producer groups were supported with technical and organisational training through the implementation of several rounds of Urban Producer Field Schools, specific training sessions and exchange visits. In total, over 1800 urban producers have been trained in From Seed to Table approach, while over 1650 producer households (58% women) continue to produce, market and sell collectively. Where needed specific training sessions for women were organised on subjects like leadership training, management and marketing; participation of women farmers in the FStT projects and in specific functions and committees of the urban farmer groups was ensured and meetings were organised at a time of the day when both men and women can participate and discuss. Participation of women in decision-making and management of the producer groups and businesses was enhanced in all but one city.

It is worth mentioning that 2 out of 18 FStT projects received an award in the past 2 years: (1) The FStT project in Belo Horizonte received the 2011 certification of "best social technologies" by the *Fundação Banco do Brasil de Tecnologia Social*, while the Cape Town Harvest of Hope project won GOLD at the national *Impumelelo Innovations for Sustainability Awards 2010*.

All the From Seed to Table projects have promoted a wide range of technical (use of new varieties, seedling production, use of bio-pesticides, crop rotation or association, pest and diseases management, hygienic processing) and organisational innovations (joint production planning and marketing, record keeping, quality control, setting up new or improved decision-making and management structures and setting up of saving schemes/revolving funds). On average 75% of the households involved in the 18 projects benefitted so far from an increase in income between 5-50% (average 10-25%). For example, studies in Amman and Sana'a show an improvement ranging between 5 and 20% in the disposable income of the families that participated in FStT; the members of the Beijing Huairou, Tongzhou and the Shanghai groups have increased their net actual income with about 15-25%; while producers in Belo Horizonte (Brazil) calculated an increase of 50-100 USD monthly income, depending on their level of adoption of the improved production technologies and degree of marketing of fresh vegetables and herbs. In 15 of the projects, an average of 85% of all households involved benefitted from improved food security (increased vegetable consumption, increased dietary diversity). In all 18 projects, producer households also benefitted from increased production (15-25%) and improved access to production and marketing infrastructure (75-100% of the participating households). In

14 projects, producers households also benefitted from enhanced access to land, water (as a result of instalment of wells, boreholes or a rainwater harvesting systems) and (extension) services. It is important to mention that the FStT projects have just run for over a year. Major or sustained impacts are expected, but can only be measured over a longer period of time.

#### **Objective 4: Enhanced Access of Urban Producers to Credit and Financing**

In all 17 RUAF partner cities, studies were implemented to investigate the demand and opportunities for financing urban agriculture activities by small scale producers. The studies helped to establish contacts with and design lobbying strategies for specific credit and financing organisations in the cities. By mid 2011, in 14 cities, 23 institutions had connected to urban farmer groups to jointly design credit and financing schemes; 11 institutions modified their loan and financing conditions to enhance access to financing (accepting group loans; lowering collateral requirements and interest rates) while 14 institutions increased their level of annual financing for urban agriculture. These include banks and micro-finance organisations that are now providing loans to urban farmers through collective applications (ex. Lima) or after negotiating more favourable loan conditions (Amman); national governments that are now recognising urban producers as beneficiaries of agricultural support schemes (India, Zambia, Zimbabwe); local governments that are providing farmers with temporary user rights that can serve as collateral for obtaining a loan (Freetown); and private enterprises (co-)funding urban agriculture projects out of their corporate social responsibility (Ndola) or supporting contract farming (Bulawayo).

#### **Objective 5: Strengthened Producer Organizations**

An analysis of organisational strengths and weaknesses has been done for all the producer organisations that were supported by RUAF-FStT (varying from 1 large to 10 smaller organisations per city). Based on this SWOT analysis, plans for organisational strengthening of each organisation were developed and specific strengthening activities implemented, either as part of the urban producer field schools or through the organisation of specific sessions for group members or leaders. All organisations show improved performance in organisational functioning, increased overall member participation, clarified their role and aims, strengthened their organisational structures and functioning and established working relations with other stakeholders. 87% of the organisations have developed a common mission and vision. In 82% of the cases women and youth participation in management is enhanced and rates medium to high. Seventy-nine percent of the producer groups have established strategic relations with 3 or more other organisations, such as city and national government (departments), financing institutions and other producer organisations. Fifty percent of all groups have set up a group savings scheme or revolving fund, while 1 group is still in the process of doing so. Groups that have set up savings schemes include those in Amman, Sana'a, Porto Novo, Bobo Dioulasso, Belo Horizonte, Gampaha and Magadi. Amounts saved vary between 1 and 15 Euro per household per month or per production cycle. Savings are either based on individual membership contributions or alternatively a % of the sales/income of the group enterprise is withheld and put into a savings account. In total 911 participants (61% women) are benefiting from such schemes.

Other groups including those from Ndola, Bulawayo, Freetown and Villa El Salvador have set up a revolving fund that will cover expenses for maintenance or expansion of the business. In addition, nine of the groups have been able to raise complementary financing for additional or follow up activities. Examples include the groups in Freetown (from Irish Aid), Sana'a (GTZ), Porto Novo (IAMD) and Beijing and Shanghai (government subsidies and support funds).

Nonetheless, accessing external resources; enhancing their own capital base; improved financial management and conflict resolution are for some organisations among the areas that still need attention and strengthening. This is however quite normal, considering the fact that the implementation period for the local FStT projects was rather short (often about 1 year only) while building strong farmer organisations normally takes several years. Moreover, in several cities the producer groups were newly established groups, or groups that never received any organisational support before.

### **Objective 6: Enhanced Learning from Monitoring**

An operational framework and tools for monitoring outputs, outcomes and impacts of the FStT programme at global, regional and local levels has been developed and put to use by all regional and most of the local RUAF partner organisations. Indicators for the project outputs, outcomes and impacts have been defined; base-line data collected and impact monitoring was implemented for all projects. In all cities, the local teams regularly reviewed the results of the implemented activities in order to draw some lessons and identify adjustments and corrective measures needed. The monitoring facilitated informed-decision making by the management of the projects and the multi-stakeholder forums. In 2011 local, regional and international systematisation workshops were organised to systematize the experiences gained and document “lessons learned”. Several of these lessons learned are reported upon in the final RUAF- FStT publications and recent issues of the Urban Agriculture Magazine.

### **Objective 7: Enhanced Access to Information on Urban Agriculture**

The RUAF partners have produced a high amount of tailor made information for the various types of stakeholders involved in urban agriculture (municipal authorities, senior and field level staff of governmental organisations, NGO’s, urban producers, researchers and students, and others), including: 3 books and 4 book-chapters, 28 articles, 7 working papers and study reports; 4 manuals/technical guides; 2 conference proceedings; 5 policy briefs or fact sheets; 15 global and regional bulletins; 3 radio campaigns and 1 video. RUAF also produced and distributed four issues of the English version of Urban Agriculture Magazine: # 22 on Building Resilient Cities; # 23 on Urban Nutrient Management and urban agriculture; # 24 on Value chain development in urban agriculture and # 25 on RUAF: Lessons learned from research, policy and practice in the past 10 years). The UA-Magazines No 20 to 24 were translated and printed in French, Chinese and Arabic; while issues 21-24 have been translated into Spanish and Portuguese. It is estimated that next to the over 16000 readers of the Urban Agriculture Magazine, an additional 6000 local stakeholders in the RUAF partner cities have accessed and used the various other information materials produced by RUAF . The 7 regional and 1 global website now receive more than 750,000 visitors each year; while also the number of page views and downloads per visitor have considerably increased.

### **Objective 8: Enhanced Capacity of local Stakeholders through Distance and University Education**

From 2009-mid 2011, 6 Distance learning courses on urban agriculture (4 in English, 1 in Spanish and 1 in Portuguese), as well as 13 University courses or modules were developed with support of RUAF-FStT. For example, AUB/ ESDU has steadily introduced urban agriculture into the curricula of the courses it manages at AUB and at the Lebanese University; as has the Chinese Academy of Sciences. ETC has developed 4 English distance learning in collaboration with Ryerson University in Canada, while IPES developed a distance learning course in Spanish and Portuguese with support of FAO-LAC and the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development. 17 out of the total of 19 courses developed are offered as standard components of University curricula. In total 2,080 registered participants benefitted from this University and distance education courses. The total number of beneficiaries is much higher as the 4 Distance learning courses in English are also offered for free on the global RUAF website.

### **Objective 9: Consolidated Multi-stakeholder Forums (MSF) and National Policy Influencing**

By mid 2011, the MSF continued to function in 15 cities of the 17 partner cities (88%). In total over 365 organisations participate in the 15 MSF, compared to 273 organisations in 2009. The MSF generally meet between 1 and 10 times/yr, though working groups may meet more often. Information sharing is done through regular updates, report sharing, review and planning meetings and field and office visits. In 14 cities (82%) the MSF developed annual work plans. Activities implemented involve project implementation and policy (re)formulation: in 16 out of the 17 RUAF partner cities a wide variety of projects have been and are being implemented, funded by own institutional resources or external funding. Implemented projects vary from research activities, training and educational activities, to productive projects and financing of agricultural activities undertaken by urban producer groups. Examples include amongst others the

development of a rooftop gardening programme and establishment of an urban agriculture land bank in Amman; the setting up of centre demonstration nutrition gardens in Gampaha; the organisation of training events on nutrition; creation of nurseries; involvement of women in urban agriculture; agro forestry, bio treatment and gardening in Bobo Dioulasso and the production of information materials on urban agriculture in Accra.

In 14 out of 17 cities policies on urban agriculture have been or are being (re-)formulated. These include the development or update of municipal policies on urban agriculture (such as Law 174/09, which establishes the Municipal Urban Agriculture Policy for Belo Horizonte), design or revision of Municipal (bye)laws and ordinances on urban agriculture (such as the bye-law on wastewater irrigation for urban agriculture in Accra); inclusion of urban agriculture into city master, land use and development plans (such as in Amman where urban agriculture has been successfully mainstreamed in the new master plan), and new financing schemes for urban agriculture activities (such as in Beijing and Shanghai).

As part of their activities the MSF in 14 cities have further upgraded the City Strategic Agendas on Urban Agriculture that had been developed in the years before (RUAF-CFF programme) , principally by the development of project profiles for each of the strategies identified in the strategic agenda, or by including new strategies or re-prioritising existing strategies. In 9 cities (53%) the CSA has been formally approved by the municipality and the other MSF members, while the approval process is ongoing for one city. In 10 cities a specific urban agriculture unit or working group has been set up or continued to function (if set up during RUAF-CFF), while in 4 other cities urban agriculture has been taken up as part of the agriculture or economic development department. Urban agriculture also has been integrated into the mandate and budget of the local government in 16 cities. Results achieved include further recognition and institutionalisation of urban agriculture, improved communication and coordination among stakeholders, project implementation and policy formulation.

In addition to local level policy influencing, by mid 2011, RUAF-FStT also has been supporting policy and programme development on urban agriculture in 12 provinces/states or countries , This includes the development of specific policies/programmes on urban agriculture (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Colombia, Brazil, Western Province Sri Lanka) or its integration in of broader agricultural policy/programmes (Sierra Leone, India, Burkina Faso), food security policies (Benin), urban development policies (Ghana) or “green areas” policies (Burkina Faso). In Ghana and Nigeria, urban agriculture has also been integrated into the agricultural extension system. In India, it has been added to the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan on agriculture development at a national level. The policy has now also been put forward for approval at national level. In Ghana, urban agriculture was included in the Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015, while policy recommendations were submitted to integrate urban agriculture into the new Urban Development Policy for Ghana. In Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Agriculture has included urban agriculture as a part of the Small holder Commercialisation Programme in Western Area (Freetown).

**In summary**, we may conclude that RUAF-FStT on several accounts has more than met its targets. As a result of the work done by the RUAF Foundation over the past 10 years, nowadays the role of urban agriculture in building resilient and food secure cities is widely acknowledged not only for its contribution to urban food security and poverty alleviation but also for its role in urban environmental and disaster management. Demands from cities and countries for support to implementing urban agriculture policies and programmes are increasing every day.

We thank DGIS and IDRC for their continued support over these past years. Hopefully, new donor organisations will support RUAF in the further development and negotiation of several larger and future programmes that respond to new trends in thinking and demands on city regional food systems; the inclusion of urban agriculture in climate change adaptation programmes and the establishment of a world-wide city network on food, agriculture and urban resilience.

### 3. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED; CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND LESSONS LEARNT IN 2010-MID 2011

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
<p><b>1.To enhance the capacities of the regional Resource centres on Urban Agriculture and Food security and facilitate their consolidation</b></p>	<p><b>BY ETC-URBAN AGRICULTURE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ETC-UA reviewed the annual work plans and budgets (2010 and 2011) presented by the regional partners and prepared a consolidated <b>annual work plan and budget 2010 and 2011</b> for the RUAF Board, DGIS and IDRC</li> <li>- ETC-UA reviewed the draft <b>annual (2010) and final (2009-2011) technical and financial reports</b> presented by the regional RUAF partners and prepared the <b>synthesis technical report on RUAF-FStT Jan 2010 –June 2011</b> as well as final financial <b>report on the entire FStT programme (2009-2011)</b>.</li> <li>-ETC-UA supported the <b>external audit</b> to the <b>RUAF Foundation for 2010 and 2011</b> as well as an external audit to <b>IPES in 2010</b>. Suggestions for improvement were formulated and discussed between ETC-UA and IPES and followed up upon (audit reports for IPES plus follow up and for the RUAF Foundation are attached).</li> <li>-Upon demand from regional and local partners, ETC-UA developed further <b>guidelines and tools for implementation of the FStT programme</b> at global, regional and local level. These instruments were discussed during the RUAF partner meetings organised in 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>- ETC-UA prepared and organised <b>5 quarterly virtual RUAF partner meetings</b> (4 in 2010 and 1 in 2011) and <b>two annual Programme Committee meetings</b> (one in 2010 and one in 2011) both involving the global RUAF staff at ETC and the coordinators and coaches of the regional RUAF teams. During the PC meetings progress was reviewed and detailed planning of the activities to be implemented in the following months of the programme was undertaken.</li> <li>-ETC-UA organized a special 3 day <b>training on “Adaptation and innovation in the context of climate change”</b> for the RUAF partners in cooperation with the ETC PROLINNOVA and COMPAS programmes with co-funding from PSO. From RUAF side 7 regional</li> </ul>	<p>With FStT finishing, the challenge for all partners was to ensure a smooth phasing out of the project with less human resources (due to some team members leaving the programme without replacement with views on the near closure of the programme) and at the same time ensure the sustainability of the RUAF program through seeking alternative funding channels. Efforts in doing so where only partially successful for some regional partners and the RUAF network as a whole.</p> <p>In regions, where not all staff could not be retained in 2011 (AUB, IWMI India, IWMI Ghana) work had to be re-distributed among the regional RUAF coordinator and coaches, increasing work pressure and sometimes in delayed reporting on activities.</p> <p>Problems of staff changes in the local FStT or MSF coordinating organisations had to be solved through training of</p>	<p>Over the past 10 years, and thanks to the continued support by DGIS and IDRC, RUAF has greatly contributed to the enhanced recognition and uptake of urban agriculture on local, national and international policy agenda's and institutional programmes. Nowadays the role of urban agriculture in building resilient and food secure cities is widely acknowledged not only for its contribution to urban food security and poverty alleviation but also for its role in urban environmental and disaster management. However, the challenges to be tackled are still many and it will be important to maintain and further develop RUAF's programmes in the coming period and explore new forms of working and funding.</p> <p>The successful RUAF conference in Almere and</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p>partners took part in the workshop.</p> <p>-ETC-UA organised an <b>international workshop on “Urban agriculture for resilient cities- lessons learned from policy, research and practice”</b> in Almere, The Netherlands in order to share results of the past 10 years of RUAF work with a wider public and strategically reflect with workshop participants (including participants from IDRC, ILO, UN HABITAT and FAO) on key challenges for urban agriculture in the future.</p> <p>- ETC-UA implemented 11 <b>coaching visits</b> to the regional partners (Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Peru and Colombia, China, Zambia and South Africa, Ghana, Jordan and Burkina Faso), supporting regional partners in the implementation of activities and provided comments and suggestions.</p> <p>- ETC-UA <b>reviewed and provided comments on draft systematisation studies; proposals for revolving funds and savings schemes; UPFS training schedules and MSF work plans</b> received from the regional and local partners.</p> <p>- ETC-UA organised an annual <b>Board meeting</b> (2010) in which the FStT work plan and budget for 2011 were approved and the 5 year Strategic Development Plan for the RUAF Foundation (2011-2015) was reviewed.</p> <p>- ETC-UA <b>participated in various (international) events and wrote various papers</b> for conferences and journals, including the ICLEI Resilient Cities Conference (2010 and 2011); the Foresight Farming for the Future Project (UK Government); FAO Technical consultations on Urban and peri-urban horticulture (Dakar, 2010) and on Urban Forestry (Glasgow, 2011) and an International UA seminar organised by the Municipality of Seixal, Portugal (2011).</p> <p>- ETC-UA strengthened its <b>relations with UN HABITAT</b> with whom a draft proposal has been elaborated to integrate urban agriculture in the HABITAT Cities and Climate Change Initiative and <b>established contacts with ILO</b>, who is now (exploring) funding UA projects by RUAF partners in Zimbabwe and Yemen (“green jobs”).</p>	<p>new staff and/or an increase in visits by regional staff to the local teams (MDP, IWMI Ghana).</p> <p>Many donors are potentially interested in funding UA work, yet seem reluctant to do so through a “Northern” based institution (the RUAF Foundation is registered in the Netherlands) and to a lesser degree through regional RUAF partners not based in the country of implementation. The security situation in Yemen deteriorated significantly in 2011 making it risky for the AUB team to carry out face to face backstopping. The team had to rely on email and phone communications instead, though starting March 2011 even these communications became more difficult. The geopolitical tensions across MENA made it also difficult to seek new partnerships or activities in 2011 waiting for the dust to settle.</p> <p>Request for support to RUAF</p>	<p>the intensified operation with international organisations like HABITAT, FAO, World Bank and ILO are important in that perspective.</p> <p>A request is made to DGIS and IDRC to allow RUAF to use the remaining balance of the FStT project (Euro 55.000) to continue publishing the UA Magazine and its web of websites for one more year. This will also support RUAF in the further development and negotiation of several new programmes that respond to new trends in thinking and demands: the development of sustainable city regional food systems; the inclusion of UA in climate change adaptation programmes and the establishment of a world-wide city network on food, agriculture and urban resilience.</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p>- ETC-UA started/continued <b>implementing (new) UA-related programmes</b>, funded by the World Bank, DGIS-MSF (the WASH programme), broadening its expertise and engagement in UA research.</p> <p>- ETC-UA <b>actively supported regional and local RUAF partners in the development of project proposals and the generation of additional funding</b> (submitted to the EU, IDRC, GFAR amongst others).</p> <p><b>BY REGIONAL PARTNERS</b></p> <p><b>Coordination</b></p> <p>-The regional partners prepared their <b>annual progress and financial reports on 2010</b>, the <b>final technical progress and financial reports 2009-2011</b> as well as their <b>annual work plans and budgets for 2011</b>.</p> <p>-They participated in <b>5 quarterly virtual PC meetings; 2 face-to-face training/planning workshops and in 1 international UA-conference</b> organised by RUAF.</p> <p>- <b>Regular coaching visits</b> of the regional partners to the project sites and virtual meetings with and backstopping to the local FStT teams/coordinators and the MSF.</p> <p>- <b>External audits</b> were conducted for 1-2 local project partners in each region.</p> <p>- All RUAF partners (including ETC-UA) meet regularly met within their teams to <b>discuss 3-monthly work planning and review progress</b>. At least once a year the teams embarked on a more formal self-assessment of their functioning and performance, applying the Outcome Journal developed for this purpose (copies of all Outcome Journals can be found on the CD Rom with all partner products).</p>	<p>have been increasing. Lack of new funds (IAGU, MDP), staff and office facilities and high rotation of qualified team members (IGSNRR) have however limited regional partners in responding to these requests and providing support.</p>	

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p><b>Capacity development regional RUAF teams</b>            -Regional partners continued to <b>organise training for their staff</b> (sometimes for single persons sometimes for the whole team) on a variety of subjects: access to credit for urban groups; pest control through bio-enzymes, challenges in vegetable marketing and free range egg production (AUB); project coordination, decision making, leadership skills and monitoring and evaluation (IWMI India), participatory monitoring and evaluation, English language, lay-out software, lobbying strategies (IAGU); writing skills and microbiological risk assessment (IWMI Ghana); data analysis and UA research (IGSNRR).</p> <p><b>Institutionalisation of regional RUAF in partner organisation</b>            -IAGU diversified activities and strategic linkages with other partners of its urban agriculture office in Burkina Faso, having become an important resource centre and centre of reference in Burkina Faso and partner in projects/trainings offered by other organisations.            - AUB/ESDU is now broadly recognized as the main centre of excellence on Urban Agriculture in the MENA region and Urban Agriculture is now organically linked to all R&amp;D activities implemented by ESDU.            -UA has been integrated in the institutional proposals put forward by IWMI to the CGIAR on "Resource recovery in urban settings". IWMI will also continue to provide its resource functions on UA in both India and Ghana after FStT has ended.            - MDP continued further integrating UA in other institutional departments: it has included a component of urban agriculture under the Local Economic Development proposal to SIDA. UA was also introduced as a component of the Participatory Budgeting programme, that now advocates for the inclusion of UA as one of the programmes that can be funded during PB meetings.            - The RUAF China Regional Centre has become one of affiliate groups under the Sustainable Urban and Regional Development</p>		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p>Centre of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Urban agriculture and agro-tourism has been approved as one of research foci in IGSNRR's postgraduate education.</p> <p>Several Regional RUAFs have <b>formulated and generated funding for new urban agriculture projects</b> additional to RUAF-FStT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AUB/ESDU developed several proposals for small and medium-size grants of which the following four were accepted: one of them with the Ford Motor Company Foundation (for co-financing UA Magazine 24 and 25 in Arabic), one with George Washington University in Qatar (on Food Security in MENA) and two with FAO and IFAD on local food systems.</li> <li>-MDP developed a proposal with the FAO school gardening programme and ILO assigned a study on "UA and green jobs"</li> <li>-IWMI India and IMWI Ghana obtained several fairly large grants from IAFD, FiBL, Gates Foundation, SPLASH and IFDC, all dealing with productive reuse and resource recovery of urban wastes.</li> <li>- IGSNRR obtained several contracts and grants from Chinese local and national governments and the World Bank for UA-related projects.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Gender mainstreaming within the RUAF partner organisation and in all project activities</i></b></p> <p>Gender mainstreaming was continuously enhanced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Organising <b>gender training and sensitisation sessions</b> to urban producers and local partners (IWMI India)</li> <li>-<b>Integrating gender in all activities</b>, diagnosis, planning, project design and implementation and monitoring of FStT (IWMI Ghana, IAGU, IPES, COOPI, IWMI India, AUB, IGSNRR and MDP).</li> <li>- Appointing a <b>specific gender officer</b> within the RUAF regional team (IAGU).</li> <li>-Enhancing <b>gender balance in the regional and local teams</b> (IGSNRR).</li> </ul>		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p>- During support missions <b>evaluations were done on gender perspective and technical support given</b> if necessary in terms of tools, procedures and implementation (IPES, IAGU). IPES also published the Gender Policy/Statement on the website for dissemination and used it as a reference for every activity and action carried out in the community.</p> <p>- Ensuring <b>participation of women farmers/groups in the programme and in specific organs/committees of the urban farmer groups</b>; e.g. in MENA the program deliberately chose to have <b>women coordinators for FStT</b> in both Amman and Sana'a. Furthermore in both cities, as well as in Ibadan, the FStT worked specifically with women cooperatives/groups. MDP applies <b>gender-balanced ratios</b> in selection of producer committees. In India Community <b>meetings were held at night when both men and women could participate and discuss</b>. Once trust was built within the households, women came forward to participate in numerous activities that were once done only by men. Gradually, women participated in exposure visits, agriculture exhibitions, and key informant interviews.</p> <p>- The credit studies and the lobbying for financing have specifically looked at <b>equitable access to funding</b> for both male and female farmers (MDP, IWMI Ghana).</p> <p><b><i>Participation in regional and international events and workshops related to UPA</i></b> Regional RUAF staff has regularly participated in <b>local, regional and international events and workshops</b> related to UA, including amongst others:</p> <p>- IPES and ETC-UA organized in cooperation with , FAO, IDRC, the World Bank and the Brazilian Ministry for Social Development and Hunger Combat, a Networking Event on the theme "cities, food and agriculture" at the V World Urban Forum in Brazil, 2010, that was attended by 130 participants. IPES also co-organised the II National</p>		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p>UPA Seminar in Brazil (March 25 and 26, 2010), participated in the X Conference of International Observatory for Participatory Democracy (November 17 to 19, 2010, Mexico City -México) and the National Workshop for Exchange of Experiences in Portugal (December 7-9, 2010, Lisbon and Coimbra- Portugal).</p> <p>- AUB chaired the working group on agriculture and food security in the conference on “The Impact of Climate Change on the Middle East – Converging and Diverging Perceptions on Development and Human Security” (Amman, 2010), participated in the panel on Food Security during the “Food Security in the Middle East: the Role of R&amp;D Institutions” (Beirut, 2010) and participated in conference on “The Food Security Challenge in the Middle East and North Africa” (2011).</p> <p>-IWMI India participated in the IASC conference held in Hyderabad and the National Workshop on Urban Horticulture, for food, nutrition and environmental security, Delhi (2011).</p> <p>-IAGU and IWMI Ghana participated in a workshop organised by University of Ghana on “Understanding the Findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2007 - Integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Development Planning”.</p> <p>-MDP participated in the Maputo climate change workshop and the United Cities and Local Governments in Africa workshop on Climate Change (2010).</p> <p>-IWMI Ghana participated in “The Inspiring Change Workshop: A Global Learning Community on MSP for Systemic Change”, Nairobi, Kenya (2010).</p> <p>-IGSNRR and ETC UA organised the Europe-China Exchange in Wuhan (2010), and IGSNRR participated in 2 meetings in Singapore on climate change and food security in Asia (2010 and 2011), in a workshop on agro-tourism and new countryside development (2010) and several other local and national workshops in China (2011).</p>		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p><b>Activities developed to enhance cooperation with strategic partners</b></p> <p>-Regional partners have established or enhanced cooperation with various strategic partners at the city, municipal and national level, with regional offices of FAO (AUB, IPES, COOPI, IAGU), ILO (MDP, AUB), IDRC (IWMI India), the Dutch Embassy (IWMI India), and (inter)national donor agencies and NGOs.</p> <p>-New linkages were established by AUB with Ford Foundation, the Qatar Foundation, IFAD and ILO. During 2010 IPES maintained its relationship with the members of the Regional Advisory Committee created during the RUAF Cities Farming for the Future Programme. IPES also established new contacts with UN-HABITAT-Ecuador and with various Portuguese and Spanish NGOs interested in developing cooperation with Latin America. IWMI India established new relations with AVRDC for joint proposal development. IAGU established new relations with the FAO country office and several training and research institutes in Burkina Faso. IWMI Ghana strengthened its collaboration with DPU/ University College London and New York University supporting UA Master students in developing a field practical in Accra. MDP continues to participate in the steering committee of AFSUN-the African Food Security Network and helps to conduct regional meetings on UA. IGSNRR continued to enlarge the RUAF China city network by actively lobbying various central government departments, including Research Centre of State Council, Ministry of Sciences and Technologies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural construction, Ministry of Land Resources, as well as the China UA Association under the Ministry of Agriculture. IGSNRR also continued to collaborate with various research partners, such as the h Research Centre of State Council and other national institutions. As a result, an informal UA Research Commission in China has been established.</p>		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2010-2011	OBSERVATION BY THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR
	<p><b><i>Support to non-RUAF partner cities</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IWMI Ghana provided supported to multi-stakeholder policy and action planning (MPAP) and value chain development in UA in Monrovia, Liberia.</li> <li>-IPES continued to provide follow-up and support to the MSF and the City Strategic Agenda in Villa Maria del Triunfo-Lima</li> <li>-IWMI India provided a 3-day training on FStT approach to an NGO person from Orissa and supported development of an urban agriculture programme in the city of Bhubaneswar.</li> <li>- IAGU supported the Municipality of Ouagadougou in the establishment of an UA office in the municipality. It also supported a secondary school in Pikine, Senegal to develop micro gardening for environmental and food issues and assisted organisations in Dakar by giving technical assistance for pilot projects during the design and implementation. Also information was shared with the municipality of Bissau, Gene Bissau interested to implement an MPAP process on UA.</li> <li>- MDP continues to supply knowledge and training materials to cities like Harare, Gweru and Mutare in Zimbabwe. It also offered policy advice to Lusaka; and to Ongwendiva and Ondangwa in Namibia on developing a UA programme and marketing of fresh produce.</li> <li>-IGSNRR supported various Chinese cities, such as the city of Wuhan and Hangzhou (both interested in rooftop gardening). In addition, 4 planning/training projects have been undertaken by RUAF China jointly with its partner China Agriculture University, in. Pujiang Town in Minhang of Shanghai, Batu city in Inner Mongolia, Bazhou city in Hebei province and Hebi city in Henan Province.</li> </ul>		

<p><b>2.To enhance the capacities of local stakeholders in the RUAF partner cities to engage in joint situation analysis and policy advocacy regarding urban agriculture and the design, implementation and monitoring of sustainable urban agriculture projects</b></p>	<p><b>Organisation and built-in monitoring of follow-up training and workshops to enhance capacity local partners (NGO-FStT, MSF, University or researchers others)</b></p> <p>-In all regions, workshops were organised for local partners, University staff and students on <b>development and use of the impact monitoring framework</b> for monitoring impacts of the FStT projects.</p> <p>-In-built monitoring and 3 monthly systematisation of experiences was continued in all cities, though in some cases less regularly than in 2009 (see also objective 6).</p> <p><b>Specific additional and follow-up training sessions were organised for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Local NGO staff</b> on local and national policy influencing (IPES, IAGU), participatory planning and monitoring, report writing and water budgets (IWMI India); on entrepreneurship (IAGU in collaboration with GTZ), writing of project reports and articles (IWMI Ghana)</li> <li>- <b>Local governmental officials</b> in Magadi on urban agriculture and composting and in Western Province –Sri Lanka on proposal writing and business planning (IWMI India). Municipal government extension staff in Belo Horizonte was trained to apply the FStT approach in their general work (IPES), while local governments staff in the Chinese partner cities were trained on urban agriculture financing (IGSNRR).</li> <li>-<b>University staff and students were trained</b> on the FStT approach and innovative methods of production and marketing (IWMI India) and on communicating with farmers and government officials (IGSNRR).</li> </ul> <p><b>Provision of back stopping to local trainers and partners</b> Regional RUAF staff <b>permanently supported and coached the local teams</b> in their work to stimulate quality improvement. In three regions (South-East Asia, South and South-East Africa,</p>	<p>In some projects (e.g. Bogota, Belo Horizonte, Porto Novo, Gampaha, Ndola) the number of farmers participating in the business dropped significantly after the first growing cycle due to a variety of reasons (e.g. harvest failure: Ndola; Porto Novo; lower market price than expected (Belo Horizonte); inclusion of farmers that lack a market orientation (Bogota, ), internal conflicts (Gampaha, Sana'a). Various strategies were applied to increase the number of farmers again:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-invite new farmers to join the process and train them</li> <li>-strengthen existing and develop new marketing strategies</li> <li>-address organisational conflicts</li> <li>-address major production problems (e.g. pest and disease management).</li> </ul> <p>Due to these activities both the regional coaches and the local teams had to spend more time than initially expected. For this reason, the travel budget had to be extended in several regions (IAGU, MDP and AUB)</p>	<p>When looking back to the training organised for the regional and local partners in 2009, it would probably have been more effective to address business planning already in the first regional training (rather than in the second one after the diagnosis) since this might have better focussed the situation analysis and have led to a better selection of farmers with a stronger market-orientation and stronger organisation. ETC provided extra coaching to the regional and local partners in 2010 regarding specially operational and financial planning of the selected businesses and their sustainability as well as organisational strengthening, the set up and functioning of saving schemes and revolving funds, and the diversification of production and marketing strategies.</p>
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	<p>Francophone West-Africa), regional RUAF coaches were permanently stationed in each of the partner cities. In the other regions the regional coaches travelled regularly to each of the partner cities and participated in all crucial activities (like UPFS sessions and MSF meetings) and local workshops. During these missions also farmers' field were visited and meetings organised with other key local stakeholders. Furthermore distance support was provided. <b>Specific attention</b> was given in 2010-2011 to: a. revision of business plans and UPFS training materials based on the experiences gained during the first growing cycles; b. diversifying production and marketing strategies; c. set up of revolving fund and saving schemes; d. organisational strengthening; e. impact monitoring and f. the lobby for credit and financing. Backstopping was also given to <b>local partner organisations</b> in discussing findings and recommendations of the external audits.</p> <p><b><i>Organisation and built-in monitoring of training activities for urban producers</i></b></p> <p>-The key training for all urban producer groups in all of the partner cities in 2010-2011 consisted of <b>second to fourth cycle of sessions of the Urban Producer Field Schools and further training on organisational strengthening</b>. See further Specific Objective 3 and 5.</p> <p>Next to the UPFS, specific training for urban producer groups or their representatives was organised in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Amman on resource mobilisation and group dynamics (AUB/ESDU).</li> <li>-Lima on processing of pig-meat, use of pig-excreta in bio-digesters and cholera treatment (IPES).</li> <li>-In Gampaha on value addition, business management and company registration. In Magadi on group insurance (IWMI India).</li> <li>-In Bobo Dioulasso on entrepreneurship and nutrition (IAGU).</li> <li>-In Ndola on ecological production methods and in Ndola and Bulawayo on record keeping (MDP).</li> </ul>	<p>in 2010.</p> <p>In francophone Africa the challenge remained how to share results from a training/exchange visit from the participating group representatives to all members of the producer group or of the MSF. However, in other cities, like in South East Africa (MDP), one the participants gave feedback on the learnings from the study visit to the other members. (MDP).</p>	
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	<p>-In Beijing on report writing and market analysis (IGSNRR).</p> <p>The following <b>study/exchange visits</b> for <b>urban producer groups</b> were organised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Between the <b>Amman</b> FStT urban farmers groups and a Cooperative of retired soldiers based in the city of Zarqa (60 km from Amman) to exchange experiences on production on organisational practices; in <b>Yemen</b>, YASAD benefited from a grant from GTZ and organized exchange visits to the FStT group by three producer groups (tomatoes, forestry and bee keeping) that adopted the same FStT methodology but for other crops than the FStT groups (AUB).</li> <li>-In <b>Bogota</b>, 3 exchange visits were organised on both technical and organisational matters. In addition, producers participated in 2 local fairs; in <b>Belo Horizonte</b> 4 exchange visits were organised to other community gardens and an agro-industry. Also municipal schools were visited to establish further marketing outlets; in <b>Villa El Salvador (Lima)</b> a visit was organised to another commercial pig producers association located in the North of Lima (IPES).</li> <li>-In <b>Gampaha</b> a visit was paid to a vegetable nursery (IWMI India).</li> <li>-In <b>Bobo Dioulasso</b>, the producers group visited another organisation to learn from their organisational model and management; in <b>Porto Novo</b> a visit was organised to learn about pest management in tomatoes (IAGU).</li> <li>- In <b>Bulawayo and Ndola</b> field visits to other farms carrying out similar activities were conducted. Results of the visits were monitored by looking at adoption of new practices (MDP).</li> <li>-In <b>Accra</b> a commercial vegetable farm in the Volta Region was visited (IWMI Ghana).</li> <li>-Exchange visits between producer groups were organized in <b>Beijing and Shanghai</b> (IGSNRR).Furthermore, an 8-days exchange workshop and visit between mainland China and Taiwan on agro-tourism and peri-urban/countryside development was organized by IGSNRR.</li> </ul>		
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	<p><b><i>Sharing of experiences among staff from different partners cities in the same region:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amman and Sana'a teams presented the results of FStT during the meeting of the Arab UA network that took place in Tunisia end of May 2011, and great interest was expressed by other participating cities interested in promoting SMEs and value chain agricultural systems (AUB).</li> <li>-IPES organised in February 2010 an exchange workshop among 16 partners from the 3 partner cities. IWMI India organised such sharing workshop in November 2010.</li> <li>- MDP facilitated sharing largely through monthly e-news bulletins highlighting activities conducted, methods/approaches used and the results achieved. The bulletins would also discuss challenges encountered and how they were resolved. In this way for example Ndola has learnt a lot from Bulawayo from the bulletins particularly on managing the MSF.</li> <li>-IGSNRR systematically tries to enhance local partners' exposure and networking by facilitating their attendance in national and international workshops.</li> <li>-Exchange between cities also took place during the regional systematisation workshops organised in 2011.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Other activities developed to enhance capacities of local partners</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-AUB/ESDU and ETC-UA assisted YASAD in <b>answering a call for proposals</b> by the EU for Non-State Local Actors in Yemen and a concept note was submitted –though unfortunately not approved- in April 2010. They also helped the Iraq El Amir producers group in Amman to <b>get in touch with possible donors</b> for their future projects (IRADA, RUWAD, Local Initiative fund of Jordan, Queen Nour Foundation.).</li> <li>-IPES and IWMI India also supported the local partner organizations in formulating new project proposals and <b>provided advice</b> on its current urban agriculture or sustainable agriculture initiatives in order <b>to integrate and mainstream the RUAF-FStT approach within</b></li> </ul>		
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	<p><b>their institutions.</b>  -<b>IAGU facilitated the participation of local NGO and MSF in a raining</b> on International Guarantee Schemes.  -<b>IGSNRR facilitated participation of local partners in national and international workshops</b> on UA.</p> <p><b><i>Institutionalisation: follow-up and continued technical assistance to various producer groups/FStT projects will continue to be provided</i></b> by the local or provincial government departments involved (e.g. Belo Horizonte, Gampaha, Lima, Ndola, Shanghai), the local support organisations involved, who have either raised additional funds (Bogota) or included the FStT projects in their institutional programmes (Magadi, Bulawayo, Cape Town, Beijing).</p>		<p>The examples given in the left-hand column indicate that follow-up and technical assistance to various producer groups/FStT projects will continue to be provided by the local/national governments. This level of institutionalisation is an important indicator for the project success.</p>
<p><b>3.To enhance the income and food security of farming households by implementing “From Seed to Table” Projects (stimulating the transition from subsistence to more sustainable forms of urban agriculture)</b></p>	<p><b><i>Implementation of FStT pilot projects</i></b>  In 2010-2011 the focus was on the establishment and monitoring of the farmer-led agribusiness that were identified and designed in 2009. In total, <b>18 producer groups (each involving between 30-150 producer households) have been supported.</b> The businesses established involved:  -<b>improved production of vegetables, (carrot, tomato, spring onion, cabbage, chilli) mushrooms and aromatic plants, their cleaning/selection and (in some cases), processing (e.g. cutting/mixing or drying) and packaging/bagging and direct sales to consumers, schools, offices, restaurants, etcetera.</b>  -<b>improved raising of livestock (pigs and poultry) processing and sales of livestock products (poultry meat and eggs; piglets).</b></p> <p>Implementation of the FStT projects basically cantered on the <b>Urban Producer Field Schools</b>, being held every one or two weeks before each main step in the implementation process, so to accompany farmers in their production cycle. An examples of a first cycle UPFS :  -<b>In Sana’a</b> the following sessions were executed (average participants 55 per session, 85% men. Each session was delivered twice in the 2 neighbourhoods served by the project in order to minimize transportation costs)</p>	<p>In some cases, the adherence the agreed joint marketing plan was problematic and part of the farmers continued to sell their produce individually. In such cases, shifting the joint marketing from the association level (all groups or clusters together) to the individual groups or clusters worked out better (since mutual trust among farmers is higher at that level) (IAGU, IWMI India).</p> <p>It has proven crucial to implement various cycles of UPFS. For example in Ibadan and Freetown, after two cycles still skill gaps existed among the farmer groups (IWMI Ghana, COOPI).</p>	<p>Results show that local urban and peri-urban agriculture (short &amp; direct) value chains do have a place in the urban food system, even if the system is increasingly dominated by global products, markets and corporations. Local, safe and healthy production are the main marketing arguments for the urban consumer, addressing their social and health concerns. This is best done by establishing direct relations with consumers and sale of products to the following niche markets:  -&gt; vegetable box schemes to “responsible” parents of schools and workers at</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Farm Management:</b> best practices to manage poultry farm (the size, aeration, hygiene, number of birds, males to females, stage of production...)</li> <li>• <b>Poultry Nutrition:</b> how to feed chicken, source of feed, kind of feed, and the importance of good feeding in egg production. The session concentrated on available feed in the area and alternative feed that comes from the remains of households (bread, rice, vegetables...)</li> <li>• <b>Bird Health:</b> best practices to prevent diseases in their flock, the ways to prevent diseases, description of common diseases, and best remedies for such diseases.</li> <li>• <b>Egg Collection and Marketing:</b> how to collect eggs for marketing, how to store, package and market with particular emphasis on post-collection hygiene and the dangers of salmonella contamination</li> <li>• <b>Chick Production:</b> how to select eggs for brooding in terms of size, source, number of females to males, how to store eggs for brooding, how to select a brooder hen and then care of chicks after hatching in terms of vaccination, nutrition and management.</li> <li>• <b>Revolving Fund:</b> why establish a revolving fund, how does it work, who benefits from it, how to increase its resources, how to decide on funding a project and how to run it.</li> </ul> <p>The UPFS was combined with <b>technical visits and follow-up assistance</b> to farmers (all partners). The UPFS were repeated during 2-4 production cycles, so to refine the training and consolidate the business itself in the process. UPFS training topics were defined based on the monitoring of the former cycle: the knowledge gaps identified and problems encountered.</p> <p>Follow-up cycles of UPFS and other additional activities specifically focused on areas that required further capacity strengthening or included new <b>innovations in production and marketing strategies</b> identified during earlier growing cycles. Examples</p>	<p>Working with elderly and (semi)illiterate farmers requires use of specific training materials (more visual materials are needed) and methods. In several cases this was not considered sufficiently during the first cycle of UPFS and had to be adjusted in following cycles.</p> <p>In some cases, UPFS experts needed additional training in adult learning and facilitation skills (IPES, IAGU).</p> <p>In some cities, the NGO FStT initially applied un-participatory or unsustainable practices like continuing procuring inputs for the farmers rather than letting them organise that themselves (MDP) or continuing to “handing out gifts” rather than adopting a more sustainable way of working(COOPI, IWMI Ghana). Such practices were discouraged and adoption of a more “self management: and “business approach” to the project was continuously promoted.</p> <p>In several cases, the consolidated number of participating producers in the</p>	<p>offices as is done in Cape Town and Freetown -&gt; producer kiosks, fairs and farmers’ markets as done in Lima, Belo Horizonte and Accra. However and as these markets are somewhat protected and dependent on a specific group of consumers, market dependency may be decreased by also embarking on sales to restaurants, market women/men and supermarkets as done in Bulawayo, Bobo Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), Sanaa (Yemen) and Beijing. Sales through these channels benefit from clear marketing of “local produce” (or local varieties/breeds) and use of production logos that stress product qualities. An example includes the “Responsible Production Protocol” used in Amman and Sana’a.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of FStT-type projects should count with minimum levels of</p>
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	<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Support to marketing</b></li> </ul> <p>-In Amman, the FStT group maintained its “marketing niche” (despite increased copying and competition from other producer groups) through the <b>specially designed label</b> which triggered consumers’ loyalty, especially since the social merits of the FStT programme were also featured on the national TV (AUB).</p> <p>-- The FStT product in Sana’a was <b>registered as a trade-mark</b> in December 2010 at the Yemeni Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The trade mark guarantees that the eggs are produced by urban farmers using the local semi-wild breed of chicken known as “Baladi” and that a fair price is given to farmers from the process (AUB).</p> <p>- In Belo Horizonte, three farmers (one from each group) were <b>registered as Micro Business Individuals</b> which made it possible for them to start to issue sales receipts on a permanent basis. These farmers are those who lead the planning and organization process for selling to schools. This is a very significant step for the commercialization process of urban farmers in Brazil who belong to informal groups (IPES).</p> <p>-In Lima, specific <b>local fairs</b> were organised in collaboration with the Municipality. Farmers were offered the opportunity to sell processed pig products (IPES).</p> <p>-In Gampaha, <b>cluster marketing</b> was introduced after marketing at association level failed; in Magadi, collective marketing turned out to be more effective than individual marketing (IWMI India).</p> <p>-In Ndola, farmers organised <b>a packaging shed</b> as a means to clean and package their organic tomatoes and thus tap into new markets (MDP).</p> <p>-In Accra and Ibadan, in total 3 <b>market stalls and producers kiosks</b> were constructed, serving as an outlet for farmers to sell their produce. Quality of produce sold is monitored (IWMI Ghana).</p> <p>-In <b>Tongzhou (Beijing)</b>, the university company set up a specific marketing company, responsible for collecting the vegetables from farmers and re-packaging them into nice boxes and sending them directly to their customers. The team has established its own selling</p>	<p>FStT project/business is below the initially set target of 100 (Amman, Sana’a, Belo Horizonte, Bogota, Porto Novo, Bobo Dioulasso....). This is mainly due to “drop outs” : people that initially signed up in expectation of “hand outs” and other quick returns, but dropped out once they realised this project involved serious work. Through this natural “filtering” process, remaining FStT participants are the most committed to continue to produce, market and sell collectively while subscribing to the revolving fund and the group saving scheme.</p> <p>It turned out that local advisors and farmers often underestimated crop losses and overestimated market prices (not sufficiently taking into account seasonal price fluctuations) which made that in various cases the cash flow projected by the Business Plan was not met and had to be adjusted. In 2 cities the initially chosen “Most Promising Option” was replaced by another after the</p>	<p>organisation and conditions for commercial farming</p> <p>For FStT projects to be successful, the participating producer organisations should have a minimum level of organisation, leadership, membership participation and relationships of trust. Involved producers should also demonstrate a real willingness and capacity to operate a business (requiring a different mind-set than for subsistence farming), have some prior experience in commercial production and should count with minimum conditions for market-oriented farming, being able to produce a sufficient and regular quantity of produce for the market (thus counting with sufficient land, labour and productive resources).</p> <p>For newly established groups –as in Gampaha; Bogota; Bangalore and Sana’a) a longer learning period is needed to acquire the basics (organisationally</p>
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	<p>house nearby the university due to its successful performance. In <b>Huairou (Beijing)</b> a contract was established with a chain restaurant for regular supply of mushrooms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Infrastructure improvements</b></li> </ul> <p>-In Lima, pig farmers were supported to make <b>improvements to their breeding areas</b> (mainly in flooring for maternity, fences, cover tents for the pigs' farms, conditioning of areas for cooking, etc.)</p> <p>-In Belo Horizonte, some farmers started experimenting with <b>under-cover farming in tunnels</b>. 25% of the other farmers have adopted this technology after seeing positive results. With external funding support, investments were also made in improved irrigation infrastructure in the gardens.</p> <p>-In Ndola and Accra, <b>packaging sheds</b> were constructed in the farmers' field. Vegetables harvested are given initial treatments (washing, grading and packaging) before sending for sale.</p> <p>-In Ibadan and Porto Novo, <b>irrigation wells</b> have been constructed.</p> <p>-In Huairou-Beijing over 30 <b>greenhouses</b> for growing mushrooms were built.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supply of inputs</b></li> </ul> <p>-In Lima, a "<b>Community Centre for Managing Agricultural Enterprises</b>" was established. Currently, the centre sells medicines, antibiotics, vitamins, worming, hormones, disinfectants, supplies and services for tattoos and earrings for pigs.</p> <p>-In Beijing, farmers initiated <b>local production of inputs for mushroom growing</b> to increase profitability of mushroom (by reducing transport costs for input supply) and enhancing recycling of locally available resources.</p> <p>In several cases, <b>additional resources were mobilized</b> for implementation of the FStT projects, from local and national governments (Belo Horizonte, Gampaha, Beijing, Shanghai), private enterprises (Suramericana Investment Group Bogota) and other local support organizations (Universities, Lima).</p>	<p>first cycle (Bogota, Tongzhou), while in other cities one shifted from one product to a combination of products (e.g. mixed vegetables) (India, Gampaha, Porto Novo, Huairou). In both cases additional UPFS materials and marketing strategies had to be developed.</p> <p>Most of the 18 farmer-led agri-businesses that have been set up in the FStT project period still need to be further consolidated and has not yet reached break-even point yet (as expected since it generally takes 4-5 years to consolidate a business)</p> <p>It is therefore very relevant that for most projects follow up support and guidance by local or national organisations has been secured</p> <p>In 2 cities no baseline data had been collected (Freetown) or did not provide base line data for the FStT impact indicators (Accra). This lack of data was (partially) recovered by applying a process of retrospective impact monitoring.</p>	<p>and technically) before really engaging in market oriented businesses and longer support of local support organisations</p> <p>Support organisations should also have prior expertise in working on commercially oriented projects and should shift from "a project approach" to a "business approach" in all their activities and assistance.</p> <p>This implies for example that project funds are not given as free donations (in form of inputs or equipment) to individual producers, but are given to the organisation to be used in a more sustainable way as a revolving fund. Inputs or equipment that are distributed to individual members then are loans that will be repaid to the group fund from the proceeds of the marketed produce; If from this fund money is invested in the business, part of the profits should flow back to the revolving fund This than can be used by the</p>
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	<p><b>Impact monitoring of FStT pilot projects</b>  In cities, where monitoring was not yet started in 2009, University/research staff and students were <b>trained on impact monitoring</b> in 2010 and indicators to be used for the innovation project were identified. Following this, <b>baseline data</b> on the participating farmer groups were collected. In most cities, impact monitoring was done through <b>regular data collection, entry and control</b> and completed in 2011. Monitoring indicators used include income and expenditure levels, dietary and environmental impacts, uptake of innovations (adoption rate), gender mainstreaming. Monitoring tools included focus group discussions, registration boards and field observations. Monitoring indicated increased income levels; generally increased levels of food security, high levels of adoption of UPFS innovations; improved production and infrastructure and enhanced access to productive resources.  -In some cities, local partners and Universities agreed to <b>continue impact monitoring after FStT</b> (MDP, COOPI).</p> <p><b>Sustainability and up-scaling of the FStT businesses</b>  <b>Producer groups increasingly contributed their own resources to the project:</b>  - In <b>Amman</b>, only two of the four cycles were supported through FStT, while the third growing cycle was carried along the FStT principles but without commitment of resources by the programme. The third cycle in 2010 was already financed by the farmers own resources; as was the fourth cycle in 2011.  -In <b>Bulawayo</b>, all farmers have contributed own resources (USD20/each) to building of a fence around the project. They have also started up-scaling chicken production and moved to 3500 chickens per cycle up from 2000. They are using funds realized from their business to up-scale the project.</p> <p>Several producer groups have <b>expanded membership</b>, either by directly involving more farmers in the business (Gampaha, Shanghai) or by contracting farmers that are not an official member</p>	<p>Impact M&amp;E activities also met difficulties because producers do not always structurally keep ordered systems of records on production and sales, despite training and technical advice provided on this topic. In these cases, monitoring had to focus on observation and extended interviews to producers, involving harder work of pollsters and the monitoring team (IPES, COOPI).</p>	<p>organisation to invest in new projects and build its capital base.</p> <p>The business plan costs/benefits should be based on a well-selected option with positive cost/benefit expectations. The business plan should be based on realistic yield estimates (under local conditions) and harvest losses, including those due to periodic adverse climatic conditions.</p> <p>Risk reduction is also key (especially in innovation projects) and calls for good agronomic analysis and training. In several cases, insufficient attention was given to preventing pest- and disease attacks during the first production cycle. During second and third UPFS cycles, such risks were given priority attention (better timing of production operations, training in integrated pest and diseases management, selection of better suitable varieties)</p>
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	<p>of the association but they market their produce through the FStT business. This allows the latter to increase their marketing volume and become more profitable (Freetown, Cape Town).</p> <p>Several producer groups involved in the FStT project have started <b>replicating the approach to other products</b>. Examples include the Iraqi El Amir women's group in Amman, the producer groups in Bulawayo, Gampaha and Huairou.</p>		<p>It would be interesting to continue the monitoring of the impacts of the FStT projects for one more year which would allow to analyze which types of urban agribusinesses are most profitable, under which conditions; their potential to create more permanent employment and decent income; and for what type of urban farmers</p>
<p><b>4.To enhance the access of urban producers to (innovative forms of) credit and financing</b></p>	<p><b>Implementation and validation of the credit and financing study</b>  <b>-The credit and financing studies were completed for all cities</b> and commented &amp; reviewed by the regional and global RUAF teams. The studies demonstrated the degree of availability of credit and other financial services for urban producers and outlined the type of demands for such services as expressed by various groups of urban producers. Subsequent to the studies, its findings were discussed with the urban producers and financial and credit organisations, as well as government departments in each RUAF partner city.  <b>-Based on the studies, ETC- UA developed an article and paper on Access to financing for urban agriculture</b>, which is included in the Urban Agriculture Magazine 25 and submitted to the IIED Journal Environment and Urbanization.</p> <p><b>Lobbying for financing for urban agriculture</b>  Taking into account the findings of the study, lobbying strategies were developed in several cities to concretely enhance access to financing for urban producers. Strategies included visits to and meetings with financing organisations; preparation of information materials; support to development of credit dossiers. Concrete results achieved, include enhanced access to credit through collective applications (Lima) or improved land security that accounts</p>	<p>In secondary cities, local offices of banks and credit organisations cannot take strategic decisions regarding the financial conditions and need to interact with the higher authorities based in the capital. This hampered the effect of the lobbying activities in these cities for better access of the urban producers to credit and finance and required investment of extra time and costs by the regional RUAF partners to visit the head offices (MDP, IAGU, IWMI India).</p> <p>Lobbying efforts were constrained by the fact that many credit institutions often have strong beliefs (some</p>	<p>Findings from the research in the 17 RUAF cities can be summarized as follows: financing urban and peri-urban agriculture, in its broader sense, is and will be a <u>major</u> bottleneck to maintain, expand and scale up affordable and accessible food production in cities. Therefore, governments, banks and International aid agencies need to support urban farmers, all along each one of the steps of the value chain. They might want to concentrate on supporting, consolidating and transferring the innovations that are currently taking place in various cities (and</p>

	<p>as collateral (Freetown), negotiating more favourable loan conditions (Amman) and providing technical support to farmers in elaborating loan conditions (Porto Novo). Next to enhanced access to credit, is enhanced access of urban farmers to government agricultural subsidies and support (India, Zambia and Zimbabwe); contract farming (Bulawayo) or private enterprise funding (Ndola).</p> <p>In several cities, the MSF has explicitly committed to continue the lobbying activities related to credit and financing (Bulawayo, Cape Town, Ndola, Belo Horizonte).</p>	<p>valid, some myths) why they can't give loans to urban farmers (details are in the full report). Reasons given in most studies are: (i) a high rate of default; (ii) too high risk because of possible crops failure, essentially for climatic reasons; (iii) limited financial management capacities of farmers and (iv) lack of proper title deeds or other collateral.</p> <p>On the other hand, the study indicates that a large part of the urban farmers, in most cities, are quite reluctant to ask for loans for fear of the risks involved, high interest rates and other loan conditions, bureaucracy, and a low capacity to present the loan application in the required way. Innovative financing solutions (going beyond credit) had to be identified involving other actors than just banks and credit institutions</p>	<p>documented in the case studies) and that are quite promising for the future, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Diverting or channelling mainstream financial resources (from rural agriculture, income generation loans, housing loans) to urban agriculture;</li> <li>- Evolutionary loans with decreasing levels of subsidies that allows the urban farmer to pass through a couple of lending cycles from a high level of subsidy to a conventional banking loan.</li> <li>.-Development of insurance systems for different types of crops and animals.</li> </ul> <p>Strategic decisions with a strong financial significance should be taken, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) national and municipal urban agriculture policies should have a strong and clear subsidy component aiming at unlocking the key bottlenecks of the finance system;</li> <li>(ii) specialized training courses and modules, both academic and vocational on the</li> </ul>
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			financial dimension of UA should be put into place as they do not exist today; (iii) the creation of a powerful co- funding facility (at RUAF international level) should be considered that could channel a mix of funding and subsidies to the sector through, for instance small grants to subsistence agriculture; revolving local funds; grants for technical advice and support to business plans; guarantee funds and insurance facilities.
<b>5. To strengthen the organisation of urban farmers groups and organisations and their capacities to innovate their farming systems and market chains and participate in multi stakeholder</b>	<p><b><i>Analysis of organisational structures and required organisational changes</i></b></p> <p>-Taking into account recommendations made by external evaluators in 2009, much more emphasis was given in 2010 (and 2011) to organisational strengthening. In most cases, the organisational diagnosis showed the need for clearer organizational dynamics such as the organization of regular meetings and general assemblies, better internal communication, need for joint visioning and strategic planning, better decision making and consensus building (beyond the opinion and interest of the president of the group), Improving the administration and accounting system (e.g. using at least serially numbered invoices and receipts, building relations of trust between the basic groups / clusters and the association level of the organisation etc. <b>Organisational strengthening plans</b> were developed with most of the groups.</p> <p>- <b>Organisations were strengthened at different levels:</b> at cluster/group level and at the level of the association.</p> <p><b><i>Strengthening of organisational development</i></b></p>	<p>Once marketing and management of funds gain importance, weak relationships and trust among the producers proved to be major obstacles for further organisational development. Dealing with organisational issues during the regular meetings of the UPFS as well as specific organisational strengthening activities (e.g. leadership training) helped to overcome such problems.</p> <p>Autocratic forms of leadership in some of the groups (Ibadan, Bobo Dioulasso) conflicted</p>	<p>FStT support to the urban producers focused strongly on building their problem-solving capacities (problem analysis, identification and testing of alternative solutions) as well as their capacity to identify and utilise new market opportunities (analysis of specific requirements of various market segments, adaptation of crop choice and production practices, certification and trademarks, establishing strategic alliances, etc.). In the FStT programme,</p>

<p><b>dialogue and planning</b></p>	<p>Organisational strengthening is dealt with in three ways: (a) as part of the UPFS, (b) organizing specific sessions on organizational aspects such as group strengthening for the entire group and (c) organizing specific organizational training for some of the committees or members (e.g. the financial manager of the business)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IWMI India organised training/support on <b>group cohesion, leadership training, decision making, group savings and enhancing income for the company.</b></li> <li>- IPES organised trained and provided assistance on increasing levels of trust, use of savings, record keeping, management roles and responsibilities. Specific attention was given to <b>motivational strategies to enhance senses of belonging and joint ownership.</b></li> <li>-IAGU organised training on <b>principles of cooperative associations; conflict management; leadership, savings and credit schemes.</b></li> <li>-MDP organised training on <b>group visioning, conflict resolution, financial management and record keeping, strategic and participatory planning and communication strategies.</b></li> <li>-IWMI Ghana organised training on <b>team building, group dynamics and conflict management, networking and collaboration, group savings and record keeping.</b></li> <li>-IGSNRR organised training on <b>strategic relations and cooperation in marketing</b>, as well as on alliance building with farmer groups.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal establishment/ constitution of the groups</b></p> <p>Many of the groups are now legally established or count with formal recognition. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In <b>Amman</b> the FStT group formalized itself as an independent group working under the umbrella of the Women Cooperative of Iraq EL Amir. As such they have now they own internal bylaws, a separate bank account and are able to plan and implement their work independently from the main association. By mid 2011 the group requested the status of an independent agricultural cooperative to benefit from the financial support of the Jordanian</li> </ul>	<p>with the participatory processes advocated by the FStT project. It takes a lot of time to “break through” such patterns and establish more functional forms of leadership (IWMI Ghana, IAGU).</p> <p>In some cities, the farmers as well as the supporting local NGO partners lacked experience with managing revolving funds and savings schemes. The issue was discussed in 2010 and 2011 regional partner meetings to support a proper articulation and implementation of the revolving fund approach. However, improving record keeping and linking the group savings schemes and revolving to the production and expansion of the business are still key topics for further support.</p> <p>Visibility of the producer groups as legitimate actors for receiving support and financing should still be improved in some cases. Participation of the groups in the MSF is one way to do so. Organising exposure visits to</p>	<p>farmers participated directly in market analysis and business planning in order to develop the required analytical and innovative capacities and were directly involved in and responsible for the development and management of their own businesses from the very start. This provides the best basis for sustaining the initial businesses and has allowed for up-scaling of the project to other products and groups- as indicated in the left-hand column.</p> <p>Saving schemes/ revolving funds are key to organising producer groups and setting up farmer-led businesses, as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-They help create commitment</li> <li>-Are a motor of sustainability</li> <li>-Are a tool/medium to talk about money as major part of the business (costs, finance, maintenance, depreciation, investment)</li> <li>-Enhance accountability,</li> <li>-Help build capital for the</li> </ul>
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	<p>Ministry of Social Solidarity and to continue the branding image of FStT.</p> <p>-In <b>Belo Horizonte</b>, the 3 producer groups remained informal, though are officially recognised by the Municipal, the Metropolitan Urban Agriculture Centre and the UPA Forum of Belo Horizonte (MSF).</p> <p>-In <b>Magadi</b>, the farmer organization was registered under the Souhardha act as the <i>Magadi Vayalagam Vegetable Growers Souhardha Association</i>. The association promoted a women's group and facilitated them to bring out their specific needs. Hence, 3 women are also members of board of directors of society and they participate in all decision making processes. The association has also got membership enrolment letter from Karnataka State Souhardha Federal Cooperative Ltd. (KSSFCL)</p> <p>- In <b>Ndola</b>, the vegetable cooperative is registered as a cooperative with the Department of Cooperatives in the Ministry of Agriculture. They have a constitution which governs their activities. They are also registered as a supplier with government institutions.</p> <p><b><i>Establishment and management of group savings and loan schemes and revolving funds</i></b></p> <p>Group Savings and/or revolving fund schemes were introduced in most groups. Examples include:</p> <p>-In both <b>Amman and Sana'a</b> a group saving system and a revolving fund were set up. Specific attention was given to improving record keeping. Both the group saving and revolving funds have been incorporated in the bylaws of the producer group. In fact, the adherence to the saving scheme and the revolving fund served as a "filter" to distinguish serious farmers from less serious ones, and the newly established cooperative has now the revolving fund as a start-up capital and collateral.</p> <p>-In <b>Belo Horizonte</b>, the 3 groups had savings schemes prior to FStT, though they were not working well. Schemes were improved and clearer rules of use developed. Currently 45 farmers (25 women) participate in the schemes and deposit between 3 and 12</p>	<p>government and other support programmes is another.</p>	<p>group - can be used as collateral for obtaining a loan.</p>
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	<p>USD/month.</p> <p>-In <b>Magadi</b>, the Association bought a power tiller using project funds and government subsidy, the power tiller is now hired out to the farmers and user fees retained in a revolving fund. Individual farmers also produce vermicompost- 25% is given to the association who sells it to third actors and retains the income in the revolving fund.</p> <p>-In <b>Gampaha</b>, each group member is saving SLR.100 per month and SLR 1.00 per day as compulsory savings. The funds are in a savings account earning an interest. The savings are also acting as co-lateral for obtaining a loan from a local credit institution. Pass books are maintained to keep the records of savings. In July 2010, the first set of loans was issued. 27 beneficiaries were provided with a total of SLR 170,000. Loans have been repaid by the recipients and the loan recovery rate is 100%.</p> <p>- In <b>Bulawayo</b> the farmers agreed to retain 20% of proceeds of sale for running costs and other developments. They agreed that from future sales 40% of proceeds will be retained with 15% being investment for the group and 25% being the running costs.</p> <p>-In <b>Accra</b>, all three groups have a group saving scheme and receive monthly contributions from members. One of the farmer groups has also joined another saving scheme operated by the cooperative society of Ghana. The farmers after contributing for a stipulated number of months will be eligible to access loans from the cooperative.</p> <p>-In <b>Freetown</b>, the producers group set up an individual saving mechanism whereby farmers automatically save 5% of their income from sales through the vegetable box scheme with the association.</p> <p>- In <b>Ibadan</b>, a revolving fund of N150,000 was set up that is specially earmarked for local production and distribution of certified amaranth seed. Seeds produced are sold to farmers and the proceeds are used to produce another batch of seed for the subsequent growing cycle.</p> <p>-In <b>Beijing and Shanghai</b>, group saving schemes are not legally allowed, but the groups managed to access various government funds for their activities.</p>		
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	<p><b>Strategic linkages and networking</b> between producer organisations and with relevant external organisations, like departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and veterinary departments to get support in terms of inputs and extension; and with funding organisations have been increased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Belo Horizonte, group committees have been re-elected and a new position of a <b>Public Relations Officer</b> was created, in order to better liaise with external organisations.</li> <li>-In Bobo Dioulasso, the producers group established <b>linkages with the WFP</b> and agreed on delivery of grain products and prices to the programme.</li> <li>-In Ndola, the producers association has put in place a <b>board of trustees</b> to oversee activities at the association level. The trustees include the area councillor, the director of agriculture for Ndola District, a physical planner from Ndola City Council, a renowned farmer from Ndola and respected member of the Chipulukusu residents association.</li> <li>-In Ibadan, the urban producers association has established a strong relationship with JDPC, Akinyele LG and NIHORT in <b>regular dialogue for technical advisory services, sourcing for project funds and research.</b></li> <li>-In Accra, and as a result of farmers participation in the MSF and linked to the Ghana Water Company Limited, the latter availed treated water for the Roman Ridge Vegetable Farmers to clean their farm produce, among others.</li> <li>-In Beijing the groups enlarged their business either through establishing <b>cooperative alliances</b> as in case of Huairou or through contracting new farmers as in Tongzhou. In both Beijing and Shanghai, farmers re-enforced their linkages with <b>local governments and government support schemes.</b></li> </ul>		
<p><b>6.To enhance learning from monitoring:</b></p>	<p><b>Activities focused at documentation and systematisation of experiences and lessons learned in the partner cities</b></p> <p><b>Built-in monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Process documentation forms were- more or less regularly- used by most of the local city teams to document the processes followed in</li> </ul>	<p>It has been difficult to keep the local partners constantly focused on documentation and systematization, especially towards the end of the project.</p>	<p>The systematisation process offered a very rich array of lessons learned and recommendations for eventual replication of the</p>

<p><b>lessons are drawn from the experiences gained in the project and are used in the planning of future activities by RUAF partners at local, regional and international level</b></p>	<p>the project. Periodic review of these forms allowed to draw “lessons learnt from practice” and to make some adaptations. The lessons learnt were shared among the cities and incorporated in the regional team review and planning meetings. This helped in the monitoring and planning of activities (IWMI India, IPES, IAGU, COOPI, MDP and AUB).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The producer groups minuted all meetings so that agreements are transparent and documented (IWMI India).</li> <li>- Integration of built-in monitoring in lesson plans for the UPFS sessions was promoted with new sessions always starting with a “what we know about the issue” and ended with “what we learned” and what could we do to improve the next session (AUB, IPES).</li> <li>-Monitoring of training events and use of KIM materials has been carried out regularly by IAGU.</li> <li>-Built-in monitoring has been used in all regional and local training sessions, exchange visits and systematisation workshops (MDP and IGSNRR).</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcome mapping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcome journals have been monitored for the <b>farmer groups, the MSF and the NGO-FStT</b> at least once or twice a year in 2010 and 2011. Copies of the journals are attached to this report (see CD Rom with all partner products).</li> <li>- Several farmer groups and MSF use the regular meetings and OM journals to review their organisational structure and activities and to define what actions need to be undertaken and what support they need from other actors (example the farmers group in Ibadan, the MSF in Freetown).</li> </ul> <p><b>Three-monthly and annual review and planning meetings with local partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Regional coordinators and coaches paid regular visits to the field and met with the local teams to document and systematise experiences (all regions). Usually, every backstopping visit from the coaches and the M&amp;E Officer as well as the regional coordinator</li> </ul>	<p>Adaptations were made to the documentation formats, applying them only once every three months (instead of monthly); new tools used (e.g. a photo journals which is enjoyable, fits the low literacy skills of the partners and conveys a global picture of what has been achieved; though risking that less attention being given to the descriptive and analytical part of their reports. Several partners including IAGU, IWMI India and IGNSRR propose the use of more video and audio materials for recording purposes.</p> <p>Where local teams did not fully use the process documentation formats, the systematisation workshop could only capture most of the lessons learnt and experiences through memory recalls (IWMI Ghana).</p> <p>In Freetown and Ibadan, built-in monitoring for the UPFS sessions initially was insufficient and did not allow the team to draw lessons from past UPFS cycles and include</p>	<p>FStT methodology. The UAM 25 captures several of these aspects as does the RUAF Working Paper no 4. The FStT training manual is also being revised to take past experiences and recommendations into account.</p>
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	<p>involved a review and planning meeting with <b>the local partners</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular planning and review meetings were organised with the <b>MSF</b> (IPES, COOPI) and the local NGO-FStT/partners (IWMI India, IGSNRR), enabling identification of progress, problems and solutions to be implemented as well as work planning.</li> <li>- Monthly <b>Board of Director meetings were held with the farmer associations</b> in Magadi and Gampaha with the participation of local support team (IWMI India).</li> <li>-In Bobo Dioulasso and Porto Novo after each production cycle and at the end of each year a <b>review and planning meeting was organised with the entire producer group</b> (IAGU).</li> </ul> <p><b>Local, regional and international systematisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>Local systematisation workshops</b> were held in all cities, except Sana'a.</li> <li>-<b>Regional systematisation workshops</b> were held in all regions, except MENA. Regional systematisation reports were developed and submitted as input to the international systematisation.</li> <li>-An <b>international systematisation workshop</b> was organised by ETC in May 2011 in the Netherlands</li> </ul>	<p>learnings in new cycles. This contributed to late corrective actions taken to address field challenges. This gap has been addressed in 2011.</p> <p>Due to the socio-political unrest in Yemen, the AUB/ESDU team has not been able to hold the local systematization workshop for Sana'a and subsequently the regional systematization workshop. For Sana'a they collected updated insights on the phone.</p>	
<p><b>7.To enhance access of the subscribers to UA-Magazine and visitors of the websites to up-to-date information on past and recent research and project</b></p>	<p><b><i>Production and distribution of specific global or regional knowledge materials</i></b></p> <p><b>BY ETC-UA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Finalisation and distribution of issue # 23 of the English <b>UA-Magazine</b> on Urban Nutrient Management and UPA (together with, WASTE); development and distribution of # 24 on From Seed to Table, urban agriculture value chains, and # 25 on RUAF+10 years, special issue with the City of Almere (EDBA) and CAH Almere, Netherlands. Around 4000 copies of # 23 (including WASTE partners), and 3500 of # 24 and # 25 were distributed. An additional 400 are used by the RUAF partners in workshops, etc. An additional 500 issues of # 25 were distributed to CAH.</li> <li>-Coordination of printing and distribution of the hardcopy of # 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the <b>French (with IAGU) and Spanish (with IPES) UA</b></li> </ul>	<p>RUAF partners have developed strategies to continue the UA Magazine, without DGIS/IDRC funding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A shift from an "open access" to a "cost-recovery" model for the RUAF website and UA-M. (paying for downloads and hard copies of all RUAF publications),</li> <li>Co-financing of the <b>regional</b> language versions of the UA-M (e.g. Wuhan Academy in China agreed to finance the translation and publication of</li> </ol>	

<p><b>experiences on Urban Agriculture</b></p>	<p><b>Magazines.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reprint of working papers no. 1 (on MPAP) and 2 (on Policies)</li> <li>- Publication of <b>working paper no. 3</b>: “Cities, food and agriculture: Challenges and the way forward”, and publication of <b>working paper no. 4</b>: “From Seed to Table- a farmer-led approach to value chain development” with seven cases, one per RUAF partner.</li> <li>-Publication of a <b>CD-ROM</b> for the World Urban Forum V in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2010.</li> <li>-Publication of 1 <b>book</b>: “Cities, Poverty and Food; Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture MPAP” RUAF Foundation and Practical Action Publishing, 2010 (distributed to over 200 contacts of RUAF and sold through Practical Action) and one <b>book-chapter</b> on “Urban Agriculture: Advances, Opportunities and Application”, Chapter 9 of: H S Geyer (ed.) International Handbook of Urban Policy (volume 3): Issues in the South, Edward Elgar Publishers. UK (forthcoming).</li> <li>- <b>3 issues</b> of the <b>news bulletin RUAF UPDATE</b> were prepared and distributed by e-mail</li> <li>- <b>5 scientific articles</b> and several <b>conference papers</b> have been published, including a contribution to the UK Foresight Project on Global Food and Farming Futures, published in Journal of Agricultural Science.</li> <li>- An <b>international survey among users</b> of the RUAF website and the UA Magazine has been undertaken: results are published in a separate report found on the CD Rom.</li> <li>- Continuous updating and upgrading of the <b>RUAF website</b>. ETC-UA also reviewed the regional websites twice over the past 2 years and provided observations for improvement.</li> <li>-<b>Maintenance of databases</b> (contacts, subscribers, photos and bibliographic databases)</li> <li>-A discussion <b>memo</b> has been developed on the future of the UA-Magazine and the RUAF website.</li> <li>-Following the agreed KIM strategy for FStT, ETC-UA has provided feed-back and Quality Control of most of the products of the regional partners.</li> </ul>	<p>the Chinese Magazine in the coming years; FORD Foundation co-financed two issues of the Arabic version of the UAM</p> <p>Such new strategies however need some time to nurture. DGIS and IDRC have been requested to allow RUAF to use remaining FStT funds for the continuation of the UAM and RUAF website for one more year (see also specific objective 1).</p>	
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<p>- Answering <b>questions and requests</b> coming in by email or through the RUAF website, have been answered or forwarded to relevant partners. Several <b>visitors</b> to the RUAF resource centre have been assisted.</p> <p><b>BY REGIONAL PARTNERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>Urban Agriculture Magazines</b> 22, 23 and 24 have been translated in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese and Arabic.</li> <li>-All partners contributed a <b>case study</b> to the book on the MPAP approach and FStT Working Paper No 4.</li> <li>-The book on <b>Cities, Poverty and Food</b> was translated in French and uploaded on the website in electronic form.</li> <li>-Responding to <b>information requests</b> particularly on knowledge materials, training opportunities, how to join projects, assistance with student projects, funding, organise info sessions and/or training in UA</li> <li>- <b>Regional websites</b> were redesigned (IWMI Ghana, IAGU, IGSNRR) and updated (MDP; IPES: new publications, videos, resources in Portuguese; AUB: website is updated every two months on average and contains the most comprehensive online library on urban agriculture in Arabic)</li> <li>- New data were added to the RUAF regional and global <b>databases</b></li> <li>- <b>Regional user surveys</b> have been implemented in all regions.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Production and distribution of specific <u>local</u> knowledge materials</i></b></p> <p>Next to reports on training activities and reports produced in the context of the local FStT processes the following information materials were produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>Newsletters/Bulletins:</b> 4 issues of the Spanish E-bulletin were produced by IPES in 2010-2011; 2 issues of the French bulletin “<i>Villes agricoles</i>” by IAGU; 3 issues of an E-bulletin were produced by MDP; and 3 issues of the UrbanAgric Info newsletter by IWMI Ghana.</li> <li>-<b>Brochures and flyers:</b> a brochure on the general situation of urban</li> </ul>		
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	<p>agriculture in Latin America (IPES); updated city brochures on Amman and Sana'a; a brochure on national assessment of UA policies in India (IWMI India).</p> <p><b>- Posters and handouts:</b> A series of UPFS Handouts and booklets were prepared in local language (IWMI India), several posters on technical innovations were developed by IAGU; a poster on safe handling of marketing produce was made by MDP;</p> <p><b>-Articles:</b> various articles were produced by IGSNRR, AUB, ETC and IWWMI-Ghana</p> <p><b>-Working papers/manuals:</b> IPES elaborated the Working paper <i>Cuaderno de Agricultura Urbana No. 7</i> (Urban Agriculture Working Paper No. 7): Challenges and opportunities for Urban and Peri-urban livestock raising in cities of Latin America and the Caribbean.; Guide No. 3 of the How-to for Farmers series: Bio-preparations for the sustainable management of pests and diseases in urban and peri-urban agriculture together with FAO/RLC (digital version); and Guide No. 3 of the How-to for Technicians series: Strengthening production chains in intra- and peri-urban agriculture. MDP produced a manual on organic urban agriculture and agro-business development. Arabic publications on water harvesting, rooftop gardening and urban forestry have been developed by AUB</p> <p><b>-Videos:</b> a video on the FStT project in Magadi and Gampaha was produced (IWMI India).</p> <p><b>-Scientific journal on UA in Chinese:</b> The journal will be a shareholding product between the Wuhan municipal government and RUAF. This UA journal will be as an affiliated journal of a very successful magazine titled as "Yangtze Vegetables".</p> <p><b>-Books:</b> A book in Chinese on Urban Agriculture Practices in China has been published in 2011 including practices of about 13 cities (IGSNRR).</p>		
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<p><b>8: Enhanced capacity of local Stakeholders through Distance and University Education</b></p>	<p><b>Development of Distance Learning Courses</b>  -ETC-UA and Ryerson offered in 2010 the following <b>Distance Learning courses:</b> (1) Introduction to urban agriculture; (2) Dimension in urban agriculture; (3) Urban agriculture types and (4) Urban agriculture policy making. The courses were taken by about 20 students each (so 80 students for the 4 courses). In 2011, course 1 and 2 are being offered again (again 20 students each). Also AUB participated with 1 instructor  - FAO–LAC and IPES-RUAF offered in 2010 the first Spanish Distance Training Course, “Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture as a Tool for Food Security and Local Development” to 66 participants.  <b>Development of University courses, modules and research</b>  -AUB/ ESDU has steadily introduced urban agriculture into the curricula of the courses it manages at AUB and at Lebanese University. These courses are now offered for the third year (fall 2010 for the Lebanese University and Spring 2011 for AUB) in a row, with a possibility of doing a special research project or a short internship at the RUAF-MENA program for AUB student.  - The Zimbabwe Open University has developed some modules on urban agriculture. These will initially form part of the Diploma in Agriculture and ultimately will be used to develop a degree programme in urban agriculture.  -The Chinese Academy of Sciences has supported over 12 PhDs on urban agriculture and (co)taught 9 different courses on urban agriculture and agro-tourism in various Chinese universities.</p> <p><b>Monitoring of learning and uptake by students</b>  -An evaluation form is provided to all students of the Distance Learning courses offered by Ryerson University. Comments are taken into account for revision of course materials (to be done in the coming year).  -In 2010, an evaluation report was produced on the Distance Training Course on UPA in Portuguese conducted by IPES/RUAF and FAO LAC in 2009. The evaluation identified key points that were</p>	<p>The distance learning courses offered by Ryerson and ETC/RUAF still mostly attract northern students. Lack of scholarships is an obstacle for southern students to participate. Further regionalisation of courses (as done by IPES) and offering of subsidised participation (as done by the Brazilian Ministry) could be a model for other regions as well.</p>	<p>Increasingly, universities are starting to develop courses on urban agriculture; including the organisation of student practicals in the field. RUAF partners have facilitated several of these initiatives. There is need for continuation of this collaboration as it offers great opportunities for sharing and having further insights into the issues of UPA and related current trends (on regional food systems; on greening urban development; on enhancing cities’ resilience to climate change).</p>
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	<p>taken into account in the design and implementation of the First Spanish Distance Learning Course on UPA.</p> <p>After the finalization of the First Spanish Distance Learning Course, an evaluation report was produced by the course coordinators.</p>		
<p><b>9, To consolidate the recently established City Multi-stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture in the partner cities and advance in national policy formulation on urban agriculture</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthening of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) on-UA</b></p> <p>-In 2010 and 2011 the MSF continued to function in all cities except Porto Novo (where it never really got off the ground). The MSF have managed to attract Municipal Departments, line Ministries, funding organizations, Universities, NGOs and CBOs and have <b>grown in membership</b>.</p> <p>-Some MSF expanded to <b>new geographic areas</b>; in Belo Horizonte a working group was created for the North-East Region of the city; in Freetown the MSF was expanded to include Freetown and the entire Western Area; in Lima, an MSF is being formed at Lima Metropolitan level.</p> <p>- In some cases new <b>MSF working groups</b> were formed to better tackle certain issues of importance: in Belo Horizonte one working group was formed on legislation, one on commercialisation and one for the organisation of specific events. In Freetown, a working group was formed on land demarcation and one on credit and financing for UA. In Freetown also a specific working group or Learning Alliance was formed to promote and enhance sharing and learning among members.</p> <p>-<b>MSF meetings</b> were generally held every 3-6 months. Topics include: revision of progress and activities implemented in the past period; sharing of experiences; project development; discussing the credit and financing study and lobbying; introduction of new members.</p> <p>-During annual <b>review and planning meetings</b>, a more formal assessment of progress was made.</p> <p>-<b>Annual work plans</b> were developed to agree on activities for implementation in the coming year and serve as a basis for 3-monthly or yearly progress review.</p> <p>-In several cities, specific <b>training</b> was given to MSF members on subjects like planning and revising the CSA, developing new</p>	<p>Formalising and making the City Strategic Agenda operational was often a long process that needed continuous attention and encouragement. Partners in the MSF may tend to return to their normal duties once the City Strategic Plan is on the table, but the proof of the pudding is in making it operational and institutionalising it in local policies, budgets, programmes and land-use planning. In some cities this was done successfully; in others the process slowed down over time and in one or two cases it never came off the ground (Porto Novo).</p> <p>In several cases (Amman, Sana'a, Gampaha, Magadi) it has to be noted that the MSF were not able so far to attract funding other than that offered by the Municipality.</p> <p>In India most MSF institutions reported that due to cuts in</p>	<p>Implementation of the CSA-UA is enhanced by:</p> <p>-A well developed CSA (clear objectives and strategies with project profiles and identified key actors and funding sources)</p> <p>- An active chair of the Forum with mobilizing and coordination power</p> <p>-Counting with a committed facilitator.</p> <p>-Let individual organisations develop operational plan(s) for those parts of the CSA-UA that fit into their mandate and institutional work plan and then integrate these into a composite agenda/work plan for the MSF.</p> <p>-Regular progress monitoring</p> <p>-Counting with strong policy support.</p> <p>-Assuring that the agenda contains not only small activities, but also substantial activities (from pilot type of activities to</p>

<p>proposals, responding to government calls on national and state programmes and report writing (IWMI India); on facilitation skills, monitoring and evaluation and updating the CSA-UA (IAGU); on policy influencing (MDP, COOPI).</p> <p><b>Finalising, formalisation and implementation of the City Strategic Agenda on UA (CSA-UA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A new <b>CSA-UA was developed</b> in Bogota and Villa El Salvador</li> <li>-The <b>CSA was revised</b> by updating the agenda, adding new topics of importance and reviewing local responsibilities, in cities like Belo Horizonte, Bobo Dioulasso, Ibadan, Cape Town, Bulawayo,</li> <li>-The CSA-UA was <b>formally approved/ratified</b> in Ndola.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activities implemented</b> in the context of the CSA-UA include amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development of a <b>rooftop gardening programme and establishment of an urban agriculture land bank</b> in Amman.</li> <li>-Organisation of a <b>training of farmer trainers</b> in Villa El Salvador.</li> <li>- Avenue planting in Magadi.</li> <li>- In Gampaha, a <b>training centre for urban agriculture</b> was established at the Walpita Government Training centre.</li> <li><b>Demonstration nutrition gardens</b> were supported with expertise and monitoring at the government hospital.</li> <li>-In Bobo Dioulasso several <b>training events</b> were organised on nutrition; creation of nurseries; involvement of women in urban agriculture; agro forestry, bio treatment and gardening. Also a <b>census on all open spaces</b> in the city was implemented with view to demarcation green areas in the new physical plan.</li> <li>- In Bulawayo, a pamphlet and <b>campaign</b> was developed to raise awareness on stream bank cultivation and the dangers of using untreated waste water for irrigating crops. Also, the city council has funded the establishment of an <b>Office for Urban Agriculture</b> as part of the agenda.</li> <li>-In Ibadan, training and technical assistance to various farmer groups was provided. Also a <b>school garden project</b> was started.</li> </ul>	<p>their own budgets, funding for activities identified under the CSA-UA could not be realised. Shortage of staff in all institutions affected implementation of activities of CSA-UA (IWMI India).</p> <p>IAGU reports that weak facilitation hampered effective coordination of the MSF and progress of the activities.</p> <p>In Villa El Salvador, Lima recognition of the MSF and formal adoption of the CSA-UA was delayed due to electoral campaigns at the municipal level, followed by internal problems. Uncertainty remains on what will happen in VES at political level.</p>	<p>those with substantial funding).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increasing visibility, which can be a specific activity in the agenda (farmers day, weekly bulletins, exhibitions, etc</li> <li>-Continuous sensitisation of the (key) stakeholders and their institutions.</li> </ul> <p>Policy intelligence proves to be most critical as a basis for policy lobbying. It helps identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The main policy objective.</li> <li>-Mandate of main institutes, with whom to establish contacts, entry-points</li> <li>-Levels of entry: sub-national levels can be an intermediary step in national lobbying.</li> </ul>
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<p>-In Accra, a variety of <b>information materials on urban agriculture</b> was produced, including a radio programme.</p> <p><b>-In Freetown</b>, several urban agriculture projects were implemented <b>regarding low space farming in urban areas; urban livestock keeping and agro-forestry.</b></p> <p><b><i>Local and national policy influencing and assistance</i></b></p> <p><b>New (bye)laws on urban agriculture were drafted and urban agriculture was integrated in city master and sectoral plans:</b></p> <p>- In <b>Amman</b>, urban agriculture has been successfully mainstreamed in the new master plan of Amman and the implementation of the Amman Green Growth Program with urban agriculture and forestry as one of its key pillars is now looked at as an international best practice worldwide. (AUB).</p> <p>-In <b>Belo Horizonte</b>, the Law 174/09, which establishes the Municipal Urban Agriculture Policy for Belo Horizonte, was finally approved in June 2011 by the Council, and now must be signed into law by the Mayor (IPES).</p> <p>-In <b>Villa El Salvador</b>, an Ordinance regarding urban agriculture was developed. It proposes the recognition of urban agriculture as a permanent and legitimate strategy to combat poverty and contribute to local economic development.</p> <p>-In Bogota, a National Law to promote urban agriculture was formulated and formally presented to the Colombian Congress. It is currently being re-drafted while wider institutional support is sought (IPES).</p> <p>- Urban Agriculture has been added as a topic to the 12 five year plan on agriculture development in <b>India</b> at a national level. In <b>Sri Lanka</b> policy statements on UA was drafted, presented and accepted by the provincial council for implementation formally (IWMI India).</p> <p>-In <b>Zambia</b>, a Copperbelt urban agriculture steering committee was also formed to spearhead policy formulation at the provincial level.</p> <p><b>Ndola</b> City Council has started working on the revision of UA by-laws.</p> <p>-In <b>Ghana</b>, policy recommendations were submitted to integrate UPA</p>		
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<p>into the new Urban Development Policy for Ghana during a nation-wide consultation workshop. IWMI Ghana also collaborated and worked closely with the Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS) to promote integration of UPA into Municipal District Assembly development programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Beijing</b> government included urban agriculture in its 11<sup>th</sup> five-year development plan and promotes ecological urban agriculture and ecological agro-tourism in its mountainous areas.</li> <li>- <b>Shanghai</b> government included urban agriculture in the design and planning of 6 agro-parks.</li> <li>- In <b>Beijing and Minhang</b> the <b>2011-2015 UA development plan</b> for the cities was designed. For both cities, urban food supply by its peri-urban areas is to be increased to 40%-80% for different agro-products.</li> <li>- IGSNRR was instrumental <b>in raising national awareness</b> of urban agriculture in its contribution to reducing local food prices. As a result the <b>Chinese national government</b> now advocates for a national policy on vegetable production in urban and peri-urban areas.</li> <li>-In <b>Freetown</b>, a Land agreement signed by MAFFS, FCC, WARDC and MLCPE for demarcation and allocation of low land and valleys for urban agriculture farmers groups.</li> <li>- In <b>Sierra Leone</b>, the MSF is currently assisting to harmonise the City Strategic Agenda on UA with the National program the Smallholder commercialisation Program of the Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>-In <b>Ghana</b>, urban agriculture was included in the Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015.</li> </ul> <p>Several <b>policy reviews</b> were implemented by the RUAF partners. Upon request of the <b>Brazilian Ministry to Fight Hunger and Promote Social Development</b>, IPES supported the analysis and documentation of the principal actions carried out since 2003 for designing and implementing a national policy for Urban Agriculture in Brazil. In <b>Zimbabwe</b> a review meeting was held with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry is now of the opinion that the agriculture and food security policy for the country is due for reviewing and the</p>		
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<p>insertion of the paragraph on UA will be done during the review. IAGU implemented a study on the contribution of urban agriculture in food security in the context of climate change. The study served as input to a regional <b>policy workshop in Burkina Faso</b> with relevant presence of representatives of the three Municipalities of the of “<i>Hauts-Bassins</i>” Region, the administrative authorities, the extension services, the ministry departments, the NGO and CBO’s. This event was published on Burkina Faso national Television and on Africable that is television watched in several countries in Africa.</p> <p><b><i>Sustainability/ continuation MSF</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In Belo Horizonte, the Prefecture will assume the role of the institution responsible for continuing the work of the MSF Steering Committee.</li> <li>- The Villa El Salvador MSF will continue in coordination with the “Urban Agriculture Alliance” (the MSF at the Metropolitan level) created by the Municipal Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Program led by the Municipality of Lima.</li> <li>- Bulawayo city council will continue running the MSF. The same agreement was reached for Ndola and Cape Town, with the city council pledging to continue with the MSF activities and monitoring the farmers’ projects.</li> <li>-The Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, a semi-government organization under the Beijing Municipal Agriculture Commission, is willing to take the leading role in the forum in the coming 5 years (2011-2015) by supporting operation funds and management. The Minhang District Agricultural Office will do the same.</li> <li>-In Freetown, the MSF will continue to be hosted in rotation by Freetown City Council, Western Area and Rural Department and the Ministry of Agriculture; each putting forward funding for meetings and operational costs.</li> </ul>		
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#### 4. INPUT, OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS OVER THE ENTIRE PROJECT PERIOD (1 Jan. 2009-30 June 2011)

##### 4.1 Inputs

**Indicator 1.1 Own contribution by the RUAf partners (ETC and regional partners) to an amount of Euro 681,449.99 in the period 2009-2011**

The 2010-2011 contribution of ETC and the regional partners to the FStT project amounted to Euro 464,146.07. The total contribution (period 2009-2011) of ETC and the regional partners amounted to Euro 681,449.99 (see Table 1). This contribution is higher than planned (214 % of the target value), especially due to additional time committed by ETC and the regional partners during the entire project and its budget-neutral extension.

**Indicator 1.2. Own contribution by local partners in the partner cities of Euro 1,318,071.77 in the period 2009-2011**

The contribution of the local partners in the RUAf partner cities to the RUAf-FStT activities accumulated in 2010-2011 to an amount of Euro 801,663.25. This substantial increase in local partner contributions was due to the fact that lobbying efforts for co-funding and up-scaling of project implementation were very successful in South Africa (MDP) and China (IGSNRR) and that funding from the European Union was mobilised for project implementation in Sierra Leone (COOPI). The total contribution (period 2009-2011) of the local partners in the partner cities accumulated to an amount of Euro 1,318,071.77 (629 % of the target value)-see Table 1.

**Table 1 Regional and local partner financial contribution (2009-2011)**

<b>Euro</b>	<b>Own contribution by ETC and regional RUAf partners</b>	<b>Contribution by the partners in the partner cities</b>	<b>Total</b>
ETC-UA	222,815.26	--	222,815.26
IPES	27,485.00	290,258.42	317,743.42
MDP	86,391.40	336,540.00	422,931.40
IAGU	50,509.53	27,958.34	78,467.87
IWMI Ghana	50,901.73	50,841.02	101,742.75
IWMI India	92,746.34	37,495.52	130,241.86
IGSNRR	91,003.00	392,576.00	483,579.00
AUB-ESDU	53,965.73	20,732.14	74,697.87
COOPI	-	161,670.33	161,670.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>681,449,99</b>	<b>1,318,071.77</b>	<b>1,999,521.76</b>

**Indicator 2.1 IDRC input to RUAF FStT of Euro 279,412.76 during 2009-2011**

The **total amount spent under the IDRC contract in the period 2009-June 2011** for the RUAF-FStT project amounts to **Euro 279,535** (see the annex 8 with the global financial report). This amount is about 25.000 Euro lower than originally budgeted, as further explained in section 4 financial statements. IDRC has granted RUAF permission to use the remaining Euro 25,352 for continuation of the UA Magazine for one more year.

**Indicator 2.2 Additional income to the RUAF Foundation of Euro 2.504.247 for the period 2009-2011 (34% of total income)**

In **2009**, the recorded income from other sources than DGIS totalled Euro 728.666 (**28%**). In the period **2010**, the recorded income from other sources than DGIS totalled Euro 1.359.226, corresponding to **46%** of the total income of the RUAF Foundation. In the **first half of 2011** the recorded income from RUAF city partners and member organisations totalled Euro 326.901, corresponding to **31%** of the total income. It has to be noted that the data presented here for the income of 2011 for the RUAF Foundation as a whole are preliminary, since the accounts still have to be checked by the accountant (due for end of October). The 2011 thus does not include yet the total of other revenues and contributions from RUAF members to exploitation, since the accounts still have to be finalized (see Table 2).

The resulting “total other than DGIS income” **for of the RUAF Foundation during the project period 2009-Mid 2011 arrives at a minimum of 34% of the total income.**

This income is derived from RUAF projects co-funded by other organisations (and implemented by 2 or more RUAF partners often in cooperation with other international and local organisations) as well as own contributions made by the 8 RUAF member organisations (international/regional resource centres) and by the local partners (Municipalities and NGO’s) in the cities where the RUAF programmes are implemented.

**Table 2. Other income RUAF Foundation 2009-2011**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Income in 2009 (Euro)</b>	<b>Income in 2010 (Euro)</b>	<b>Income in 2011 (Euro)<sup>1</sup></b>
Contribution DGIS RUAF05 MFS2	1.970.048	1.572.337	719.006
Contribution IDRC RUAF03 (RUAF-FStT)	77.034	137.996	32.623,28
Contribution IDRC RUAF 03 13% (RUAF FStT)			31.912,62
Contribution IDRC RUAF01 (RUAF-CFF)	0	51.730	0
Contribution IDRC RUAF12 (gender publication)	0	58.844	0

<sup>1</sup> The data presented here for the income of 2011 for the RUAF Foundation as a whole are preliminary, since the accounts still have to be checked by the accountant (due for end of October)

Other revenues	-43.533	76.071	Not yet available
Contribution RUAF partners to exploitation	15.453	31.072	Not yet available
Contributions city partners	516.409	702.200	99.463
Contributions RUAF member organisations	217.304	301.313	162.833
Total revenues	2.752.714	2.931.563	1.045.907
From which non-DGIS	782.666	1.359.226	326.382
<b>% non DGIS income</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>31%</b>

## 4.2 Specific objective 1: To enhance the capacities of the regional Resource centres on Urban Agriculture and Food security and facilitate their consolidation

**Output indicator 1. Number of regional staff trained in the FStT-approach in urban agriculture as well as in advisory and training skills, gender mainstreaming and knowledge and information management skills (Target: All regional partners count with 3 trainers each; 30% women).**

The capacities of the regional RUAF partners have been substantially enhanced over the entire project period, especially in the fields of value chain analysis, business planning and financing, organisation of Urban Producer Field Schools, organisational strengthening and policy lobbying and advocacy for financing of urban agriculture as well as for urban agriculture policy development at (sub)national level, as a result of RUAF organised capacity development activities and the experiences gained in the implementation of the RUAF-FStT activities. Three training workshops (3) on the FStT approach for were organised by ETC as well as the partner meetings (learning and reflection)(4 times a year: one face-to-face meeting and 3 virtual meetings). ETC also managed to obtain co-funding from the PSO programme for 2 specific training workshops: one on “effective policy lobbying” and one on “adapting to climate change”. In addition, capacities of individual regional staff have been increased in the fields of knowledge and skills that respond to regional needs and interests (see Table 3, subjects 4-15); The training was organised by the regional RUAF partners themselves. The regional partners stress that the RUAF-FStT programme has been very important for building the institutional capacity to implement the FStT programme and for responding to an increasing number of requests for training and support from other local support and farmer organisations, as well as local and national governments. Some of the RUAF partners are now regularly asked to organise training in urban agriculture and related fields. For example, the RUAF partner IGSNRR is providing advisory and training services now to over 20 Chinese cities and several international organisations operating in China.

**Table 3. Capacities acquired by the regional team members in the period 2009-2011**

<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Regional partners involved</b>	<b>Number of staff trained</b>
1. Approach and methodology of FStT Project (value chain and market analysis, business planning, organizational strengthening, UA financing, Urban Producers Field School, etc.)	All regional partners	28 (3-4 per regional partner); 8 women
2. Policy Influence: Policy intelligence and preparedness, strategies for policy influence –lobby, advocacy, campaigns, etc	All regional partners	26; 7 women
3. Adaptation and innovation in the face of Climate Change	All regional partners	12; 5 women
4. Organisation of workshops	IGSNRR	14; # women not known
5. Gender analysis and mainstreaming	IAGU, IWMI India	9; 4 women
6. Project design and report writing	IAGU, IWMI Ghana	8; 3 women
7. Advisory and training skills	IAGU, IWMI India, IWMI Ghana	8; 2 women
8. Knowledge and information management; web design and management	IAGU, IWMI India	5; 2 women
9. Monitoring and systematisation	IAGU	4; 2 women
10. Bio-enzyme preparation, vegetable marketing and free-range egg production	AUB	4; 2 women
11. Monitoring and evaluation	IAGU	4; 1 women
12. Integrated water management resources	IWMI Ghana	2; 1 women
13. Lobbying for financing	IAGU	1
14. English language training	IAGU	1 women
15. Quantitative microbiological risk assessment	IWMI Ghana	1

**Output indicator 2: The regional RUAF partners have gained recognition as regional resource centres on urban agriculture and food security in their region, and the satisfaction of the users of its services (information, training, advice) is positive**

***Target 2.1 Regional partners are invited to at least one regional/international event related to UA/yr***

On both an international and regional level, the RUAF Network and its regional RUAF partners have consolidated their recognition as key players in the field of urban agriculture, considering the increasing number of invitations to participate in regional or international events related to urban agriculture and the increasing number of requests for services and information. Over the period 2009-2011, RUAF regional partners, including ETC-UA, have (co)organised 19 events and chaired, facilitated and participated in 92 events. Overall 60 presentations have been given (see for details Annex 1). In many cases, travel and stay for participation were covered by the organisers.

**Target 2: 20 % increase in number of requests for information and services/partner/yr; 85% of all users are satisfied with the services provided**

Almost all partners have documented an increase in requests for information (see Table 4 Requests for information). In the 2 regions were requests for information by 2011 were lower than in 2008 (AUB, IWMI Ghana), it should be noted that the data exclude information requests that were received by local RUAF partners. As these became more visible to stakeholders, hence a lot more contacts were made directly with them. In all other cases, the increase is due to (a) the increased visibility and recognition of the regional partners as UA resource centres in the region and (b) a growing general interest in urban agriculture world-wide.

**Table 4. Requests for information**

*NB This table does not include requests for training, advice etc. These are shown in Table 5*

Partner	Number of requests for information in 2008	Number of requests for information in 2011 <sup>2</sup>
IWMI Ghana	60	15* <sup>3</sup>
IAGU	250	654
AUB	100*	60*
IWMI India	15	75
MDP	50	64
IGSNRR	38	92
IPES	NA	80
ETC	116	130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1170</b> <b>(86% increase over 3 years)</b>

Next to a general increase in requests for information, all partners have also increasingly responded to requests for field visits and internships from students and volunteers; for support to project formulation and curricula development from NGOs' and Universities; for technical advice, training and funding from local organisations, municipalities and national government bodies; and requests from local and international organisations (ODI, SNV, CARE, OXFAM, UN HABITAT, FAO Regional office) for collaboration. Table 5 illustrates some of the important effects that have been achieved by these information and advisory services, especially also on national level in India, Brazil and China. Only a selection of the services that were provided is given below.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are calculated based on mid-year estimates

<sup>3</sup> Figures with an \* are estimates

**Table 5. Effects of services supplied in response to requests for assistance (Target: 85% of all users are satisfied with the services provided)**

Requests received	From which organisation	Regarding	Services supplied by regional partners	Effects observed
<b>MDP.</b>				
Information and knowledge materials	SNV, Solidarity, Care International,	Starting gardens for food security and nutrition	Supplied information from Bulawayo project and the handbook on Low Input gardens	Care International and SNV have now started projects on UA in Zimbabwe
Advice and funding	Mutare City Council	Organizing urban farmers in the city	-Advised to develop land use plan of city that incorporates UA -Create farmer groups -Create an MSF as forum for discussing problems with farmers	Council is now talking to the farmers with a view to organizing them. Land use plans are being prepared. MSF is under formation
Training	Solidarites	Training for staff in market diagnosis	Trained 8 staff members over 4 days	Have trained their farmers in market diagnosis as they develop their project in Hatcliffe
<b>IWMI-India</b>				
Information and advice	National Planning Commission, India	Types and impacts of UA. Policy interventions for UA	Regional Coordinator shared views and commented on review documents	IWMI India invited to serve in two sub committees in the Agriculture Extension section to review the 12 <sup>th</sup> five year agriculture plan and include urban agriculture
Information and training	National Horticulture Mission and Department of Agriculture, India	National vegetable initiative for urban clusters – Horticulture Mission and Department of Agriculture	How organise peri-urban clusters for farming	IWMI India Identified as a service provider to all the states in the country
Information and advice	Practical Action, Sri Lanka	The FStT approach, Implementing FStT project in Gampaha, Sri Lanka	Information and training provided; organisation of field visits; supported project development	Implementation of the FStT approach in the SAARC Business Association of Home based workers – (SABAH), in 9 districts of Sri Lanka (Northern and Southern)
<b>IWMI-Ghana</b>				
Information material on UPA in Accra and FStT programme	University College of London	UPA in Accra and FStT	FStT brochures, RUAF project reports, AMA bye-laws on UPA	Several students now developing their Masters and PhD on UA
Request for study visit to Accra	WelthungerHilfe, Liberia	To learn about the MPAP process and grass-cutter rearing in Ghana	Information on the subjects; visit to various institutions and the multi-stakeholder forum	Person currently applying skills and experience learnt in facilitating a multi-stakeholder planning process in Liberia

Training	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, AMA	Application of the WHO Multiple barrier approach in risk reduction related to waste water use in UPA	Resource person in training & provisioning of training materials (flip charts, videos)	Extension staff applying skills and knowledge acquired in their work
<b>IPES</b>				
Information and collaboration	FAO LAC	Co-organization of seminars; information sharing.	Joint project development	Joint UA seminars organised in Medellin, Colombia and Brazil. Joint IPES-RUAF and FAO-LAC distance learning course on UA developed in Spanish and Portuguese. FAO-LAC is developing several UA projects in the region
Information, training and collaboration	Ministry of Social Development-Brazil	Policy development and implementation on UA	Co-organisations of seminars; analysis of UA experiences in Brazil; development of policy guidelines	Policy guidelines approved by the Ministry. 12 Technical Support Centres on UPA set up.
<b>ETC-UA</b>				
Information and advice	ODI	To support a scoping study on value chain mapping for UA	Collecting background information. Establishing contacts with key informants	ETC included in the Advisory Board for the project
Information and collaboration	UN HABITAT	To integrate UA in their Cities and Climate Change Initiative	Information shared in meetings; Development of a project proposals	RUAF will sign a contract with HABITAT to pilot test the programme in 2 cities
<b>AUB</b>				
Assistance and funding	Several NGOs in Jordan and Yemen	Technical Assistance and Possibility for funding interventions similar to FSiT	The Coaches and local staff met with these NGOs and farmer groups. They were provided with publications and invited to join the MSF	Several NGOs and farmer groups in Jordan and Yemen have started replicating the FSiT approach
Information and collaboration	The World Bank	List of publications, brainstorming on future collaboration and project development	Organised field visits and in-country workshops; supported project development	The World Bank formulated 3 proposals on UA in MENA (no implementation yet).  The World Bank included UA as one of the components in the Amman Green Growth Strategy
Collaboration	Transparency International – Coordination for the	Participation in the Steering Committee of the “Promotion of Public Participation in	The Regional RUAF Coordinator joined a multi-stakeholders panel grouping parliamentarians,	The group is showing great interest in the RUAF MENA work in Amman and Sana’a and asked to include the case study

	MENA region	Urban Planning in Lebanon” Campaign	Ministry officials, civil society organizations and academia. The MPAP experience is highlighted as a privileged model for action planning and policy influence around a common urban planning theme	developed for Sana’a in the compendium of experiences which will be presented alongside with the project
<b>IAGU</b>				
Information and collaboration	Climate Change Initiative (CCI) in Bobo-Dioulasso	Information on UA Set up joint platform on UA and Climate change	Discussions with the project Initiative; Intensive involvement of the CCI project leader in the regional policy lobbying	Proposal to have a joint platform to address UA and climate change topics.
Information and collaboration	International Guarantee Fund through the Technical Centre for Participative Microfinance (CTMP) in Burkina Faso	Capacity strengthening of producers cooperatives Setting up a guarantee for urban producers	Information; List of urban producers in Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou; Establishment of link between CTMP and the urban producers	CTMP has decided to permanently involve IAGU as training institute on access to financing for the urban producers.
Collaboration	GTZ	Training on business development for urban producers	Information on commercial UA Experiences with FStT List of potential participants	Four training sessions have been organised for the producers and some key MSF and NGO-FStT members in Bobo-Dioulasso. IAGU is invited to act as a permanent trainer in GTZ courses.
<b>IGSNRR</b>				
Information and training	5 international postgraduate students from US, UK, Italia, Mexico and Singapore 2 international urban producers from Australia and Brazil 12 domestic postgraduate students	UA development in China and best practice in some specific cities to work with; helps for providing local contacts; UA development trends; New topics in UA subject; UA magazine in Chinese.	Mainly done by emails for international students and by emails & phone call for domestic students.	More thesis on UA in China
Advice	The Ministry of Agriculture	Standardisation of Agro-parks in China	Developing criteria for agro-parks development in China	Agro-parks integrating UA are being developed
Information and advice	Over 21 municipal governments representatives	Possible projects and future cooperation, as well as possibilities to join the	Sharing of information materials, field visits	Invitations for doing projects in specific cities Examples:

		international network		-implementation of 2 vegetable parks in Shanghai -establishment of an UA Research and Design Academy in Wuhan -inclusion UA in regional planning Chengdu
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**Outcome indicator 1: Increased level of team performance within regional RUAF teams (Target: All teams in each of the 7 regional partners at level 3 out of a scale of 5 (first year) and minimum level 4 at year 2)**

The **outcome journals for the regional partners** (see also Annex 2) define the type of services that regional RUAF partners are expected to provide to local and national partners and governments. Good individual and team performance are at the basis of such service provision. The Outcome Journals confirm that the advisory capacity of the regional partners and their recognition as centres of expertise and experience on urban agriculture has increased greatly. The regional RUAF partners have been providing information services; technical training and advice, assistance and support to project development to a large number of organizations, including local support organisations and municipalities, national governments and international organisations and universities (see also Table 4 and 5). Their training offer has been expanded from strategic planning and policy formulation on urban agriculture (as the main focus in the RUAF-CFF programme) to new subjects such as value chain analysis; business planning and access to financing.

Another important indication for the growing strength and role of the RUAF regional resource centres on urban agriculture is the enhancement of their **working relations with strategic partners** at regional, national and local level, both in number and in intensity/quality. This includes amongst others cooperation with regional offices of FAO (AUB, IPES, COOPI, IAGU); ILO (MDP, AUB); IFAD (IWMI India, AUB); national governments (IWMI India, IPES, IGSNRR) ; private foundations (AUB; IWMI India); Universities, research and training centres (MDP, IWMI Ghana, IAGU, IPES, IGSNRR) and (inter)national UA and food security networks (MDP, IGSNRR).

The outcome journals of the regional partners indicate that all regional partners have reached level 3-5 (in scale 1-5) for most of the performance indicators defined at the start, with few exceptions. There is still scope for improvement of performance in specific fields such as on support to the set up of new financing mechanisms for urban agriculture (AUB, IPES); assistance to local partners and producer organisations in project development (IWMI India; IWMI Ghana) and development of University curricula (MDP, IWMI India). RUAF specifically aims to tackle these gaps in future projects; respectively the establishment of a UA co-funding facility and development of a University programme.

**Outcome indicator 2: Number of regional RUAF partners that have adopted a gender policy and are working towards the goal of gender equity in partner cities by both specific activities and by ensuring that all of its activities support gender equity objectives (Target: all regional partners)**

All of the regional RUAF partners have further institutionalised their gender policy, though this policy is still awaiting approval by the MDP Board. IWMI and IAGU both engage a permanent gender expert that helps ensure that gender is considered in all activities. The Human Geography Department of IGSNRR

pays attention to a gender-balanced ration in all their research team. IAGU, IWMI and COOPI provide gender training for their new staff, as is indicated in table 6.

**Table 6. Institutionalisation of a gender policy in the RUAF regional partners**

	<b>Gender policy adopted by the regional RUAF partner?</b>
<b>IPES</b>	IPES adopted a gender policy before 2009 and gender is considered in every activity and all new projects.
<b>IAGU</b>	IAGU has adopted a gender policy in 2010. They have organised for their staff training on the gender policy and agreed on concrete strategies to implement the policy. IAGU also has identified a “gender alert person” who helps ensure that gender is a component of all activities implemented.
<b>MDP</b>	Gender policy has been finalized, but is still awaiting formal approval by the MDP Board
<b>AUB-ESDU</b>	The American University of Beirut enforces very strictly the notion of equal opportunity (gender, religion, race, etc...). This is clearly reflected in the composition of the Regional Team (3 women, 2 men).
<b>IWMI-Ghana and India</b>	An institutional gender policy exists. Special programmes on gender sensitivity and equity operate at all levels and special leadership programmes for women are organised. IWMI also has a gender expert purposely appointed to ensure that gender is maintained in IWMI’s research.
<b>COOPI</b>	COOPI-Sierra Leone adopted its gender policy in 2009. Training is provided to all incoming staff and new partners as part of their induction.
<b>IGSNRR</b>	Though having no institutional gender policy, IGSNRR has its own women’s federation to protect women’s interests. Under influence of RUAF-China, the division of Human Geography began to pay more attention to the gender issues by aiming for a gender balance in their research teams. Gender ratios are currently more or less balanced, with even a higher number of female than male students (though still a higher % of male staff).

Regional partners also promote the adoption of gender statements and -policies by their local partners. Five local partners have adopted the RUAF gender statement; while 11 other local partner organisations have been supported in improving on their existing gender policies and practices. The university company in Tongzhou, Beijing for example is now consciously recruiting members with the aim to achieve a gender balanced team composition. Regional partners have specifically involved women’s organisations in project implementation (for example in Amman and Ibadan the producer organization is a women’s’ cooperative) and promoted gender and youth participation in management and executive bodies (MDP, IWMI India, IWMI Ghana, IAGU, AUB). In Cape Town on the other hand, most farmers are women and here one sought to include more men in the existing (mainly women) groups and establishing some “men-only” groups.

IAGU, IWMI India and IPES promoted gender mainstreaming among MSF members, and specific gender affirmative actions are included in the City Strategic Agendas in Ndola, Bulawayo, Bobo Dioulasso, Ibadan, Magadi, Gampaha, Belo Horizonte, Bogota and Sana’a. These include for example, training and enhancing equal access to financing and land. In Gampaha, special women’s programmes were undertaken, like exposure visits, training on leadership qualities and training on income generating activities. In Bulawayo the land allocation for urban agriculture policy has quotas along gender lines. In Ibadan

proposals developed to specifically support women cassava processors in Ido Local Government Area. Participation of women farmers in the MSF has also been promoted. In Bulawayo, a new Women Urban Farmers' Association has been formed and similarly a woman's' gardening association and an "All Women NGO" were given support in Bobo Dioulasso and Sana'a respectively. These groups have been actively participating in the MSF. The credit and financing studies also specifically looked at access to finance from a gender perspective. As a result, in Gampaha and Magadi for example, special savings schemes among women's groups were encouraged and formed.

**Sustainability indicator 1: The regional resource centre on urban agriculture has been fully integrated in partners' institutional programme (*Target: all regional partners*)**

In 2010-2011, the regional resource centres on urban agriculture have been further consolidated in IWMI Ghana and India, AUB and MDP. All partners are now reaching a minimum of 85% (with 5 partners having reached 100%), compared to an overall 75% at the end of 2009 (see table 7). Five of the 7 partners have an independent Urban Agriculture unit or bureau (IPES, MDP, IAGU; AUB; IGSNRR), while for the 2 other partners that belong to the same institution (IWMI), urban agriculture will continue to be an important topic in the coming years as part of their new strategic research agenda on productive re-use of waste and wastewater in and around urban areas. In some organisations (IPES, IWMI Ghana) the number of core staff involved in urban agriculture programmes has recently decreased due to the discontinuity in the DGIS-MSF funding for the RUAF Foundation or because other job opportunities presented themselves (for example one regional coordinator works now as the advisor on urban agriculture to the Mayor of Lima; a second regional coordinator now heads the CGIAR agriculture and climate change programme in Western Africa). In the other RUAF partners (IWMI India, IGSNRR, AUB, IAGU) the number of staff working (partially) on urban agriculture have remained stable or increased.

**Table 7. Institutionalisation of the regional resource centre in the regional partner organizations**

	Initial situation (start of 2009)		Final Situation (mid 2011)	
	%	Description	%	Description
IPES	100	During RUAF-CFF, IPES had institutionalized UA as one of their 6 main work areas, created a UA Unit and developed a strategic plan for the topic. The UA Unit has a separate financial account and positively contributes to the institutional budget. Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 12	100	UA is still an important unit of IPES. A strategic development plan for UA has been formulated and adopted. However the number of professional staff working on UA decreased to 5 due to diminished availability of UA funding.
MDP	80	An independent UA unit had been created that is now functioning semi autonomously along other units. The unit developed a strategic action plan that is being used to source for additional funding (yet restricted) Number of professional staff: 3	100	The UA unit is fully functional and achieved a larger diversity of funding sources. UA is integrated in some programmes of the Local Economic Development Unit. Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 4 + additional part-time staff depending on project needs

AUB-ESDU	80	The RUAf-MENA team operates now as a separate unit within AUB-ESDU that integrated UA In its strategic plan for 2009 – 2012; The Faculty of Agricultural and Food sciences (which is the host institution for ESDU) fully recognises it as a research topic (UA was included as part of a new M.Sc. sub-speciality on Urban Community Development). The RUAf-MENA team has an individual “financial identity”, yet the amount of own funding still remains restricted. New synergies were initiated with multiple donors other than RUAf. Number of professional staff: 4 (1.5 full-time posts)	100	UA continues to be one of three “Research Initiatives” of ESDU. AUB/ESDU plans to take its UA work further through linking it to food security, water scarcity and climate change challenges within the MENA region. Several new UA projects have been formulated and funded. The UA team will be fully funded in 2012 from the institutional core budget acquired under different granting agreements. Number of professional staff: 4
IAGU	90	UA is a separate unit in IAGU and urban agriculture is included as a major line of work in IAGU’s strategic plan. Urban agriculture has been integrated as a component in various other IAGU projects (like the Local Agenda 21 programme); Number of professional staff: 4	100	A new IAGU regional office was opened in Bobo- Dioulasso, with main focus on urban agriculture. UA has become a more and more transversal theme for all IAGU area interventions (waste management, strategic planning, resource centre). A longer-term strategic plan for UA was developed in 2010. Number of professional staff: 6.
IWMI-India	60	From 2007 onwards urban agriculture was integrated in the newly created research theme called ‘Water, Health and Environment”. Several additional urban agriculture projects have been undertaken and the Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased over time.	90	The current FS&T programme and increased interactions with national government institutions has increased the profile of UA within IWMI. The new strategic research agenda proposed to CGIAR focuses on productive re-use of waste and wastewater in and around urban areas (with about 50 IWMI staff working on this issue). Increased number of PhD staff involved in UA related research.
IWMI-Ghana	60	From 2007 onwards urban agriculture was integrated in the newly created research theme called ‘Water, Health and Environment. Several additional urban agriculture projects have been undertaken and the Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased over time. Number of professional staff: 8	85	Idem as IWMI India. Two core UA staff have left the Ghana office and taken on other jobs. However new staff is engaged on the productive re-use programme and will work from that perspective on urban agriculture.
IGSNRR	90	IGSNRR has fully recognised the importance of UA and has accepted urban agriculture as an important research topic; part of the recurrent costs of the RUAf-China team are included in the IGSNRR institutional budget (50% staff costs, offices). Various additional projects have been developed and additional funding generated which is used to finance the expansion of the team and implement activities without external funding. Number of professional staff: 15	100	UA has become a unit in the Centre on Urban and Regional sustainable development of the Chinese Academy of Sciences . One new professional staff and several research assistants were added to the team, while 5-10 PhD students are engaged each year.

**Sustainability indicator 2: The level of complementary funding for the continuous operation of the regional Resource centres is increasing as well as the numbers of projects formulated (Target: Each regional RUAf partner develops at least 1 additional UA project and mobilises 50.000 Euro)**

Regional partners have continued to develop a large number of additional urban agriculture projects. In 2010-2011 they formulated an additional 26 projects on top of the 34 projects that were developed in 2009 (see Table 8). By mid 2011, **all partners obtained additional funding for in total 20 projects (totalling 1,812,735.Euro)**, while negotiations are still ongoing for 10 projects. It has to be noted however that several partners have been more successful in

sourcing new urban agriculture project funds or increasing institutional funding support than others. In 3 cases (IPES, IAGU and MDP) longer-term continuation of the resource centre might be threatened if no new or more additional funding sources are mobilised. RUAF is exploring new funding modalities with these partners (e.g. payment for services; fee-based city membership).

**Table 8. Additional Urban Agriculture projects formulated by regional RUAF partners and funds obtained in 2009-2011**

Regional partner	# of additional projects formulated 2009-2011	# of projects for which funding is obtained 2009-2011	Total additional funding obtained in 2010-2011 (Euro)	Funding sources
IPES	14	2	80,000	The Americas Fund and the Peruvian Electricity network; HEIFER
MDP	9	1	40,000	ILO
IAGU	6	1	11,100	Municipality of Rufisque, Senegal
IMWI-India	7	4	757,414	Ministry of Agriculture- Western Province, Sri Lanka; IFAD; FiBL, University of Applied Sciences-Switzerland
IWMI-Ghana	8	3	535,000	IDRC, Gates Foundation, SPLASH, IFDC
IGSNRR	9	5	2399,221	Minhang district government, Minhang agricultural commission, Wuhan government, Wuhan academy, China natural science foundation,
AUB-ESDU	7	4	150,000	IFAD, FAO, Ford Foundation, Qatar Foundation
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,704,221</b>	<b>21 different sources of funding</b>

**4.3 Specific objective 2: To enhance the capacities of local stakeholders (researchers, NGO's, producer organisations, a/o) in the RUAF partner cities to engage in joint situation analysis and policy advocacy regarding urban agriculture and the design, implementation and monitoring of sustainable urban agriculture projects.**

**Output indicator 1: Number of local staff and producers trained in FStT (Target: at least 2 local support organisations in each partner city count with min 1 trainer each -36 trainers in total; 100 urban producers (male and female)/city are trained in FStT-1800 producers in total; 25% women)**

**Outcome indicator 1: Number of trained trainers that apply their newly acquired knowledge and skills effectively in their work (Target: 75% of trainers trained)**

Table 9 summarizes the results of the capacity development of staff of the local support organisations, the MSF and Universities involved in the FStT programme in the RUAF partner cities. In 2009, training focussed on the implementation of the FStT approach (market analysis, business planning, organisation of Urban producer Field Schools; organisational strengthening). In 2010-2011, additional staff was trained –compared to 2009- including University staff and students involved in monitoring the FStT projects (IWMI India, COOPI); new staff of local FStT support organisations in applying the FStT approach (COOPI, IGSNRR) and MSF members organisations in policy lobbying and financing of urban agriculture (IAGU, IWMI India; IWMI Ghana, MDP, IPES). Over the period 2009-2011, in total **332 persons (42 % women) have received training in different aspects of the FStT approach**, which is far beyond the initially set target. Of the persons trained 235 (71%) participated actively in the analysis, design, implementation and monitoring of the FStT businesses and projects; as well as in financial and policy lobbying. Others may include staff of organisations that were trained but do not directly participate in FStT, or include staff that changed jobs during the project period.

**Table 9. Training of local partners 2009-2011**

Regional partner	# of staff of local partner organisations (NGO-FStT, NGO- MSF, University) in FStT training events			# of trained local staff that now are actively applying their newly acquired knowledge and skills in their work		
	M	W	T	M	W	T
<b>2010-2011</b>						
IWMI G	13	10	23	12	9	21
COOPI	9	3	12	9	3	12
IAGU	15	5	20	10	3	13
AUB	4	11	15	3	6	9
IWMI I	25	18	43	23	15	38
MDP	18	18	36	12	10	22
IGSNRR	5	7	12	-	-	-
IPES	8	15	23	8	15	23
<b>2009</b>						
IWMI G	8	2	10	7	2	9
COOPI	7	5	12	7	5	12
IAGU	11	3	14	9	1	10
AUB	8	4	12	7	3	10
IWMI I	22	3	25	17	2	19
MDP	15	10	25	7	4	11
IGSNRR	18	15	33	10	5	15
IPES	7	10	17	5	6	11
<b>TOTAL 09-11</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>235</b>

In addition to local staff, **1878 urban producers** (out of which 821 are women= 44%) have been trained in FStT (all regions); in organisational strengthening (all regions); or in specific subjects like nutrition (IAGU) and organic farming (IWMI India, MDP). Training has been provided through applying the Urban Producer Field School approach of learning-by-doing, by organising specific training sessions and by involving the producers in exchange visits.

**Output indicator 2: Training of trainer modules and materials available in all local partner organizations and on the regional RUAF websites**  
*(Target: Training packages available in all regional languages: English, French, Arabic, Chinese and Spanish)*

All regional RUAF partners used the global FStT training materials developed by ETC-UA in their regional training workshops for local staff. Materials were translated in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Chinese, Sinhala and Kannada, and Arabic. The training manuals are available with all local partner organisations. In some regions (IPES, AUB) and at global level (ETC); training materials have been upgraded towards the end of the project, after systematisation of experiences gained and lesson learned.

**Sustainability indicator 1: Local support organisations and producer organisations maintain committed to FStT** *(Target: 30% of the local support and producer organisations have actually integrated FStT related projects in their institutional programmes)*

As a result of the training received, institutional strengthening and their engagement/involvement in the program, in total 33 local support organisations and 10 local and national governments (departments) in 13 of the partner cities (72% of all organisations) have integrated FStT related projects in their institutional programmes and are committed to provide **continued follow-up and technical assistance to various producer groups/FStT projects in their city after mid 2011**. Some important examples of sustainability (which are also highlighted in Table 10) include:

- In **Belo Horizonte** the FStT methodology was transferred to the officials of the Municipal Food Supply Office of the Municipality of Belo Horizonte, who are responsible for promoting urban agriculture in the city. The Municipality in Belo Horizonte will assume the follow-up and technical assistance of the 3 groups of urban farmers linked to FStT, to provide sustainability to the actions implemented between 2009 and 2011. They will also support other already-existing producer groups to become more market-oriented.
- Similarly, in **Gampaha**, the Department of Agriculture, Western Province is committed to support the Gampaha and other groups of FStT farmers.
- The University of Rosario (**Bogota**) managed to raise funds to continue with the RUAF-FStT project in Bogota in 2011-2012, from the Suramericana Foundation, which is the non-profit arm of the Suramericana Investment Group of Colombia that supports development projects within the context of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- The Municipality in **Lima** committed to create a working group related to pig breeding in the outskirts of Lima in order to analyse the results of the FStT projects and other projects related to pig raising (Urban Harvest project in east Lima), and to support the up scaling of the FStT projects in other parts of the city.
- In **Magadi**, the local NGO Dhan Foundation will continue supporting the Magadi farmers in future.
- In **Bulawayo**, the poultry farmers are now well organized and need little external support. In any case, World Vision will continue working with the farmers.

- In **Cape Town** the FStT project will continue without RUAF support. The FStT project here was an enlargement of an existing project that initiated prior to RUAF support and that was, is and will be supported by the local NGO Abalimi Bezekhaya
- In **Ndola**, the Department of Agriculture will continue working with the FStT farmers to improve on technical and organisational aspects.
- In Tongzhou, **Beijing**, a permanent demonstration base on modern agriculture and UPFS training centre was set up, with an area of 32 ha and run by a company named Futong from the China Agriculture University. The centre will continue to provide support to the FStT groups and other urban farmers.
- In Minhang, **Shanghai**, the government extension service will continue to provide support to the FStT groups and other urban producers in their district.

In addition, local producer organisations have also increasingly adopted the FStT approach as part of their daily functioning. **Producer groups increasingly contributed their own resources to the project, example:**

- In **Amman**, only two of the four production cycles implemented were supported by RUAF funds while the third and fourth growing cycle were carried out along the FStT principles but already financed by the farmers own resources generated/saved in the two earlier rounds.
- In **Bulawayo**, all farmers have contributed own resources (USD20/each) to building of a fence around the project. They have also self financed the up-scaling of the chicken production from 2000 to 3500 chickens per cycle, using the savings realized from their chicken business in the first cycles.
- The groupement Kibidoué in **Bobo Dioulasso**, also has mobilised own funding to continue and expand on their cabbage production along the FStT model.

Other producer groups have **expanded membership and area of land dedicated to the FStT project:**

- In **Gampaha**, the Association is recruiting new members applying a set of conditions for new recruits (e.g. interest in market oriented production) to ensure that the right types of farmers will join the association.
- In **Cape Town and Freetown**, up-scaling is taking place with “contract farmers” The contract farmers are not an official member of the association but only sell/market their produce to the FStT group In this way the FStT group remains small and well organized while the marketed volume is increasing and the business becomes more profitable and sustainable.
- In **Accra**, the farmer groups engaged representatives of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) in a discussion for GAEC to provide land for farmers to expand their business. Subsequently, an MoU has been signed between the farmers groups and GAEC for the use of land provided by GAEC.
- In **Shanghai**, a second cooperative of 33 members has joined the FStT project. In **Huairou** new farmers have joined the mushroom project, while the group has also started to diversify its production with green vegetables.

Some of the producer groups involved in the FStT project have also started **replicating the FStT approach to other products**. Examples include:

- The Iraqi El Amir women’s group in **Amman** is currently replicating the FStT approach starting a project for improving production, processing and marketing of figs. They are also initiating a goat project with the Jordan Local Initiative fund with half the cost of the project as a donation and the other half as a soft credit. They will be using the branding, marketing channels and quality control mechanisms built during the FStT project to market the produce (fresh yoghurt and dried yoghurt “jamid” which is used in Jordan’s national dish “mansaf”).
- The producer groups in **Bulawayo** have expanded the FStT approach in setting up small mushroom and rabbit businesses to work –next to the FStT chickens production, processing and marketing project.

- In **Gampaha**, some farmers started further diversifying their crop and income sources by participating in the seed paddy production programme conducted by the Department Of Agriculture-Western Province. New ideas for crop production are being discussed – including promotion of indigenous green leafy vegetables and yams.

**Other producer groups in the cities that were not directly involved in FStT** have also started applying the methodology. In **Bulawayo**, the rabbitry, mushroom and new garden at the Gum Plantation are modelled along the FStT model. The three groups involved have developed business plans for each of their businesses. These involve about 500 farmers. In **Ndola**, two groups outside the FStT tomato project have started producing local indigenous vegetables for the market. They are also being assisted by the Department of Agriculture. They have developed the project along the same lines as the FStT. The two groups involve 75 farmers. In **Freetown**, the FStT approach has been applied by COOPI to 2 other farming groups who now produce mixed vegetable boxes and fruit juice respectively; as well as to 20 youth groups producing a variety of products like yoghurt, cookies, pig-meat amongst others. In **Shanghai**, the FStT is being promoted by the government to other farming groups in their district.

**Table 10. Institutional uptake by local support and producer organisations**

Partner	Name local partner or producer organisation	Estimated degree of institutionalisation (%) at the start of the project (end 2008)	Estimated degree of institutionalisation (%) by mid 2011	Examples of such institutional uptake
IWMI G	Ibadan FStT-NGO JDPC)	5	100	JDPC included UPA as a component of its Integrated Development Programme (IDP) and have budgetary allocation for UPA. Proposal worth \$15,000 on cassava processing and sanitary improvement negotiated with the Ministry of Environment and water resources; Funding worth \$125,000 secured from the European Union Development Fund for Climate Change & Food Security Innovation Project (CCF-SIP) in 5 local government areas in Oyo and Osun States.
	College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana, Legon	50	80	The Department of Crop Science and Agribusiness of the University of Ghana, Legon has integrated FStT principles in their teaching curricula through BSc and MSc thesis research; The Department also provided land space at the Faculty for the farmers' kiosks, facilitating the exchange of information and cross learning between farmers and students; UPA is instituted into a campus radio FM discussion with faculty members as guest speakers.
	Urban producer organizations (Dzorwulu, Plant Pool and Roman Ridge)	60	80	The farmers have established working relations with other groups and other organizations and count with good leadership structure. Began to expand their business through the acquisition of new land for production at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (through their own initiative, but facilitated by AWGUPA).
	NIHORT, Ibadan	50	80	NIHORT research focus was more on traditional crops and horticulture. Attention also developed for research on the indigenous vegetables since FStT
	Akinyele Local	50	90	More attention and programmes developed to support UPA, for example, school garden

	Government Area, Ibadan			programmes, mobilizing urban farmer groups to benefit under FADAMA, temporal placement of extension officers for urban agriculture, etc.
	Institute of Agricultural Research and Training, Ibadan	40	60	Better informed on UPA and UPA as agenda point on their annual Research Extension Farmer Input Services (REFILS) planning workshop.
	University of Ibadan (Agronomy Department)	70	80	More student work on UPA and special programme run with some farmers on organic vegetable production at the university.
	Enterprise Works, Accra	40	65	EW started developing its portfolio for UPA and now eager to be involved in all UPA activities. Have assigned a permanent staff for UPA and participate in other UPA related functions.
	Institute of Local Government Studies, Ghana	30	90	The institute included UPA in its orientation programme for District Assemblies and a component of its Local Economic Development programmes.
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana	70	100)	MoFA have national policy on UPA in Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy II (FASDEP) and Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) 2011-2015
COOPI	COOPI Country office Sierra Leone	25	60	COOPI used FStT approach in the implementation of youth employment programs in 2 Districts of Sierra Leone. COOPI also included a focus on UA and FStT in the formulation of new program funded by the EC Food Facility focusing on commercialisation of agriculture in Kono District.
	NAFSL	10	40	NAFSL has gone through management change in 2009 and plans for 2009-2010 highlight the desire to position the organisation in Western Area, Sierra Leone as service provider for UPFS for institutions and other organisations and its intention to replicate FStT approach across urban and peri-urban Freetown and possibly in other cities in Sierra Leone.
	SLYEO	10	30	SLYEO is COOPI long term partner on youth employment program and experimented with the FStT approach for the set up of 8 agri-businesses in peri-urban Freetown. For 2010 SLYEO included in its work plan to work with the FStT approach for the strengthening of the 8 agri-business set up in 2009 and for the set up of 10 new enterprises.
	MoFA producers group, Freetown	0	90	Are contracting other farmers to expand the business.
IPES	JOTA Desenvolvimento Sustentable, Belo Horizonte	50	100	They are incorporating the methodology into other institutional projects

	CADEB, Belo Horizonte	0	100	They are incorporating the methodology into other institutional projects
	SMAAB, Belo Horizonte	0	100	Trained their technicians in the FStT methodology ; Providing support to groups (inputs, infrastructure and technical assistance) and high political support for FStT.
	FPM, Belo Horizonte	30	70	Technicians are being trained in the FStT methodology Providing support to groups (inputs, infrastructure and technical assistance)
	UFMG, Belo Horizonte	0	40	The impact monitoring methodology is being incorporated into other institutional projects.
	IPES Colombia	0	100)	IPES Colombia, since its creation in 2008 has been contributing to the development of urban agriculture in the country, through projects aimed at the implementation of this practice in Bogota, Cali, Valledupar, Puerto Berrio and Cucuta. Additionally, IPES Colombia participates actively in the GIAUP – Inter-institutional Support Group for Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture. This group promotes UA at the national level and has led the dissemination of the FSTT project and the exchange of experiences with other organizations at the national level, like Cortolima, the municipality of Cucuta, Manos Amigas, etc.
	Universidad del Rosario	0	100	A resource management / fundraising effort was made to continue with the work with the urban farmers who make up the network. As a result, in 2011 a donation was obtained from the South American Foundation that will help to strengthen some processes.
	PRISMA	70	95	Replication of approach in other institutional project: Tara Apurímac financed by IDB; Active participation in the Urban Agriculture Forum in Villa Maria del Triunfo.
	University-UNMSM	10	40	A permanent Internship programme for Veterinary students of last year in AGROSILVES; One professor who works also for Cayetano Heredia University is permanently encouraging students of that university to develop their thesis and internship in Agrosilves area and started contact with that University authorities for establishment of a formal Internship programme there.
IAGU	Producer group Kibidoué (Bobo-Dioulasso)	0	70	Replication of cabbage production in the other areas than supported by FStT Establishment of contacts between the producers groups and the agricultural department for technical assistance. The producers mobilised their own funds to continue the cabbage production.
	Producer group in Porto-Novo	0	50	Adoption of FStT approach for others crops (herbs and onions) Higher amounts of own investment to continue production of tomatoes Direct discussions with a Micro finance Institution for access to credit and to upscale tomato production.
AUB	Yemeni Association for	0	90	YASAD has established itself as the national reference in Yemen on UA and as an interlocutor to all international donors willing to work on UA in Yemen. It has replicated

	Sustainable Agriculture and Development (YASAD)			the FStT experience now in 3 other Governorates of Yemen and attracted Euro 100,000+ in donor funding for UA projects from GTZ (Euro 45,000) and from IDRC-CIDA (Food Security call for proposals).
	Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative (Jordan)	0	100	When the Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative joined FStT, it was focusing mainly on handicraft work and small scale eco-tourism activities. FStT catalyzed a new vocation in agriculture within the Cooperative who has now an autonomous producers group composed of the members of the Cooperative and working on FStT. By June 2011, this group had moved to establish a specially dedicated Cooperative for UA. They are also replicating the FStT approach on other products.
IWMI I	Dhan Foundation	10	95	Working with Urban producer groups in micro financing schemes as well as assessed feasibility of FStT approach in other producers' organizations which are promoted by DHAN Foundation in towns. Will continue to support the Magadi FStT group. Is preparing a proposal for the government call for the peri-urban vegetable initiative.
	Practical Action	20	95	FStT approach was used in a project in the eastern province. Some aspects of the FSTT approach is being used in the sustainable Urban development programme. Also expecting to apply the knowledge gain from FStT to implement SABHA.
	Department of Agriculture-Sri Lanka	5	100	A designated officer from the DoA supports the FStT project. Direct support from the provincial administration through the DoA. Ministry of Agriculture-WP is planning to replicate the FStT model in 4 places within the Western Province.
	Gampaha Green Agro Products Ltd	0	100	Replication of FStT approach to other crops. Expansion of membership.
MDP	World Vision, Bulawayo	20	90	WV has started the mushroom, rabbitry and gardening project along the FStT approach. They have developed business plans after market diagnosis and indications are that they will continue doing the same for all their other projects. Will continue to support the current FStT farmers.
	SNV, Zimbabwe	10	50	Are encouraging the setting up of UA platforms in the other cities they operate in, though roll out is still slow. SNV now linking farmers to markets.
	Abalimi, Cape Town	15	70	Have introduced their new groups of farmers to the FStT approach and using UPFS approach extensively
	Ministry of Agriculture - Ndola	5	75	Have now made it mandatory to use UPFSs in all their work. Have also been working with other farmer groups where they have developed business plans in Huyanthanchi. Are now seriously funding UA projects
	Ndola City Council	10	60	Now have a contact person for UA matters in council in the Department of Social Development Planning. Have a council approved UA policy and CSA. Are now working towards the revision of by-laws. Are also encouraging policy makers to visit UA projects in the city and will continue to support the FStT farmers.
IGSNRR	The Ministry of	65	90	A special department on urban agriculture and recreational agriculture was established

	Agriculture			and is in operation
	China Policy Research Association	70	85 90 (	Helped to establish the National UA Research Commission. More projects are under discussion.
	Beijing Agriculture Bureau	50	85	Has been actively promoting UA. FStT approach is increasingly being accepted and will be further adopted into their agenda in the 12 <sup>th</sup> five year plan.
	Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre	75	100	Fully involved in UA practice and policy formulation in Beijing, and became the coordinator institution in Beijing MSF. At least funding for the operation MSF in the coming 5 years is guaranteed. More attention to farmers training and creative agriculture development in peri-urban Beijing to enhance farmers income and new countryside development
	Beijing Tongzhou Agriculture Technique extension service office	90	100	Changed its service from purely technical assistance to production, to management and marketing as a result of their involvement in the FStT project
	China Agriculture University	60	93	It is becoming the strong strategic partner for RUAF China in promotion of UA in China particularly in providing technical support to farmer organizations and local governments in terms of planning and implementation. More UA courses were developed in 2010 and more projects were carried out in 2011.
	Beijing Agriculture College	80	95	Has become one of the key think tanks in Beijing for UA development, particular in mountainous areas.. More UA courses have been introduced and a UA academy under the college has been established based on the former UA institute. The funding is mainly from Beijing municipal government.
	Beijing Huairou green Vegetable Cooperative	90	100	Involved in UA practice for many years and adopted FStT approaches fully. Cooperated with RUAF China for nearly 10 years.
	Shanghai Minhang Policy Research Department	85	95	UA has become one of their key agenda items in policy research.
	Shanghai Agriculture Science Academy	90	100	One of pioneers in UA research in China, now having fully adopted the FStT approach in their project design and application in other areas in Shanghai
	Shanghai-Minhang Agric Commission	80	100	Adopted the MPAP and FStT approach and begin to encourage farmers' initiatives in decision making, while formerly decisions were made by the village commission solely. Set up a system where each technical staff will be responsible for 7-10 households in helping them to upgrade their production and enhance their income by improving their techniques.

#### **4.4 Specific objective 3: To enhance the income and food security of farming households by implementing “From Seed to Table” Projects (stimulating the transition from subsistence to more sustainable forms of urban agriculture)**

**Output indicator 1: Number of implemented FStT projects (Target: 1 project/partner city; 100 households/city)**

In all cities one FStT innovation project was developed and implemented, except for Freetown where 3 FStT projects were implemented (2 with additional funding from the European Commission). The FStT projects supported the establishment and initial development of farmer-led agro-businesses and short value chains with groups of urban producers. As a result, 20 of such business have been set up with support of RUAF in the course of the project, centred on:

1. **Production and marketing of green onions in Amman.** By mid 2011, the business counted with 40 farming households (31 women).
2. **Production of free range eggs in Sana’a.** By the end of 2010, the Sana’a FStT project was on the right track but needed adjustments with regards to the revolving fund and the group saving scheme, as well as some improvements in the supply chain. These adjustments were planned to be made in the first half year of 2011, but the deterioration of the security conditions made it impossible to follow-up on their progress. Number of farmers involved: 80 (10 women).
3. **Production of a variety of herbs and vegetables in Belo Horizonte to be sold to neighbours and municipal schools.** 49 farmers are still involved (30 women).
4. **Production of spearmint, baby potatoes and lettuce and marketing to fairs and processing centres in Bogota.** Currently 65 farmers are involved (39 women).
5. **Production and marketing of live and processed piglets and adult pigs in Lima.** 51 farming households are involved (35 women).
6. **Carrot production and mixed cropping and collective marketing of vegetables in Magadi.** Though membership still fluctuates, the number of participating farmers has steadily increased, now totalling 157 farmers (47 women).
7. **Mixed cropping of okra, yard long beans, green chilli, leafy vegetables, local yams and winged beans in Gampaha and sale to local market outlets.** Seven groups of in total 62 producers (48 women) participated in the last cycle (mid 2011).
8. **Production and sale of cabbage in Bobo Dioulasso.** 85 producer households are involved (49 women).
9. **Production of several varieties of tomato and sale to local markets, shops and restaurants in Porto Novo.** 102 households involved (77 women).
10. **Production of local chickens and sale to supermarkets in Bulawayo.** 91 farming households involved (61 women).
11. **Production and sale of tomatoes in Ndola.** 94 households involved (52 women).
12. **Production, packaging and sale of mixed vegetable boxes to middle-income customers and schools in Cape Town.** 89 farmers (68 women) are directly involved, while others are contracted to deliver additional produce to the processing centre.
13. **Growing of lettuce and other vegetables for sale in farmer fields and producer kiosks in Accra.** 100 farmers involved (4 women)
14. **Growing and sale of *Amaranthus* in Ibadan.** 89 farmers involved (all women).
15. **Mushroom production and joint marketing in Huairou, Beijing.** 148 farmers involved (81 women)
16. **Growing of combined vegetables and sale in a nearby agro-park in Minhang, Shanghai.** 87 farmers involved (63 women)

17. **Combined vegetable production in greenhouses and sale to a local University company in Tongzhou, Beijing.** 153 farmers involved (88 women)
18. **Production, drying, grinding and sale of chilli-powder in Freetown.** 109 households involved (80 women).
19. **Production and packaging of mixed vegetables for sale to institutions in Freetown.** 89 households involved (64 women)
20. **Production and sale of fruit juice in Freetown.** 10 farmers involved (9 women)

It is worth mentioning that 2 of the above mentioned projects received an award in the past 2 years: (1) The FStT project in Belo Horizonte received the 2011 certification of “best social technologies” by the *Fundação Banco do Brasil de Tecnologia Social*, while the Cape Town Harvest of Hope project **won GOLD** at the national *Impumelelo Innovations for Sustainability Awards 2010* (see [www.impumelelo.org.za](http://www.impumelelo.org.za)).

In the remainder of the text, only results for the first 18 projects will be given, as impact monitoring for the latter 2 projects is still ongoing (the EC funding has a longer project duration). The 18 FStT innovation projects **benefitted a total number of 1651 households or individual producers (of which 952 women)**, which is slightly lower than the initially set target of 1800 (100/city). In some cases (Amman, Sana’a, Belo Horizonte, Bogota, Bobo Dioulasso, Gampaha) initially some households joined the FStT groups in expectation of “handouts” or other easy gains and dropped out when this was not the case. As a result of such natural “filtering”, remaining FStT participants are the most committed to continue to produce, market and sell collectively while subscribing to the revolving fund and the group saving scheme; thus guaranteeing highest chances of success and continuation of the business beyond the project period.

**Output indicator 2: Number of projects that integrate gender in the design, implementation and monitoring of the FStT projects (Target: 75% of all projects)**

The RUAF partners have continued to actively promote gender mainstreaming in the design, implementation and monitoring of the FStT projects by integrating gender in the situation analysis, design, implementation (100%) and monitoring (94%) of the FStT projects (see Table 11). Where needed specific training sessions for women were organised on subjects like leadership training, management and marketing; participation of women farmers/groups in the programme and in specific organs/committees of the urban farmer groups was ensured where possible; and meetings were organised at times when both men and women can participate and discuss. In addition, monitoring generally included gender specific indicators and has identified which project benefits accrue to women. Monitoring was also done by women staff to enhance participation of women. Participation of women in decision-making and management of the producer groups was enhanced. Women are now participating in the management or other functional organs of the producer groups in all but one (Sana’a) city.

As indicated above 58% of all producers participating in the FStT projects are women, though varying from only 4% to 100% of women participants.

**Table 11. Gender mainstreaming in the design, implementation and monitoring of the FStT projects**

<b>Partner cities</b>	<b>Has gender been further integrated in the design and implementation of the FStT projects?</b>	<b>Has gender mainstreaming been further strengthened in the <u>producers organisations</u>?</b>	<b>Has gender been further integrated in the monitoring of the FStT project?</b>
Ibadan (Nigeria)	Yes, women respondents selected during diagnosis phase. Group selected for FStT innovative project are all women (100%)	Yes; the Leadership and management of the 5 farmer groups are all by women executives.	The outcome and impact monitoring design have gender specific measurement parameters and indicators
Accra (Ghana)	Yes, though the producers groups is male dominated (only 4% women). Attention was always given to women during the implementation of the FStT: in demonstrations and role plays during UPFS sessions their active participation was ensured.	One woman (20%) in leadership position in the Dzorwulu group. Another woman is a member of the local marketing committee	The local team ensured that both male and female were included in the monitoring of the FStT innovation project
Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Yes, through the gender analysis of value chain.	Specific attention was paid to the composition of committees so that women are not excluded from most profitable activities. Women participation in executive committees is widely proportional to their numbers in the general membership. Attention is paid to women control over the resource earned from the business and women property and literacy right activities are carried out in the same communities.	No specific gender indicators are used.
Bobo Dioulassou (Burkina Faso)	Yes, the analysis on constraints and opportunities has been done by applying a gender perspective. Following a needs assessment, specific training activities have been implemented to strengthen the capacities of women in negotiation and marketing.	Women now head the marketing commissions. It is also important to note the increased presence of women during meetings or workshops, which was not the case in the past. Also, they are able to better express their view and defend their arguments.	Specific indicators used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women participating in UPFS sessions or in training sessions on organisational strengthening</li> <li>• Number of women realising the expected results (food security and income generating)</li> <li>• Number of women that are ready to continue without RUAFA support</li> </ul>
Porto Novo (Benin)	Yes, a gender perspective was present in all diagnostic and planning activities. Women have participated actively in discussions and decision making processes.	Women equally participate in decision-making. The president of the general secretariat is a woman. Presence of women in other organs has increased due to their confidence gained after the training sessions.	See for Bobo Dioulassou
Amman (Jordan)	In Amman the struggle at the earlier stages of the project was to achieve adequate male representation. As the project unfolded, the ratio of participants stabilized at around 20% men and 80% women, since men mostly have	An autonomous producers group was established with the Iraq El Amir Cooperative which is almost entirely composed of women.	All the collected data for the impact monitoring study was disaggregated by gender. Most of the interviewees were women and hence the team in charge of data collection was composed of women and the data collection done when women were

	jobs in the army and public institutions and women take care of the agricultural operations.		free to receive the data collectors. The results achieved by the FStT project in Amman (the impact monitoring study talks about “well over 20% improvement in the disposable income of the family”) catalyzed women participation through a substantial participation now in the income of the family (and hence higher chances of accessing the additional income).
San'a (Yemen)	In Sana'a, the local conditions are extremely non-conducive for the participation of women but the RUAF-MENA programme imposed a pre-condition on the local partner to achieve at least 20% women participation. As such the team composition had to include women trainers, and some technical FStT sessions were delivered only for the women participating the project (since mixing of sexes in public is not allowed).	The 4 “Lead Farmers” of the FStT project in Sana'a are all males, but we have stressed throughout the execution of the project on the importance of providing a minimum enabling environment for women. Specific actions and mechanisms included reinforcing a minimum quota of women beneficiaries, respecting the social and cultural sensitivities (women only sessions, timing of sessions decided at the women's convenience, etc...).	Data of the impact monitoring study was disaggregated by gender, with a special attention to access to equality in accessing resources. Since women were the main respondents to the monitoring questionnaire, all students in charge of data collection were also women
Magadi (India)	Yes, Equal opportunity was given for both men and women in designing and implementation of FStT projects. Men and women were consulted when selecting beneficiaries for respective projects. Women involvement and active participation was observed in vermi-compost preparation, exposure visits, selection of board members and subcommittee members and other trainings.	a. Yes, there are women members in the governing body of the association. They participate in decision making and action planning, and have the opportunity to voice their opinions. b. Yes. Special training on income generating activities has been planned, especially for women c. Marketing coordination is by women and men are now helping them women in the collection.	Yes, sampling framework included gender segregated impact monitoring, production, decision making, handling finances in the house and spending.
Gampaha (Sri Lanka)	Yes. Always provided equal opportunities for both men and women throughout the FStT project period. Women actively participated in every activity including decision making, planning, implementing all the activities conducted from 2009 -2011.	-Yes, the constitution of the association makes special reference to gender equity. Out of 11 Board of Director (BOD) members, 8 are females. 2 of the key positions in the BOD are held by women. So women are highly participated in decision making processes. Of the three market outlets run by the association, 2 are run by women. -Training on value added products, were conducted based on women's request. The products were chosen by women. Women members are now marketing their produce.	Yes, gender is one of the main criteria in monitoring and evaluation. Impact monitoring sampling framework included gender segregated questions, in addition to the production, marketing, planning and decision making. Once trust was built within the households, women came forward to participate in numerous activities that were formerly done only by men.

Bulawayo (Zimbabwe)	Yes. The selection of beneficiaries took into account the gender component and tried to balance numbers accordingly. The project has 60% women participants.	Yes. The production committee, Secretary, Treasurer and deputy chairman of the poultry production unit are all women who have been actively participating in decision making. The women have equally been participating in the chores of the project.	In the impact monitoring, gender was one of the variables.
Cape Town (South Africa)	Women are the majority and therefore the project is actually geared for them.	Women dominate in decision making as they are the majority.	As above
Ndola (Zambia)	In the selection of beneficiaries. Women constitute 51% of members.	In the selection of committees, women were elected to the procurement, secretariat and treasury posts were they are now contributing meaningfully.	As above
Beijing-Huairou (China)	Yes, gender disaggregation of information. Promotion gender balance in project teams	The number of women participants in FStT project is higher than the number of participating men. Huairou became one of the demonstration sites in Beijing Women's Federation	Yes
Beijing-Tongzhou (China)	Idem	Idem. Also the organisation of the UPFS was actually based on women's convenience	Yes
Shanghai (China)	Idem	The number of women participants in FStT project is higher than the number of participating men.	Yes
Belo Horizonte (Brazil)	During design and implementation, the local team considered gender in the division of roles, assignment of responsibilities, and the hours when women are available to schedule the meetings. In addition, the local team encouraged women to have more participation in the project and the economic issues related. As a result, the 51% of the farmers participating in the savings system are women. More than half of the farmers who participated in the UPFS sessions in 2009 and 2010 were women.	Yes, 43% of the members of the coordinating bodies/secretariats of the groups are women. 41% of the members of the commercialization commissions are women. The increase in the income of participating women seems to contribute to greater empowerment in decision-making, especially regarding commercial/business issues. For example, three women (one in each garden) took the initiative to register as individual micro-entrepreneurs, to be able to issue official receipts for the sales of each group.	As part of the monitoring done by the UFMG, 11 indicators were included that were intended to obtain disaggregated information or information on gender issue. The number of women involved in the management activities of the groups increased. Meanwhile, most of them feel that the benefits in terms of income, food and knowledge acquired reached both men and women.
Bogota (Colombia)	The gender focus was considered in issues related to the division of roles and functions in the farm. The FStT encouraged gender-balanced work, and in some cases like in managing money, or the selling at the fairs, more emphasis was placed on the abilities and competencies of urban farmers, with women being the most involved in these activities.	During the support for internal strengthening of the producers' organization, special attention was paid to gender mainstreaming. The groups established regulations, mechanisms and tools for equal decision-making and control over benefits. The network, within its regulations, states that for making decisions and carrying out management tasks, all members, regardless of gender, participate in the general	All the M/E of impacts included variables or indicators specific on gender to evaluate how the improvements of the value chain and incomes affects positive or negative in gender relations, gender equity and gender roles. The qualitative tools, like interviews and field observations, revealed that women demonstrated a greater ability to talk about the process and were more committed

		assembly meetings, where a majority is required for approval.	than the men in the weekly maintenance of the farms.
VES-Lima (Peru)	Meetings were set at a time/hours convenient for women in order to facilitate their attendance at workshops, meetings for discussion and decision-making and training activities. Both in meetings and workshops, the Local Team applied facilitation techniques (dynamics and group exercises) to encourage their participation. Some of them separated participants by gender to make their opinions and perceptions more visible.	AGROSILVES is a predominantly male organization. Nevertheless in the pig value chain there is a higher participation of women and it was reflected in the composition of the four territorial management committees (50% male and 50% female). Besides in all of them the committees' coordination was assumed by women. At the level of the Pig Management Committee in AGROSILVES, there are 8 positions (5 of them women) and the president is a woman.	When possible, indicators are measured making a distinction between men and women. Final monitoring demonstrated that women were motivated to participate in the project and many of them feel more empowered. Specific monitoring on the use of income generated (decision-making done by the couple or not, women alone, etc) was not conclusive, as a result of resistance in sharing this information.
	<b>Yes in 18 projects, through use of gender sensitive tools and ensuring gender participation in the diagnosis activities</b>	<b>Yes in 17 producer organisations, through ensuring women participation in decision making and management</b>	<b>Yes in 17 projects</b>

**Outcome indicator 1: Number of farmers that are applying in practice the knowledge and skills in FStT (*Target 65% of all producers*) have adopted one or more of the innovations in their farming and marketing systems)**

FStT innovation projects have promoted a wide range of technical and organisational innovations. Examples of technical innovations include: introduction of better adapted / market demanded varieties, shift in production from rainy to dry season (irrigated/protected, quality seedling production, replacement of chemical by bio-pesticides, improved crop rotation and crop associations, introduction of integrated pest and diseases management practices, introduction of low cost (hygienic) processing and packaging techniques. Examples of organisational innovations include joint visioning, joint production planning, record keeping, quality control, joint marketing, establishment of own (green) label, setting up new or improved decision-making and management structures and setting up of saving schemes/revolving funds.

The degree of adoption of technical innovations among the participating producer households has reached overall 70 %. Technical innovations have also been taken by producer households not directly participating in the FStT projects (ca. 500 households in total) as a result of exchange and visibility of success. This is above target and also very satisfying since most farmers adopted the **mix** of various technical and organisational practices needed to run the planned business.

Degree of uptake of organisational innovations is slightly higher with an overall 74%. Lowest levels of uptake are found when it comes to joint marketing or decision-making. Where new producer groups were formed (Sana'a, Bogota) low (but increasing) levels of trust on financial management and traditionally autocratic leadership structures (Ibadan) may still hamper such joint efforts.

**Table 12. Adoption rate**

<b>Producer groups</b>	<b>Degree (%) to which the proposed <u>technical</u> innovations have been realised</b>	<b>Degree to which the proposed <u>organisational</u> innovations have been realised</b>
Porto Novo	80	80
Bobo Dioulasso	90	80
Bulawayo	100	80
Cape Town	100	60
Ndola	100	70
Bogota	100	60
Belo Horizonte	40	85
Villa El Salvador	25	70
Magadi	50	75
Gampaha	70	80
Amman	100	100
Sana'a	50	50
Freetown	50	70
Ibadan	50	60
Accra	51	70
Huairou	66	75
Tongzhou	80	83
Shanghai	74	80
<b>Total</b>		

**Outcome indicator 2: The FStT innovation projects are resulting in positive changes in the livelihood of the urban producers**  
*(Target: 75% all households (100 households/city, around 500 persons) involved register improvements of 10-15%; 25% of all households involved register improvements of 5-10% in income and food security; 30% of the benefits accrue to women)*

Depending on the city, on **average 75% of the households involved** in the 18 FStT projects benefitted from **an increase in income between 5-50% (average 10-25%)**. In 15 of the projects, an average of 85% of all households involved benefitted from **improved food security** (increased vegetable consumption, increased dietary diversity; while in 1 city this was not measured (see Table 13). In total an estimated 1258 households (ca 5932 beneficiaries) benefitted from improved food security and 1398 households (ca 6779 beneficiaries) from increased income.

In all 18 projects, producer households also benefited from increased production (15-25%) and improved access to production and marketing infrastructure (75-100%). In 14 projects, producers households also benefitted from enhanced access to land, water (as a result of instalment of wells, boreholes or a rainwater harvesting systems) and (extension) services. It is important to mention that the FStT projects have just run for over a year. Major or sustained impacts are expected, but can only be measured over a longer period of time.

**Table 13. Impacts of FStT innovation projects**

Partner Cities	Title of impact	Results obtained	# of households	# of beneficiaries <sup>4</sup>
<b>Bobo Dioulasso</b>	Enhanced food security	Increase in consumption of vegetables (dietary diversification) for 90% of the households	67	402
	Increased or more permanent income	General increase of 10% for all households. Twenty % of the households have increased their incomes with 30%	75	468
<b>Porto Novo</b>	Enhanced food security	Increase in consumption of vegetables (dietary diversification) for all households	53	212
	Increased or more permanent income	45% of the households increased their income with 20%	31	127
<b>Belo Horizonte</b>	Enhanced food security	Baseline (BL): 4 vegetables were consumed by more than 50% of the farmers. End line (EL): 13 vegetables are consumed by more than 50% of farmers. Between 84% and 100% of farmers consume the 4 products prioritized in the business plan. BL: 11 vegetables come from the farms (do not need to be bought) EL: 16 vegetables come from the farms (do not need to be bought)	38	173
	Increased or more permanent income	Over 90% of the farmers monitored increased their income by more than 15%. Of the total, almost one third of the urban farmers (the most innovative) doubled their revenues.	38	173
<b>Bogota</b>	Enhanced food security	Quantitative increase by 87% to 96% of urban farmers consuming the products of their farms to enhance their food security.	62	155
	Increased or more permanent income	52% of farmers have generated income from the sale of their products.	36	90
<b>Villa El Salvador</b>	Enhanced food security	None	-	-
	Increased or more	25% of the households made better prices in their sale (made in group or	15	31

<sup>4</sup> In many instances the number of beneficiaries indicated are estimates rather the recorded numbers

	permanent income	alone) and better negotiation abilities with buyers or clients		
<b>Bulawayo</b>	Enhanced food security	This is an indirect impact as the food security comes from the increase in disposable income from the poultry and other projects introduced at the Gum Plantation. Households use funds they have shared to purchase other staple food stuffs like maize meal and relish.	91	583
	Increased or more permanent income	For 45% of the households, the proceeds from the poultry project have been their only source of income. For 30% of households, they have recorded a 50% increase in income from what they used to earn from their vegetable gardens or other informal activities.	91	583
<b>Cape Town</b>	Enhanced food security	The farmers also consume what they produce, though of the lower quality whilst the best is marketed. Money realized from the sales is used to purchase food, hence improving food security.	89	402
	Increased or more permanent income	For all producers, they are guaranteed permanent income from agricultural activities. 32% of the farmers have realised a 28% in income.	89	402
<b>Ndola</b>	Enhanced food security	Funds realised from sales is used by all households to buy other foods.	94	473
	Increased or more permanent income	About 40% of the participating households realized a 50% increase in income from the sale of their tomatoes. This was attributed to better quality tomatoes and better markets.	94	473
<b>Gampaha</b>	Enhanced food security	Vegetable consumption increased amongst all participating households; the diversity of vegetables increased by including those available locally. Some of the hill country vegetables (carrots, beets) were also replaced by the local varieties and was seen looking for more nutritious choices. Many started to increase the varieties of vegetables growing at home, with the greatest increase seen in the leafy vegetables.	40	165
	Increased or more permanent income	Based on a set of ratios and their trends over two monitoring phases (first six months vs second six months), the indices show for all households an increased and continuous income (56%), which improved with expansion of cultivation and diversity in the type of vegetables introduced and strategized marketing.	40	165
<b>Magadi</b>	Enhanced food security	The change in consumption of food groups was marginal. Diversified patterns of consumption were neither observed.	-	-
	Increased or more permanent income	Increase in income was variable, depending on the seasonal cultivation patterns. In general, 10 – 15 percent increase in income was seen with the introduction of off-season carrot production and mixed cropping.	130	780
<b>Amman</b>	Enhanced food security	-	-	-

	Increased or more permanent income	The impact study demonstrated an empirical 20+% improvement in income for 95% of the participating households.	40	239
<b>Sana'a</b>	Enhanced food security	An unintended but very crude reality check was observed during the civil unrest in 2011 where families used the produce as an essential source of high quality protein when it was impossible to travel around Sana'a due to security and gasoline shortage	80	680
	Increased or more permanent income	The impact study showed that around 80% of the beneficiaries did increase their income from the project with 5-10%	60	450
<b>Ibadan</b>	Enhanced food security	All farmers claimed increased in consumption of carbohydrate, protein, fat and oil and fruits and vegetables	89	445
	Increased or more permanent income	All farmers claimed increase in their household savings between pre- and post period innovation adoption period. Income from Amaranths also contributed about 69.2% to the purchase of non-food items such as deep freezer, clothing, footwear and payment of school fees.	89	445
<b>Accra</b>	Enhanced food security	25% of households have realised 10% improvement in their nutrition	25	125
	Increased or more permanent income	60% of households have realised 4.6% increase in lettuce income	60	300
<b>Freetown</b>	Enhanced food security	Estimated based on retrospective impact monitoring. In the FStT project the % of food eaten from own production went from 51% to 61% Interviewed on their perception of food security before and after the project, 68% said their food security situation had improved.	109	839
	Increased or more permanent income	88,2% of participants indicated their last year income was more than the previous year, before the project started. A year-on-year increase in participants' income in excess of 30% was recorded (38% on average)	89	685
<b>Beijing-Huairou</b>	Enhanced food security	Self-produced food supply rate increased (nearly 100%) and expenditure in food decreased (about 500 Euros saved estimated based on current prices)	148	474 (est)

	Increased or more permanent income	At average, more than 20% increase has been realized in 2011	148	474 (est)
<b>Beijing-Tongzhou</b>	Enhanced food security	Quality of food improved and cost for food reduced (about 380 Euros saved for food)	153	432 (est)
	Increased or more permanent income	At average, income increased in above 25% based on sample interviews	153	432 (est)
<b>Shanghai</b>	Enhanced food security	Reduced expenditure in food for each households about 600 Euros	120	372 (est)
	Increased or more permanent income	At average, over 25% increase rate is realized for income.	120	372 (est)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 FStT projects</b>		<b>Food Security: 1258 HH Income: 1398 HH</b>	<b>Food security: Beneficiaries: 5932 Income: 6779</b>

**Sustainability indicator 1: FStT projects effectively use/build on local resources, technologies and institutions (*Target: all projects*)**

The majority of the FStT projects (90%) build on local resources, technologies and institutions. Examples include:

- The use of locally available waste materials such as metal arches for tunnels, poultry or cow manure, garbage waste or palm kernel for composting (Accra, Magadi, Freetown) and locally available by products such as straw for mulching or sticks for planting (Ndola, Amman)
- The use of local varieties for crop/animal production (Freetown, Belo Horizonte, Ibadan, Bulawayo) or locally available nursery plants and seeds (Gampaha, Magadi, Amman)
- The use of locally available plant species such a Neem for bio-pesticide production (Bobo Dioulasso, Magadi)
- Involvement of experienced farmers in the region to provide technical training and advice to FStT farmers (Porto Novo, Amman)
- Establishment of strategic linkages with local extension services (Magadi, Gampaha, Ndola, Beijing, Shanghai, Belo Horizonte).

In two cases were innovations did not build on local resources and technologies (e.g. the introduction of a new variety of tomatoes in Porto Novo; production of a baby potatoes in sacks in Bogota) the project run into problems and after the first cycle one shifted to working with a locally known variety/crop.. However, in other cases –probably working with more experienced farmers and with more intensive guidance) the introduction of a locally not know variety or crop was successful (e.g. green onions in Amman). In cases where project most effectively build on local institutions and extension services, continuation of support to the FStT farmers is ensured beyond 2011, as also indicated in Table 10.

#### **4. 5 Specific objective 4: Enhancing the access of urban producers to (innovative forms of) credit and financing**

**Output indicator 1: Number of studies on local practices and opportunities for financing urban agriculture implemented in the project partner cities (Target: 18 studies)**

In all 18 cities a credit and financing study was implemented. A paper analysing the results of all 18 studies has been developed by ETC and is submitted to IIED for publication.

**Output indicator 2: One international guarantee fund for enhanced access to financing designed**

No international guarantee fund was set up during the project period, as the local financing studies indicated insufficient need for such a mechanism in the partner cities since there was sufficient response -without requiring such a guarantee- by local credit and financing institutions to the RUAF-FStT lobbying activities for more access of urban producers to credit. Instead an urban agriculture co-funding facility has been designed that will offer various financing modalities (grants, loans, technical support and guarantee funding). Funding for such a co-funding facility is actually being negotiated with donor agencies.

**Outcome indicator 1: Number of credit and financing institutes connecting to urban producer (groups), identifying needs of both male and female farmers to design appropriate credit mechanisms (Target: at least 1 organisation/partner city)**

**Sustainability indicator 1: Number of credit institutes committed to install a credit line for poor urban farmers, either as a new credit line or by integrating it into existing financing schemes (Target: at least 1 organisation/partner city)**

The credit and financing studies that were carried out served to establish contacts with specific credit and financing organisations in the partner cities and as a basis for the design and implementation of lobbying activities to convince these organisations to provide well adapted services to small scale urban producers. By mid 2011, in 14 cities, **23 institutions had connected to urban farmer groups to jointly design credit and financing schemes; 11 institutions modified their loan and financing conditions to enhance access to financing** (accepting group loans; lowering collateral requirements and interest rates) while **14 institutions increased their level of annual financing for urban agriculture**. This is an impressive result.

Examples of new funding mechanisms put in place or accessed, that can serve as a great source of inspiration for other cities, include:

- The producers association Agrosilves in Metropolitan **Lima** has been successful in attracting the attention of two banking institutions and negotiate individual loans as a result of a collective approach. The credit institutions see their benefit in getting a critical mass of clients already “pre-selected” by Agrosilves. One of the most difficult obstacles to obtain a mortgage is to get a proper land title that will guarantee the loan. This could be by-passed in this case as Agrosilves emits a certificate of residence that is accepted as a proxy by the banks.

- The study for **Amman** recommended seeking to establish working relations with the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC). ACC was invited to attend the special MSF session dedicated to access to credit in May 2010. As a result ACC became part of the MSF and agreed to reduce significantly the collaterals required from urban farmers for loans up to a ceiling of JD 2,000 (roughly €2,000).
- The **Freetown** Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture Forum, involving key political institutions, credit institutions and farmers, designed an innovative financing mechanism in 2010. The new programme relies on Authorities for the zoning of low lying valleys and wetlands for permanent (ecological) agricultural use. Land is allocated to registered and functioning farmers groups for a period of 5 years for a token rent provided that they abide by the regulations of the land agreement. Four credit institutions (First International Bank, Access Bank, Luma Micro Finance Trust Limited, Salone Micro Finance Trust) have agreed to accept such land agreement -together with the group saving or current account- as a collateral for two purposively designed credit products. The first is a micro credit of between 100 and 400 EUR (repayment period 1 year); the second is a loan between 1000 and 2000 EUR (repayment by 2 years) with a yearly interest rate of 24%. The number of households who could potentially benefit from the scheme once fully established is estimated at 2,500.
- In response to financing institutions repeatedly expressing the limited capacities of urban farmers to develop proper business plans and financial dossiers, the RUAF FSiT programme in **Porto Novo** decided to support farmers in the preparation of their business plans and loan applications. As a result, a first batch of 18 loans, with favourable conditions (interest rate of 5.5%) was approved by a locally established MFI to around 130 tomatoes growers.
- In **Cape Town**, a main activity included the rationalizing of the distribution of resources amongst the farmer groups. This is being coordinated by the MSF.
- In **India and Zimbabwe**, the Ministry of agriculture has an input scheme for farmers. The credit and financing committees have succeeded in lobbying the Ministry to extend the scheme to urban farmers. In Zimbabwe, to date over 1200 urban farmers have benefited. The value of the inputs given to these farmers was US\$60000 with each farmer receiving \$50 worth of inputs. Similar in **Zambia**, the Ministry of Agriculture has started funding urban agriculture projects, including a poultry group of 51 women in the Twapia area of Ndola (the RUAF partner city). **Contract-farming arrangements** have been set up between the Munandi group of restaurants and a group of 50 mushroom farmers in **Bulawayo** that serve as a basis for access funding and training through the Agri-Bank. The farmers will sell 50% of the produce to the restaurant chain at an agreed prize.
- The **Ndola** Lime Company has agreed to fund farmers in the Chipulukusu area as part of their **corporate social responsibility**. They will fund inputs and provide them with free lime (see further Table 14).

**Table 14. Financing urban agriculture**

Partner city	Number of credit and financing organisations that -since 2009-:			Specific examples
	<u>have connected to urban producers to jointly design new or improved financial products</u>	<u>have changed their conditions or practices of lending/financing for urban producers</u>	<u>have increased their annual level of financing and credit for urban agriculture</u>	
Accra	1	0	1	MFCS Ltd. Providing micro-credit to Dzorwulu and roman Ridge farmers to the tune of \$6,000.00.
Bobo Dioulasso	2	1	1	The opening of the Municipal Fund for youth and women to open a window for urban producers.

Porto Novo	1	1	1	NGO IAMD provided credit to urban producers in Porto-Novo. Change in the interest rate (4%). There is no guarantee requested before having credit.
Bulawayo	3	0	2	-Ministry Agriculture in Bulawayo extended government agricultural scheme to urban farmers. and -Bulawayo Emunandi restaurants are contracting mushroom and chicken farmers and provides funding and farmers sell 50% of produce to restaurant at fixed agreed prices. Four producer groups involved.
Ndola	1	0	2	Ministry of Agriculture has started a guarantee scheme through commercial banks – Commercial Bank of Zambia The Ministry has also started funding UA projects Ndola Lime company funds UA farmers as part of their corporate social responsibility
Freetown	5	4	1	4 commercial banks negotiating improved loan conditions with farmers upon improved tenure security (ongoing) Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security increased its grants for urban farmers
Magadi	3	2	1	1. Kalanjiam development Financial Services, Madurai. 2. State bank of India These two banks have agreed to provide loans for groups rather than individuals. This was a direct impact of group internal lending and revolving fund schemes that have given them greater visibility and credibility. The government of India increased its funding for peri-urban horticulture farmers (a 68 million USD programme)
Gampaha	1	1	1	SANASA city Bank, is now closely associated with UPA association
Villa El Salvador	1	0	1	PRISMA Microfinance included UA as a productive activity that they could provide financing for
Amman	3	1	1	The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) as well as two governmental institutions: IRADA and Jordan River Foundation in Amman have linked up to urban farmers. ACC usually requires a land mortgage, the guarantee of a public sector employee (on government payroll) and a

				personal guarantor before accepting to give credit. For amounts of 2,000 Euros or less, it requires now only a guarantor provided the project has a convincing feasibility study
Sana'a	1	0	0	The Social Fund for Development (SFD) in Sana'a
Beijing-Huairou Beijing-Tongzhou Shanghai	2	2	2	Branches of China Agriculture Bank; Plus various government initiatives financing schemes for helping farmers Huairou cooperative for example borrowed funds from the Agriculture Bank Branch in Huairou district under the local government subsidy support
<b>Total 14 (of 18)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	

#### **4.6 Specific objective 5: To strengthen the organisation of urban farmers groups and organisations and their capacities to innovate their farming systems and market chains and participate in multi-stakeholder dialogue and planning**

**Output indicator 1: Number of farmer organisations that have been assisted in analysing their organisation, strategic planning and organisational capacity development (Target: 18-30 farmer organisations (we will work in each city with 1 larger or 2-3 smaller producer organisations with 50-100 members each; reaching in total 1800 farmers)**

An analysis of organisational strengths and weaknesses has been done for all the producer organisations involved in the RUAF-FStT programme (varying from 1 larger organisation to 10 smaller organisations per city). Based on this SWOT analysis a plan has been made for organisational strengthening and specific strengthening activities have been implemented. Analysis of the **outcome journals for the producer organisations** (see annex 3) shows improved performance in organisational functioning of the groups in terms of increased overall member participation, setting up of organisational structures and clarifying their role, and establishment of relations with other stakeholders (see also Table 15). Accessing external resources; enhancing their own capital base; improved financial management and conflict resolution are for some organisations among the areas that still need attention and strengthening. This is however quite normal considering the fact that in some cities the producer groups were only recently established and/or never before received some form of support for its organisational development. Moreover, one should take into account the short duration of FStT (2 years overall, implementation time for local projects often no more than 1 year effectively) while building strong producer organisations normally takes several years.

**Outcome indicator 1: Number of farmer organisations that share the same mission and vision and have developed a strategic plan for their organisational strengthening (Target: 75% of all producer organisations)**

**Outcome indicator 2: Group members, including women and youth, take actively part in organisational meetings, decision-making and management (Target: 60% of all producer groups)**

**Sustainability indicator 1: The producer organisations have established working relations with at least 3 other organisations (farmer organisation, NGO, municipality or private enterprise) in order to realise their strategic agenda (Target: 80% of all producer organisations)**

**Eighty seven percent of the organisations have developed a common mission and vision and 79% of them have developed a strategic plan** for their organisational strengthening. In **82% of the cases women and youth participation** in management is enhanced and rates medium to high.

**Seventy-nine (79) percent of the producer groups have established strategic relations with 3 or more other organisations**, such as city and national government (departments), financing institutions and other producer organisations.

**Table 15. Organisational strengthening**

Partner city	Name producer group	Have groups developed a common mission/vision?	Have groups developed a strategic plan for organisational strengthening?	Please provide concrete examples of organisational strengthening activities developed	Do women and youth take active part in meetings and management?	Provide concrete examples of women/youth participation	List concrete examples of working relations established with other organisations
Bobo Dioulasso	Kibidoué	Yes	Yes	-Organisation of planning and monitoring meetings regarding the expected changes -Several training sessions organised by the local teams also by /GTZ/PDA -Annual workshop to review the activities and the progress	Medium	Youth and women dominate, in terms of number, all commissions set up within FStT programme. In some cases, they preside a commission	The group established contacts with the City Council on land security, the Department of Agriculture to provide inputs and equipments and also for technical assistance, and financing institutions for access to credit.
Porto Novo	Mignonmidé	Yes	Yes	Training sessions Review meetings	Younger farmers are present but the group is dominated by elderly persons		The relations are mainly with Agriculture Departments for demands for inputs and technical assistance. The organisations developed relations with credit institutions and with IAMD, through the lobbying for credit and financing.
	Allogo	Yes	Yes	Training sessions	Women dominate the group and the		Relations with the agriculture department. They receive support in terms of inputs, equipments and

					President is a woman		provisional land security. Also, the organisation developed relations with IAMD, through the lobbying for credit and financing and with producers' organisations based in Seme and Cotonou.
	Gbenonkpo	Yes	Yes	Training sessions	Low, women are present but leadership is ensured by men		Only with the Agriculture Department
	Ayidote	Yes	Yes	Training sessions	Low, men dominate the group and don't want to consider the view of women		Only with the Agriculture Department and with other producers organisations based in Seme and Cotonou.
	Mahudjro	Yes	Yes	Training sessions Review meetings	Low		
<b>Bulawayo</b>	Poultry Production Group	Yes and articulated in constitution	Are in the process of developing one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record keeping</li> <li>Joint visits by members to markets to assess requirements</li> <li>Conflict resolution</li> <li>Procurement procedures</li> <li>Financial management</li> <li>Stock management</li> </ul>	Yes	The deputy chair is a women and the secretariat and treasury are handled by women who actively participate in meetings and decision making	Now standing relation established with AGRITEX, Poultry Producers' Association and Farmers' Coop for feeds supply
	Gum Plantation Rabbitry Group	Yes and have separate constitution	Not yet	As above	Women participate	As in the above case women are trusted more with the handling of funds than men and all decisions on funds and treasury are handled by women.	Farmers' Coop, Montana Meats for marketing, Livestock Division AGRITEX
<b>Cape</b>	Harvest of Hope	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time management</li> </ul>	Women	Women	Schools were produce is delivered

<b>Town</b>	scheme (Abalimi Bezekhaya)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff responsibilities</li> <li>• Pack shed and school drop off</li> </ul>	participate	participate even at board level. Because the majority of the farmers are women, the structure of the group equally reflects this as women are the key decision makers.	Consulting firms who provide services
<b>Ndola</b>	Chipulukusu Vegetable Growers	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record keeping training</li> <li>• Joint visits by members to markets to assess requirements</li> <li>• Conflict resolution</li> <li>• Procurement procedures</li> <li>• Financial management</li> <li>• Stock management</li> </ul>	Women participate but still weak in decision-making	Women participation in the group has been hampered by their domestic chores. It has been difficult to find a time suitable for them. As a result their participation has been weak.	Supermarkets where produce will be sold Input suppliers like Zambia fertilizer Copperbelt University for back stopping Extension Workers
<b>Belo Horizonte</b>	Jardim Productivo	No	No	The group has a coordinator, democratically elected by the farmers, and a Board of Directors, with a secretary and treasurer. They have a collective agreement (duties and rights) approved by all. The group has a ledger of meeting minutes and records, and accounting records.	Women yes.	The number of women occupying an elected post in the groups doubled (8 women)	The 3 groups have increased their relations with the municipality of Belo Horizonte especially with the SMASNA, with the municipal schools and day-care centres to whom they sell their produce (9 in total), and with the SWITCH Project (only the Jardim Productivo). The 3 groups connected with the Metropolitan Urban Agriculture Centre (CAUP), which is run by the Government of the State of Minas Gerais.
	Vila Pinho	No	No	The group has a president, secretary and treasurer. Internal regulations in place (duties and rights), approved			

				by all. The group has a ledger of meeting minutes and records, and accounting records.			
	CEVAE Capitan Eduardo	No	No	The group has a collective coordination body of 4 members (3 of which are women). 1 Internal regulations in place (duties and rights), approved by all. The group has a ledger of meeting minutes and records, and accounting records.			
<b>Bogota</b>	Conquistadores	Yes	Yes	Changes in attitudes toward attending and participating in public spaces and platforms.	Yes		
	Casa Juvenil	Yes	Yes		Yes		
	Jeymar/ Aprender Haciendo	Yes	Yes		Yes		
	San Gabriel	Yes	Yes		Yes		
	CEJA - CUN	Yes	Yes		Yes		
<b>Villa El Salvador</b>	AGROSILVES	AGROSILVES board developed their vision of organizational development .	The board developed a strategic agenda that was discussed and approved in a general Assembly.	Changes in attitude toward attending and participating in public spaces and platforms in VES (which they had not done before) Changes in their attitude/willingness to attend events, courses and local fairs at local level (VES) and Metropolitan Lima and strengthen their capacities.	Low		Participation in the MSF together with other 14 organisations and institutions. Members of Agrosilves became part of the Board of the MSF. They prepared a formal request for cement and a technical file for Asociación Atocongo (Cementos Lima) Together with IPES sought out the support of Atocongo and the National Agrarian University to

							develop a training course on UA (as part of the CSA).
	Pig Management Committee (PMC)	The Pig Management Committee developed its development vision	They developed a working plan August 2010 – 2012 for their organisational strengthening	The Board assumed management of common infrastructure (Pig Collection/Weighting Centre and the “Community Centre for Managing Agricultural Enterprises)	There is a higher participation of women; also women assumed decision making roles in this group Youth participation is very low although the Local Team tried to encourage increased participation.	Higher participation of women in meetings, workshops and training. Equal participation of women in the committees at territorial level. Higher women participation in leadership roles at the board of the PMC.	They sought the support of the Municipality of VES for development of the local fairs. They attended other local fairs organized by the Municipality. Members of the PMC attended courses organized by the MSF UA in VES. They attended Meetings organised by other UA producers in Lima. Last sale of pigs in 2010 was done by the PMC in contact with the slaughterhouse INPELSA without any intervention by PRISMA or IPES.
Magadi	Magadi Vayalagam Vegetable Growers Souhardha Cooperative Society Limited	Yes	Yes	Exposure visits on collective marketing, accounts, book keeping, advanced technologies in agriculture, ground water management. Leadership training and marketing capacities have also been developed. Constitution has been developed	Yes	In organizational strengthening activities like group savings, internal lending, revolving fund as well as in management of association youth as well as women were actively involved	Now the farmer organization is closely working with Department of Agriculture and Town Municipal Council, and also the banks.  Subsidies programmes of Department of Agriculture  The company is now pursuing plan to open retail outlets at the new market built by the municipality
Gampaha	<i>Seemasahitha Gampaha Haritha Krushi Nishpadana Samagama</i> (Gampaha Green Agro Products Ltd)	Yes	Yes	Constitution of the company has been prepared,  Organizational strengthening training workshops, Business planning workshop, 3 Accounting trainings, Workshop on company	Yes	Women actively participated in all the events of the association. 5 group leaders are women. 8 BOD (total 11) members are	Producer company is closely link with the DOA.  They invite MO-DOA or AI to participate for their group meetings in addition to receiving technical support.

				procedures and exposure visits were organized		women. No. of young members is less. But they do actively participate.	Work with SANASA city bank for establishing the Revolving Fund Work with Dept. of Agrarian Development via Divisional Officers and ARPA officers
Amman	Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative	Yes. The FStT group is autonomous within mother NGO	Yes	Organizational strengthening training workshops	More than 80% women participation in Amman	The steering committee of the Farmer's group is exclusively composed of women	IRADA is supporting the Cooperative in 2011 to implement a project for goat raising along the FStT working model
Sana'a	YASAD	The vision/mission is for the NGO	No	IDRC supported YASAD to produce a strategic plan but this did not trickle to producer groups	The participation of women is acceptable by the Yemen standards	One woman in the Steering committee, FStT Coordinator is a woman, etc...	
Freetown	PATCOBAMA	Yes	Not yet	Training and coaching of executives on: managing meetings, managing members expectations, communication + record keeping	Women do	Women are the majority in the executive committee	PATCOBAMA establishing relations with local Council for the allocation of land and with Ministry of agriculture for extension services.
	MOFA	Yes	Yes	Training and coaching of executives on: managing meetings, managing members expectations, communication + record keeping	Women and youth do	Women are the majority in the executive committee and the Chairman is a youth	MOFA talking to other producers groups to sell their products through their weekly box scheme
Ibadan	WORKSHOP	Yes	Yes	All groups have leadership structures established with group norms and constitution. Record keeping improved for group processes but not yet for productive purposes	All group members are women	Members of groups are all women	All groups have established strong relationship with the Akinyele local Government, The FADAMA and NAPEP Projects, the NIHORT, the Makola vegetable Growers group. For example, the Akinyele LG is providing regular extension services to the farmer groups; the FADAMA and NAPEP projects
	Codo	Yes	Yes				
	Signal	Yes	Yes				

	Bad	Yes	Yes				has enlisted the farmers as one of their target groups and is re-orientating them to be able to access their facility; the NIHORT has also selected the site as one of their research areas and is working closely with them in identifying researchable issues.
	Garrison	Yes	Yes				
Accra	Plant Pool	Yes	Yes		Yes	There are no women in this group but the group has a fair representation of the youth in all activities the group undertakes	Closer collaboration established with AMA MoFA;, Department of Crop Science of the University of Ghana, Department of Cooperatives, EDERN Tree Ltd., For example, more students from the UoG are conducting research and seminar papers with the farmers, the Department of Cooperatives is working closely with the executives of the group to work out modalities to join the umbrella vegetable association of the Greater Accra Region; the EDERN Tree is in agreement with the farmer groups for regular supply of vegetables.
	Dzorwulu	Yes	Yes		Yes	There are only four women in the group. All are participants of the UPFS and two of them are in the leadership of the groups: one is the treasurer and the other a member of the marketing committee.	
	Roman Ridge	Yes	Yes		Yes	There are no women in this group but the group has a fair representation of the youth in all activities.	
Beijing-Huairou	Huairou Green Vegetable Cooperative	Yes	Yes	A cooperative strategic alliance has been set up for marketing products.	Yes, as the head of the cooperative is a	Besides the head of the cooperative is female, out of	A strategic alliance between three cooperatives has been set up, in which each cooperative will

					young women. Women and young farmers are particularly active in the whole process of project.	148 participants, 88 are women. They become the main body for meetings.	specialize in one aspect in value chain, i.e production, distribution and marketing.
Beijing-Tongzhou	University company plus village farmers	Yes	Yes	University company is mainly responsible for technical assistance for production & marketing for products, while farmers focus on production under a more or less standardised process.	Yes, woman form the main part of the participants. technicians play active role in the implementation.	General meetings usually were held in evening to best fit women's time frame.	University company, four village commissions and local town/district governments established good relationships.
Shanghai	Village commission plus a newly forming vegetable cooperative under the coordination of Minhang Agriculture Commission	Yes, UA has become a key part of Pengdu village development	Yes	A new cooperative has been set up in 2011 to strengthen the UA development	Again, out of 120 direct involved team members in the FSiT project, 78 are women	Gender balance policy was deliberately applied in holding meetings.	A good relationship has been further strengthened with district government departments. For example, up to 2.3 million Euros subsidy was given to Pengdu village for the road connection to its water-themed park and up to 1.8 million Euros for its construction of passengers dock along Huangpu river, the main resource for the park.
<b>Total 17 cities</b>	<b>38 organisations</b>	<b>33 have a common mission</b>	<b>30 have an organisational strengthening plan</b>		<b>In 31 organisations women and youth participation is medium to high</b>		<b>30 have established linkages with 3 or more strategic actors</b>

**Sustainability indicator 2: Producer organisations- supported by local partners- have raised complementary financing for additional or follow-up activities (Target: 25% of all producer organisations)**

Nine out of 38 producer groups (24 %) have raised complementary financing for additional or follow up activities. In Bulawayo repayment of loans and a % of sales have been put by the group into a revolving fund for expansion of their activities. In Freetown (from Irish Aid), Sana'a (GTZ) and Magadi (Government

Grant Scheme) complementary funding from other donor agencies has been raised. In Porto Novo, credit has been provided to the groups to expand and improve on their activities. In Beijing and Shanghai various government subsidies and support funds have been mobilised.

**Sustainability indicator 3: Local urban producer groups have established a group savings schemes (Target: 50% of all producer groups)**

**Twenty four of the 38 producer groups in 13 cities (63%) have set up a group savings scheme or revolving fund**, while 1 group (Cape Town) is still in the process of doing so. Amounts saved vary between 1 and 15 Euro per household per month or per production cycle. Savings are either based on individual membership contributions or alternatively a % of the sales/income is withheld and put into the savings account. In total 911 participants (61% women) are benefiting from such schemes (see Table 16).

**Table 16. Financing mobilised by urban producer groups**

Name producer group/partner city:	Has the organisation established a group savings scheme	Amount of participants in the scheme			Amount of funding contributed per participant per month or year/ Total amount of funding in the scheme		Complementary funding obtained by the producers organisations for additional or follow-up activities	
		M	W	T	Contribution pp.	Total	Amount of funding	Source of funding
Groupement Kibidoué Bobo Dioulasso	Yes	49	36	85	3000 FCFA (Euros 4,5) per production cycle	After the three production cycles, 525000 FCFA (800, 35 Euros)		
All 5 Producers' organisations in Porto-Novo	Yes	25	77	102	1000 FCFA (1,5 euro) per production cycle	After the two production cycles, the amount is 54 000 FCFA (82,32 Euros)	1 440 000 FCFA (2195,26 Euros) given as credit	IAMD after the lobbying for financing and credit.
Ndola CVG	Revolving fund has been set up	42	52	94	US\$10	US\$940	US\$ 5342	Repayment of loans for inputs to farmers
Bulawayo Poultry Production Group	40% retention from sales – 15% investment and 25% running costs	30	61	91	US\$20	US\$2.000	US\$ 6000	40% retention from sales
Cape Town: HoH	Still under consideration but farmers have agreed	21	68	89				

	to leave some funds in their account instead of sharing everything after harvesting							
Vila Pinho/ Belo Horizonte	Yes	7	13	20	6 US\$/ month	640	Urban farmers contributed labour and some financial resources to buy fertilizer and some tools.	
Jardim Produtivo/ Belo Horizonte	Yes	4	2	6	6 US\$/ month	282		
CEVAE Cap. Eduardo/ Belo Horizonte	Yes	8	11	19	6 US\$/ month	262		
All groups (5 groups in total) /Bogota	50% of the profits from sales will be saved in a common fund, The remaining 50% will be distributed in equal parts to the participating members.	21	44	65	50% of sales	There are still no revenues because the production has not been sold due to the technical problems reported previously.		
AGROSILVES /Villa El Salvador	A specific revolving fund was set up in form of a "Community Centre for Managing Agricultural Enterprises". Products are sold with a certain % of interest. The idea is that "earnings" allow increasing number of medicines, vaccines and inputs available to increase gradually number of beneficiaries.	8	13	21				

Magadi Vayalagam Vegetable Growers' Souharda Cooperative Society Limited/ Magadi	Yes.	51	35	86	19.58 (INR 1,200)	1005.00 (INR 61,900)	812.08 Euro (INR 50,000)	A government subsidy was obtained to purchase a power tiller from the Department of Agriculture.
Seemasahitha Gampaha Haritha Krushi Nishpadana Samagama/ Gampaha	Yes. Compulsory daily savings is one rupee per day and monthly they have to save 100 rupees	14	48	62	Compulsory daily savings - one rupee per day  Monthly savings – 100 rupees per month  Overall = 10.4 (SLR 1560)	541.94 (SLR 86710.00)		
Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative/Amman	Yes	5	33	38	1JD/week	1,900 JD (1€=1JD)	Several in the pipeline for 2011	CSR budget of a petroleum company owned by an Iraq El Amir native IRADA through the Jordan River Valley development fund
YASAD/ Sana'a	Yes, automatic deduction from the proceedings of the sales	40 est.	10 est.	50	3YR/egg sold	150,000 YR (1€=312YR)	44,450 Euros	GTZ (for expanding producer groups and replicating the FStT experience across Yemen
MOFA/ Freetown	Yes. 10% of money paid by the Association to members for weekly supplies is automatically deducted + the association has their	29 13	54 32	83 45	1 euro/month  10% of individual sales to business	83 euro month  Est. 40 euro month		

	own savings (members pay 1 euro per month)							
PATCOBAMA/ Freetown	A saving scheme has been recently put in place. Data on its uptake by members have not yet been made available by group executives						9,000 Euro by Irish Ambassador linked to women leaders' empowerment.	Irish Aid
Huairou cooperative	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,300 Euro (est.)	Various government subsidies/supports
	-	-	-	-	-	-	859,00 Euros (est.)	Government subsidies/supports and generated funds from local key projects (trainings and technical services) by university company
	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,000 Euros (est.)	Government subsidies/supports and government bonus for establishing a new cooperative
<b>Total: 24 producer organisations</b>	<b>set up a savings scheme/revolving funds</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>911</b>			<b>9 groups have obtained complementary financing</b>	

#### **4.7 Specific objective 6: To enhance learning from monitoring: lessons are drawn from the experiences gained in the project and are used in the planning of future activities by RUF partners at local, regional and international level**

##### **Output indicator 1: A coherent M&E framework (built-in monitoring, outcome mapping and impact monitoring) is developed and shared with the local partner organisations**

In 2009, ETC-UA developed an operational framework and tools for monitoring outputs, outcomes and impacts of the FStT programme at global, regional and local level; and guidelines and formats for reporting and financial administration. In 2010, ETC developed guidelines and formats for local and regional

systematisation. These instruments were discussed during with the regional partners during the global training and planning workshops and with the local partners during the regional training and planning workshops.

**Output 2: Number of systematisation reports on the experiences with design, implementation and monitoring of FSTT projects elaborated (Target: 7 regional systematisation workshop organised, global systematisation reports elaborated focussing on various aspects of the programme elaborated)**

In each city 4 local systematisation reports have been developed, discussed and validated in local systematisation workshops: (1) systematisation of the FStT project and process; (2) systematisation of the MSF and implementation of the City Strategic Agenda; (3) systematisation of the lobbying on credit and financing and (4) the results of the impact monitoring. In all 7 regions a regional systematisation workshop has been organized –except in MENA (due to the impossibility for travelling during the political tensions and upheaval in the past half year) - where key partners from the support and producer organisations participated in joint reflections and discussions. Corresponding regional systematisation reports have been developed. At global level, an international systematisation was organised in May 2011 and a report on the workshop was prepared. Results of the international systematisation have been published also in Urban Agriculture Magazine # 25 and the RUAF working paper No 4.

**Outcome indicator 1: Number of local support organisations, MSF and farmer organisations applying outcome mapping and impact monitoring in the context of the FStT programme (Target: 50 % of all local organisations, MSF and producer organisations)**

Eighty percent of the local support organisations, 100% of the farmer organisations and 86% of the MSF have regularly applied outcome mapping (OM) during the entire project period. OM has greatly improved performance by allowing to identify areas with little progress and joint decision-making on new or revised strategies. Corrective measures were either of a technical order (e.g. improving the heating system for young chicks) or of organisational nature (e.g. change in presidency of the organisation; establishing of relations with new actors) or oriented a change in the ways of working (e.g. more frequent project meetings). See also Table 17. Copies of OM journals are included in Annex 3-5.

Impact monitoring has been done for all FStT projects by contracting local universities.

**Outcome indicator 2: Number of local support organisations regularly documenting and discussing process and progress of activities (Target: all local support organisations)**

In all cities, local and regional teams continued to more or less regularly (three monthly) discuss and systematise activities implemented and lessons learned and to identify the key readjustments needed to the project. At local and regional level systematisation workshops were organised to reflect on results and lessons learned for the entire project period.

**Table 17. Project and progress monitoring**

Partner city	Name local FStT organisation	Has the organisation regularly applied Outcome Mapping, process documentation and progress review?	Give concrete examples of how monitoring has contributed to improved performance	Name MSF	Has the MSF applied Outcome Mapping and progress review?	Give concrete examples of how monitoring has contributed to improved performance	Name producer group/organisation	Has the producer organisation applied Outcome Mapping?	Give concrete examples of how monitoring has contributed to improved performance
<b>Bobo-Dioulasso</b>	IAGU-UA Office	Yes, regularly during the implementation	The monitoring helped to identify gaps and to suggest strategies to realise changes. For example, when few results were achieved with regards to networking among urban producers groups; it was agreed to involve the other producers groups in joint training sessions and workshops in order to develop more interactions amongst them	Plateforme Multi-Acteurs pour le développement durable de l'agriculture urbaine	Yes, in 2009 and 2010	As a result of identified gaps in joint implementation, it was to focus more on concrete projects and joint project formulation.	Groupement Kibidoué	Yes, in 2009 and 2010	
<b>Porto-Novo</b>	Fondation Paul Gerin Lajoie	Yes, in 2009 and 2010	More focus on the development of relations between the producers groups supported by FStT and other relevant stakeholders (political, financial).	Plateforme Multi-Acteurs sur l'agriculture urbaine	No, due to the non functioning of the MSF during these last two years		Mignonmide Allogo Gbenonkpo Ayidote Mahudjro	Yes, in 2009 and in 2010	It allowed developing strategies to ensure a better participatory decision making. In one group (Mahudjro) members decided to dethrone the Pre

									sident when he wanted to use the group for his personal interests.
<b>Bulawayo</b>	World Vision	Have started this although they have their other monitoring tools	Reviewing the structures proposed in the business plan was done after the first cycle and the monitoring report indicated inherent problems with managing mortality rates of chickens. There were problems with heating.	Bulawayo MSF	Yes	When some working groups were not meeting regularly due to problems of changes of people attending the meetings, it was easy to pick this up and write to the organizations for a more permanent arrangement.	Poultry Production Group	Yes	They detected an unusually high mortality rate which was pinned on the heating system and corrective measures were put in place.
<b>Cape Town</b>	Abalimi	Yes	They have promised to improve their networking with others as this is still low	Cape Town MSF	Yes	Members of the MSF now collaborate more after it was realized that they were doing badly in some of progress markers like sharing projects they are implementing within the city.	Abalimi	Yes	Now working with uncontracted farmers in order to meet their responsibility of improving capacity to the required number of farmers.
<b>Ndola</b>	Department of Agriculture	Yes	Has been working to strengthen the capacity of CVG following poor results on this. They have also adopted the same approach of strengthening other POs when they realized it was one of	Ndola MSF	Yes	Regularity of meetings has improved and are better organized with good feedback.	Chipulukusu Vegetable Growers (CVG)	Yes	Improvements to the structure of CVG have done after noticing lapses in this area from monitoring e.g. reorganizing personnel in the committees

			the progress markers they were not performing well.						
<b>Belo Horizonte</b>	Foro de AU (UA Forum)	Yes	In all cases, the Outcome Journal workshops (one in 2009 and another in 2010) fostered discussions about the vision and progress made in the processes and helped participants to identify changes to make in the project.	Espacio de Agricultura Urbana de Belo Horizonte (Urban Agriculture Space of Belo Horizonte)	Yes	The second application of the journal shows that for 5 items, the scoring was lower than the first application, due to the fact that the MSF members were more realistic and less optimistic than the first time, primarily because many of the expected results were not realized in the projected time period.	Jardim Produtivo / Productive Garden (Groups of farmers) + Vila Pinho (Groups of farmers) + CEVAE Capina Eduardo (Groups of farmers)	Yes (3 times)	Of the 3 groups, the Jardim Produtivo is the most mature in terms of its capacity for critical analysis, and it has shown the most consolidated progress between 2009 and 2010. Its perception of the importance of the project stands out in terms of changes in the attitude and behaviour of its members (micro-entrepreneurs, more organized, more commitment to agreements)
	JOTA	Yes	When applied for the second time, there was significant progress in the JOTA markers which went along with the process of consolidation as a leading institution of the process (technical and organizational assistance for commercialization)						
	CADEB	Yes							
	PBH (Parks)	Yes	Shows significant						

	Foundation and SMASAN)		progress, in terms of the support given to the groups and the work done within the MSF.						
<b>Bogota</b>	Universidad del Rosario	Yes		Mesa Distrital de Agricultura Urbana	No		5 Producers groups	Yes	
	IPES Colombia	Yes							
<b>Villa EL Salvador-Lima</b>	PRISMA	Yes			Yes		AGROSILVE S	Yes	
<b>Magadi</b>	DHAN Foundation	Yes	Documentation has improved compared to baseline and process of preparation of action plans and trainings had an impact on the FStT outcomes to be acted upon	MSF- Magadi	Yes	Participation in FST activities and training events has increased.	Magadi Vayalagam Vegetable Growers' Souhardha Cooperative Society Limited	Yes	Understanding of FStT approach, simulation of plans and interaction within association and decision making has improved
<b>Gampaha</b>	Practical Action	Yes	Target oriented planning of deliverables. Improved in record keeping and descriptive writing	MSF- Gampaha	Yes	Regular participation for MSF meetings, Participation in FST activities and supporting producer groups have been increased. Policy lobbying has improved because for realization of the importance of impacts.	Seemasahitha Gampaha Haritha Krushi Nishpadana Samagama	Yes	Understanding of FStT approach, work as a group / team spirit, simulation of plans & strategies, interaction within the association and decision making has improved
<b>Amman</b>	UA Bureau – Amman Municipality	Yes, twice per year	When we see that we did not particularly advance on a certain	Amman MSF	Once a year (around	Participants always consider OM as their most	Iraq El Amir women's cooperative	Yes and enjoyed tremendousl	The Cooperative members are mostly women with

			progress markers, it gives the opportunity to re-direct the action		Sep-Oct)	constructive planning exercise		y the joint agreement on Progress markers and the review process	primary education, who found OM much more “hands on” and concrete than the indicators of Log Frames they were requested to collect in a previous project
<b>Sana’a</b>	Yemini Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Development YASAD	Yes, twice per year		Sana’a MSF	Once a year		YASAD	Yes	There is a certain conflict of interest because YASAD is both the FStT organization and steers the producers group
<b>Freetown</b>	COOPI	Intermittently	Monthly systematisation meetings among various stakeholders involved with each producers groups are now organised	FUPAP	Yes. Three times	Communication to members has followed realisation that more should be done on members engagement.	PATCOBAM A	Yes.	After membership decline, realisation of mistakes through OM helped them shape a new recruitment drive.
<b>Ibadan</b>	JDPC	Yes	The JDPC used the same principle in their new proposals, other activities/projects as well.	Ibadan MSF	Yes	The MSF applies the principles of outcome mapping to track its progress and make informed decisions.	Odobgo Barracks Vegetable Groups	Yes	Through monitoring technical gaps were identified and steps taken to build up capacities, e.g. sand/seed mixture, composting and application, etc.
<b>Accra</b>	Enterprise Works	Yes	The organization became conscious of the expected outcomes and therefore worked harder to achieve	AWGUPA	Yes	Similar reasons for local FStT	Roman Ridge Plant Pool Dzorwulu	Yes Yes Yes	After the initial monitoring (using outcome mapping), the groups realized the task ahead of them and worked

			them. The baseline information gathered was regularly referred to in assessing progress and performance.						harder to achieve the targets as set in the outcome journal
<b>Beijing</b>	Zhongnong Futong Agro-tech Company, China Agriculture University	Not yet		Beijing MSF coordinated by Beijing Rural Economy Research Centre	Yes	Willing to take the responsibility to improve the service in UA development in Beijing; recognizing the importance of using national talents instead of local one as before	Huairou Green Vegetable Cooperative, Huairou District	Yes	The cooperative regularly checks what has been done based on the outcome mapping challenges
<b>Shanghai</b>	Pengdu Village, Maqiao Two, Minhang District	Not yet		Minhang MSF coordinated by Minhang Agriculture Bureau	Yes	The attitude towards the migrant farmers has changed gradually by monitoring the progress in this regard	See NGO-FStT	Yes	
<b>Total cities</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22 local support org.</b>	<b>19 applied OM</b>	<b>18 MSF</b>	<b>16 applied OM</b>		<b>29 producer groups</b>	<b>29 applied OM</b>	

**Sustainability indicator 1: Number of local support organisations, Multi-stakeholder forums and farmer organisations having improved their performance regarding development of sustainable urban agriculture as expressed in their outcome journals (Target: 50 % of all local organisations, MSF and producer organisations)**

Analysis of the **outcome journals for local support organisations** (see annex 4) logically shows higher levels of performance in the fields of assisting producer groups in value chain development, organisational strengthening, supporting producer groups in establishing linkages with strategic partners. In 2010-2011, areas that were further improved include amongst others:

- Enhancing capacities for promoting eco-intensive forms of urban agriculture (amongst others World Vision-Bulawayo, DACO-Ndola),
- Promoting networking among producer organisations (Practical Action-Gampaha, Paul Gerin Lajoie in Porto Novo)
- In-build and impact monitoring (Abalimi-Cape Town, JOTA-Belo Horizonte; Amman, Enterprise works-Accra, Dhan Foundation-Magadi)
- Project development and enhancing access to funding (DACO-Ndola; YASAD-Sana'a).

Analysis of the **outcome journals for the MSF** (see annex 5) show that the MSF have in almost all cases expanded their member base and improved their internal communication and functioning. In most cities yearly work plans have been formulated and projects and policies are being formulated (see also Tables 22-24).

Analysis of the **outcome journals for producer organisations** (see annex 3) show degrees of improved performance in production and marketing and organisational functioning of the groups. See also examples given in Table 17.

**Sustainability indicator 2: The outcomes of the systematisation are used to: (a) prepare the next phase of the RUAF programme, and b) provide feedback to the local partner and producer organisations and multi-stakeholder forums on lessons learned (*Target: 1 proposal for a new 4-year RUAF phase has been developed , 1 report/city on lessons learned*)**

In 2009, RUAF has participated in 3 alliances that prepared a proposal to DGIS for MSF-2 funding for the period 2011-2015. The proposals place urban agriculture in recent trends and build on lessons learned in the RUAF-CFF (2005-2008) and RUAF-FStT (2009) programmes. The 3 proposed programmes deal with (a) urban agriculture as part of the development of sustainable regional food systems (The Sustainable Agriculture Alliance with ETC, HEIFER, Louis Bolk Institute, Both Ends and ILEIA); (b) urban agriculture as a component of integrated slum development (The “Inclusive Cities” programme of the alliance led by CORDAID); (c) productive use of grey wastewater and household organic wastes in urban agriculture as a component of an integrated water and sanitation Programme (The WASH alliance led by SIMAVI). Of these three proposals, the latter 2 are being implemented. The SAA-alliance was not successful in obtaining DGIS-MSF approval.

In addition RUAF Foundation has been preparing 3 project proposals that build on demands and gaps identified in the systematization of FStT, with regards to (a) increased demand for co-financing of local urban agriculture projects; (2) demand for better integration of urban agriculture in city climate change action plans and (3) demand for more university training on urban agriculture. Of the 3 related proposals, a proposal piloting the integration of UA in city climate change plans will be funded by UN HABITAT and Norway from 2012 onwards. The other two proposals are being negotiated with a few other donor organisations.

As indicated earlier, 4 systematisation reports on different aspects of the programme were developed in each city and discussed and validated with local actors concerned.

#### **4.8 Specific objective 7: To enhance access of the subscribers to UA-Magazine and visitors of the websites to up-to-date information on past and recent research and project experiences on Urban Agriculture**

**Output indicator 1: Number of issues of the UA Magazine and other publications produced jointly with 7 regional partners (*Target: by the end of 2010 4 issues of the Urban Agriculture -Magazine (6 languages) have been produced ; at least one guide/manual on design, implementation and monitoring of FStT projects produced*)**

**In 2009 the following issues of the Urban Agriculture-Magazine (UA-M) have been produced:**

- **English UA-M:** No. 22 on Building Resilient Cities. No 23 on nutrient management has been prepared and will be published in 2010.
- **Regional language versions of the UA-M:** No. 20 has been translated and printed in French and Arabic; UA-M 21 and 22 have been translated in French, Spanish, Portuguese and UA-M 21 also in Arabic. A combination of issue 20 and 21 has been translated, revised, printed and distributed in Chinese. A CD collection of UA-M editions 1 to 22 in Portuguese has been produced.

**In 2010-2011 the following issues of the Urban Agriculture-Magazine (UA-M) have been produced:**

- **English UA-M:** No 23 on Urban Nutrient Management and UPA (together with, and co-financed by, WASTE) has been printed and distributed. UA-M # 24 on From Seed to Table, urban agriculture value chains, and # 25 RUAF +10 years, special issue with CAH Almere, Netherlands have been prepared and printed. Around 4000 copies of # 23 (including WASTE partners), and 3500 of # 24 and # 25 were distributed. An additional 400 are used by the RUAF partners in workshops, etc.
- **Regional versions of the UA-M:** 22, 23 and 24 have been translated in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese and Arabic.

**Two sets of training materials** have been produced on design, implementation and monitoring of FStT businesses and innovation projects and translated into French, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic. A revised training manual, integrating lessons learned, is under preparation.

In addition, the **RUAF working paper no. 4:** "From Seed to Table- a farmer-led approach to value chain development" has been developed, describing the process and lessons learned with implementation of the FStT approach, illustrated by seven cases, one per RUAF partner.

**Output indicator 2: Number of entries in bibliographic database, contact database (*Target: increase of minimum 10% per year*)**

Table 18 shows the increase in the number of entries in the contact data base and in the bibliographic database. By mid 2011, the number of entries in the contact database had increased with 15% compared to end of 2008. The number of entries in the bibliographic database had increased with 28% in that same period.

**Table 18. Bibliographic and contact databases**

	Partner	End of 2008	Mid 2011
Number of entries in the contact database	IWMI G	253	286
	IAGU	413	500
	AUB	300	420
	IWMI I	125	975
	MDP	NA	156
	IGSNRR	1000	732
	IPES	791	874
	ETC	6,083	6,406
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>10,349 (+ 15%)</b>
Number of entries in the bibliographic database	IAGU	586	745
	AUB	12	50
	IWMI I	154	215
	MDP	300	509
	IGSNRR	NA	1509
	IPES	478	576
	ETC	8,226	8,880
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>12,484 (+28%)</b>

**Outcome indicator 1: Stakeholders have enhanced access to up-to-date information on urban agriculture (Target: by end of 2010a minimum of 6000 subscribers to UA–Magazine and 1 million visitors to the website)**

The RUAF partners have been enhancing the access of the various types of stakeholders to specific and relevant information in various ways. Next to the publication of the Urban Agriculture Magazine in 6 languages, the maintenance of a 1 global and 7 regional websites and the maintenance of databases, many regional and international knowledge materials were produced.

Table 19 shows the number of readers the Urban Agriculture Magazine, visitors to the RUAF websites and visitors to the regional resource centres. The table indicates that the **number of subscribers to the hard copy of the Urban Agriculture Magazine** (6 languages) **and readers of the electronic copy** of the various language version of the UA-M published on the RUAF global and regional websites has grown from 14,565 to 24,106 (+66%). The total number of readers of UA-M is even much higher, since earlier monitoring revealed that each hard copy of the UA-Magazine in average is read by 7 readers and for copies placed in resource centres and libraries that number is even higher (20-50).

Regarding the **number of visitors to the RUAF websites** we have seen over the past 2 and a half years a growth with 46% to almost 750,000 recorded visitors, while also the number of page views and downloads per visitor has increased considerably.

**Table 19. Users UA-Magazine, global and regional websites**

	Partner	No. of subscribers End of 2008	Number of hard copies distributed per issue (other than to subscribers) end of 2008	Number of people that read/ download the UA-M at the regional websites- end of 2008	No. of subscribers Mid 2011	Number of hard copies distributed per issue (other than subscribers)- mid 2011	Number of people that read/download the UA-M at the regional website- mid 2011
<b>UA-Magazine</b>	English Magazine	3053	600	267 (only monitored by MDP)	3200	850	1885 (in 2011, no proper monitoring by IWMI as web site was re-designed)
	French magazine	547	153	NA	785	200	NA
	Arabic Magazine	220	400	NA	308	400	NA
	Chinese Magazine	NA	1500	6,879	NA	1200	11,393
	Spanish and Portuguese	694	-	252	878	185	2822
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>4,514</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>7,398</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>2,835</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>14,565</b>			<b>24,106 (66%)</b>
<b>Total number of visitors to the regional website<sup>5</sup></b>	IWMI Ghana	NA			765		
	IAGU	NA			8,920		
	AUB	NA			12,446		
	IWMI India	1,201			5,038		
	MDP	267			40,600		
	IGSNRR	113,790			171,870		
	IPES	18,954			90,432		
	ETC-UA	401,430			419,672		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>514,942</b>			<b>749,743 (+46%)</b>		

Table 20 below provides an overview of the main knowledge materials that were produced by the RUAF partners during the project period. The table does not regional and local UPFS training materials, local project information materials and the reports that were produced as part of the FSiT diagnosis and planning

<sup>5</sup> Figures for annual number of visitors for 2011 are based on doubling the figures for the first half year of 2011

in each city. Part of the materials produced are oriented to university staff, researchers and students (scientific articles, books, proceedings), other materials were designed for decision makers (e.g. policy briefs) and again other materials for the general public (UA- Magazine; bulletins, radio programmes and videos).

During the period 2009-mid 2011 4 issues of the UA Magazine, **28 articles (25 peer-reviewed); 3 books and 4 book-chapters; 7 working papers and study reports; 4 manuals/technical guides; 2 conference proceedings; 5 policy briefs or fact sheets; 15 global and regional bulletins and 4 radio campaigns/videos** have been produced and widely disseminated. It is estimated that almost 6000 local stakeholders in the RUAF partner cities have accessed and used the various information materials.

**Table 20. Production of specific regional knowledge materials, guidelines and tools**

	By RUAF partner	Subject / Title
<b>Articles (28; 25 peer-reviewed)</b>	IWMI Ghana (1)	Forkuor Gerald. and Cofie, Olufunke. (2010). <b>Dynamics of land use and land cover change in Freetown and its effects on urban and peri-urban agriculture – A remote sensing approach.</b> International Journal of Remote Sensing
	ETC (3)	-Dubbeling, Marielle. (2011). <b>Urban agriculture as a strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation.</b> In: Urban World Magazine: Cities and climate change. UN HABITAT. Nairobi, Kenya (forthcoming) -De Zeeuw, Henk; Rene van Veenhuizen and Marielle Dubbeling. (2011). <b>The role of urban agriculture in building resilient cities in developing countries.</b> Journal of Agricultural Sciences, Foresight project on Global Food and Farming Futures, Cambridge University Press, UK -Dubbeling, Marielle, Laura Lagorio and Laura Bracalenti, (2009). <b>Participatory design of productive open and green spaces in Rosario, Argentina,</b> In: Designing edible landscapes, Open House International, Vol. 34, No 2. The urban international press, Tyne and Wear, Great Britain
	ETC and IPES (2)	-Merzthal, G., C. Castro and R. van Veenhuizen. (2011). <b>The potential for treated wastewater use in Lima.</b> In: Butterworth, J., P. McIntyre and C. da Silva Wells. SWITCH in the City: putting urban water management to the test. SWITCH-IRC. -Dubbeling, Marielle; Gunther Merzthal and Noemi Soto. (2010). <b>Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning for urban agriculture in Lima, Peru.</b> In: Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, Special topic: Urban agriculture. Volume 1, Issue 2. New Leaf Associates, Inc. Published online.
	ETC and IGSNRR (1)	Cai, J. R. van Veenhuizen and Ji, W.. 2011. Beijing: alternative water sources for peri-urban agriculture. In: Butterworth, J., P. McIntyre and C. da Silva Wells. SWITCH in the City: putting urban water management to the test. SWITCH-IRC.

	IGSNRR (20)	<p>-Zhenshan Yang, Jianming Cai , H.F.L. Ottens and R. Sliuzas. (2011). <b>City profile: Beijing</b>, Cities, journal homepage, <a href="http://www.elsevier.com/locate/cities">www.elsevier.com/locate/cities</a></p> <p>-Han Fei and Cai Jianming (2011) <b>The evolution and reconstruction of peri-urban rural habitat in China</b>, Geographical Research, Vol 30, No.7</p> <p>-Du Shanshan, Han Fei (2011) <b>Urban Agriculture: Coping with Urbanization Problems and Promoting Sustainable Urban Development</b>, Journal of Engineering Studies, Vol 3, No. 3, Sept 2011</p> <p>-Du Shanshan, Cai Jianming , Chen Yijie (2011) <b>Preliminary Research on Types of Development of Agro-sightseeing Parks in Metropolitan Area-A Case Study of Beijing Agro-sightseeing Parks</b>, Journal of China Agriculture University</p> <p>-Du Shanshan, Cai Jianming, Guo Hua, Fan Ziwen (in press), <b>Food Security-oriented Urban Agriculture Development Typologies: A Case of Vegetable Production in Peri-urban Beijing</b></p> <p>-Guo Hua, Cai Jianming and Zhao Yusen,. (in press) <b>Vegetable self-supply ratio in Beijing and it mechanisms since 1990</b>.</p> <p>-Zhenshan Yang, Jianming Cai, R. Sliuzas (2010), <b>Agro-tourism enterprises as a form of multi-functional urban agriculture for peri-urban development in China</b> (in English), Habitat International, <a href="http://www.elsevier.com/locate/habitatint">www.elsevier.com/locate/habitatint</a></p> <p>-Ji Wenhua, Cai Jianming, Rene van Veenhuizen. (2010), <b>Efficiency and Economy of a New Agricultural Rainwater Harvesting System</b>, Chinese Journal of Population, Resources and Environment Vol.8 No.2 March 2010</p> <p>-Ji Wen hua, Cai Jianming , Wang Kewu, Wang Zhiping, Rene van Veenhuizen (2010), <b>Cost-benefit analysis of a typical model of agricultural rainfall harvesting based on a demo project in Beijing</b>, Journal of China Agricultural University, 2010, 15( 1) : 99-105</p> <p>-Han Fei, Cai Jianming and Liu Junping (2010), <b>Discussion on the Spatial Differentiation of Beijing Urban Agriculture</b>, System Sciences and Comprehensive Studies in Agriculture, Vol 26, No 3, Aug 2010</p> <p>-Han Fei, Cai Jianming and Liu Junping (2010), <b>Driving force analysis on rural tourism destination development in suburbs A case of Beijing</b>, Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, Vol 24, No 11, Nov 2010</p> <p>Han Fei, Cai Jianming and Liu Junping (2010), <b>Regional Economic Types &amp; Spatial Differentiation of Small Towns in Peri-urban Beijing</b>, Urban Studies (in Chinese), Vol 17 No 4, 2010</p> <p>-Ji Wen hua, Cai Jianming , Wang Kewu, Wang Zhiping (2010) <b>Optimization of the Scale of Greenhouse Agricultural Rainwater Harvesting and Utilization Project</b>, Transactions of CSAE, Vol 26, No 8, Aug 2010</p> <p>- Zhang Liqian, Cai Jianming and Wang Yan (2010) <b>Advance in study on urbanization and urban eco-environment</b>, Ecology and Environmental Sciences,2010, 19(1): 244-252, <a href="http://www.jeesci.com">http://www.jeesci.com</a></p> <p>-4 papers in Chinese in 2009; 2 papers in English in 2009</p>
	AUB (1)	Tohmé Tak et al (2011) <b>Redefining a sustainable role for urban agriculture in the Middle East and North Africa</b> .,In: Watch Letter No 18 Urban agriculture in the Mediterranean, Sept 2011
<b>Books (3) and 4 book chapters</b>	IWMI Ghana (1)	Alexandra E. V. Evans, Liqa Raschid-Sally and Olufunke Cofie. (2010). <b>Multi-Stakeholder Processes for Managing Wastewater Use in Agriculture</b> . In. Pay Drechsel, Chris Scott, Liqa Raschid-Sally, mark Redwood and Akica Bahri (eds). Wastewater Irrigation and Health: Assessing and Mitigating Risk in Low Income Countries. Pg.355-377. Earthscan. London
	IAGU (1)	Ndèye Fatou Diop Guèye, Salimata Seck Wone et Moussa Sy (2009), <b>Agriculteurs dans les villes ouest-africaines. Enjeux fonciers et accès à l'eau</b> , Karthala, CREPOS, Paris, 192 Pages.

	ETC (3)	-Acharya, Anjali; Dan Hoornweg and Marielle Dubbeling. (2011) <b>Urban agriculture is climate-smart: thinking outside the box on climate change</b> . Chapter 7.2. of: Low carbon cities. World Bank publication for the Government of China. Washington, USA (forthcoming) -Dubbeling, Marielle and Henk de Zeeuw. (2011) Urban Agriculture: Advances, Opportunities and Application. Chapter 9 of: H S Geyer (ed.) International Handbook of Urban Policy (volume 3): Issues in the South, Edward Elgar Publishers. UK (forthcoming) -Dubbeling, Marielle. (2011). <b>Urban agriculture and climate change adaptation: Ensuring food security through adaptation</b> . In: Konrad Otto-Zimmerman (ed). Resilient cities: cities and adaptation to climate change-Proceedings of the global forum 2010. ICLEI and Springer. Germany
	ETC + ALL (1)	-Dubbeling, M., De Zeeuw, H. and Van Veenhuizen R. (2011) Cities, Poverty and Food; Multi-stakeholder Policy formulation and Action Planning, Practical Action Publishing, Rugby. (with case studies from partners)
	IGSNRR (1)	A book on "UA practice in China" in Chinese
<b>Working papers and study reports (7)</b>	IPES (1)	Castro G. y Lozano, A. (2009). <b>Challenges and opportunities for the Urban and Peri-Urban Cattle Farming in the ALC cities</b> . Working Paper N° 7, IPES/RUAF, Lima, Peru.
	IWMI Ghana (1)	Cofie, Olufunke.(2009). Emerging Issues in Urban Agricultural Development.
	ETC (5)	-Prain, Gordon and Marielle Dubbeling.(2011). <b>Urban Agriculture: A Sustainable Solution to Alleviating Urban Poverty, Addressing the Food Crisis, and Adapting to Climate Change</b> . Paper developed for the World Bank. Washington, USA (forthcoming) -Dubbeling, Marielle and Margaret Pasquini. (2010). <b>The growth of cities in East-Africa: consequences for urban food supply</b> . Paper developed for GlobalHort and the World Bank -Dubbeling, M. and R. Van Veenhuizen. (2011) <b>From Seed to Table: an innovative approach to value-chain development in urban agriculture</b> , RUAF Working paper 4, RUAF Foundation, Leusden, the Netherlands -van Veenhuizen, R. (2011). SWITCH-WP 5.2. Final Report: <b>Productive use of urban water for urban agriculture.</b> , SWITCH-IRC -De Zeeuw, Henk and Marielle Dubbeling. 2009. <b>Cities, food and agriculture: challenges and the way forward</b> . Discussion paper for the Technical consultation, September 24-25, 2009, Rome, jointly organised by FAO, Rome and RUAF Foundation. Leusden, The Netherlands
<b>Manuals/technical guides (4)</b>	MDP (2)	-Growing Sustainably – A Guide to Organic Urban Agriculture -Training Manual on Agro-Business Development
	IPES (2)	-Santandreu, Alain, Merzthal, Gunther y Castro, Cecilia. (2011). <b>Fortalecimiento de cadenas productivas en agricultura intra y peri-urbana</b> . (Strengthening production chains in urban and peri-urban agriculture). Guide N° 5, How-to for Technicians Series, IPES, RUAF and IDRC. Lima, Peru -Terrile, Raúl, Izquierdo, Juan y Santisteban, Tania. (2010). <b>Biopreparados para el manejo sostenible de plagas y enfermedades en la agricultura urbana y peri-urbana</b> . (Biopreparations for sustainable pest and disease management in urban and peri-urban agriculture). Guide N° 3, How-to for Farmers Series, IPES, RUAF and FAO-RLC, Lima, Peru.
<b>Conference proceedings (2)</b>	ETC (1)	De Zeeuw, Henk (2011). <b>Proceedings of the Networking session on "Cities, Agriculture and Food: Towards sustainable and equitable urban food systems"</b> at World Urban Forum V, RUAF Foundation, Leusden, The Netherlands
	IGSNRR (1)	Proceedings on a conference on agro-tourism

<b>Policy briefs and fact sheets (5)</b>	AUB (2)	-A summary on urban agriculture in Sana'a -A summary on urban agriculture in Amman
	IWMI India (1)	A national assessment of urban and peri-urban agriculture in India
	ETC (2)	Dubbeling, Marielle (ed). (2011). <b>SARNISSA aquaculture policy briefs</b> . 2 Briefs. SARNISSA EC research project. Published in English and French
<b>Global and Regional RUAF bulletins (15)</b>	IPES (3)	Urban Agriculture E-bulletin (4 issues)
	IWMI-Ghana (3)	UrbanAgric Info (3 Issues)
	MDP (2)	South and East Africa RUAF-CFF bulletin (2 Issues)
	IAGU (2)	Bulletin Villes Agricoles (2 issues)
	ETC-UA (5)	RUAF UPDATE bulletin (5 issues)
<b>Radio / TV campaigns and videos (4)</b>	IPES (1)	Urban Agriculture in my City (with FAO-RLC)
	IWMI Ghana (1)	TV Documentary, "Environmental Channel" on wastewater use for UPA
	IWMI India (1)	Sarusara purawara - Gampaha documentary on RUAF-FStT
	COOPI (1)	Radio Programs on UA and on women urban producers rights

Most of these materials are disseminated both in hard copy as well as in electronic form on the global and/or regional RUAF-websites and included in the global and regional bibliographic databases.

**Sustainability indicator 1: Subscribers to the UA-Magazine and visitors of the website voluntarily donate some money allowing to dissemination of publications to poorer readers (*Target: 10% of all subscribers and web-visitors*)**

A system for voluntary donations for downloads from the RUAF website has been put in place in 2010, but the amount of contributions received is still rather low. We are exploring now the possibility to shift from an entirely open-access system to a restricted access system where users have to pay for accessing/downloading certain information (e.g. abstracts may be freely available; while full articles have to be paid for).

**4.9 Specific objective 8: To enhance the capacities of students and staff of NGO's, farmer organisations, training and research institutes and local governments through distance education on urban agriculture**

**Output indicator 1: Number of distance learning and University modules on UA elaborated and number of students/staff trained (*Target: 2 new DL modules developed; annually 50 students or staff of NGOs, governments, international organisations are trained in UA related subjects*)**

Over the period 2009-mid 2011, **6 Distance learning courses** on UA (4 in English, 1 in Spanish and 1 in Portuguese), as well as **13 University courses** or modules were developed with support of RUAF-FStT. In total **2,080 registered participants** benefitted from this University and distance education courses. The total number of beneficiaries is even higher as the Distance learning courses developed are also offered for free on the global RUAF website.

**Table 21. Distance education and University courses/modules on UA**

Partner	Name/content of University and DE modules offered and elaborated	University/organisation offering these modules	Number of participating students in the period 2009-2011
AUB (2)	Rural and Urban development (offered since 2009)	Lebanese University	60
	Introduction to Agricultural Social Systems (special module dedicated to urban agriculture issues) (offered since 2009)	American University of Beirut	58
MDP (2)	Urban Planning Policy (offered since 2009)	Department of Rural and Urban Planning, UZ	80
	Agriculture and Planning (offered since 2009)	Zimbabwe Open University, Department of Agriculture	214
IGSNRR (9)	Design of Agro-tourism parks: Theory & Best Practice (2009)	China Agriculture University	132
	Urban Agriculture: Theory and Practice (2009)	Beijing Agriculture College	120
	UA development trends (2011)	RUAF China Regional Centre & China Graduate University under Chinese Academy of Sciences	83
	Beijing New Countryside Development (2011)	Beijing Agriculture College	65
	Introduction to Agro-tourism (2011)	Beijing Agriculture College	158
	Agro-park planning and cases (2011)	China Agriculture University	200
	Introduction to Urban Agriculture (2010)	China Agriculture University	238
	UA Development and Agro-park Design in Mountainous Regions (2010)	Beijing Agriculture College	160
IPES (2)	Distance Learning course Introduction to urban agriculture (offered in Portuguese in 2010 and 2011)	FAO-LAC, Ministry of Social Development-Brazil	126
	Spanish version of the Distance Learning Training Course in UPA (offered in 2010 and 2011)	FAO, LAC; IPES	120
ETC-UA	Introduction to urban agriculture (elaborated in 2008,	Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada	62

(4)	offered again in 2009, 2010 and 2011)		
	Urban agriculture Types (developed and offered for the first time in 2009; offered again in 2010 and 2011)	Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada	56
	Dimensions of urban agriculture (developed and offered for the first time in 2009; offered again in 2010)	Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada	39
	UA policy making (developed and offered in 2010)	Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 courses (10 new courses developed in 2010-2011)</b>	<b>of which 17 courses are included in University programmes</b>	<b>with a total of 2.080 participants</b>

**Outcome indicator 1: Participants to the distance learning/University courses apply the information and learnings in their own work (Target: 30% of all participants).**

Few of the Universities offering the courses have monitoring systems in place, so that good data on application/use of the teachings are not available. However, indication of uptake of learnings is shown by anecdotal evidence from several students getting a job in urban agriculture, having set up an urban agriculture policy working group or project in their city, or having included urban agriculture in their training and teaching activities.

**Sustainability indicator 1: Number of (distance) learning modules integrated in existing course curricula (Target: minimum one 1 course/module)**

As shown in table 20, 17 out of the 19 courses developed are offered as standard components of University curricula.

#### **4.10 Specific objective 9: To consolidate the recently established City Multi-stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture in the partner cities and advance in national policy formulation on urban agriculture**

**Output indicator 1: The City Strategic Agenda on urban agriculture, formulated in 2007/8 by the Multi-stakeholder Forum, has been formally approved by the Municipality and is being implemented by the participating institutions (Target: In 75% of all partner cities)**

Implementation of the City Strategic Agenda involves project implementation (see Table 21) as well as policy formulation (see Table 22). In **16 out of the 17 RUAF partner cities a variety of projects are being implemented**, funded by own institutional resources or external funding. In the only city where no projects have been implemented yet, the MSF did never function well since its inception in 2008 (Porto Novo). Implemented projects vary from research activities, training and awareness raising to productive projects and financing of urban agriculture or urban producer groups.

**Table 21. Implementation of projects identified in City Strategic Agenda and results obtained in the period 2009-2011**

Partner city	Projects implemented	Actors involved	(Estimated) budget	Estimated number of beneficiaries	Results achieved/expected
Accra	Workshop for urban dwellers to take up UPA activities as alternative livelihood support in the Accra Metropolis	ECASARD, Ghana and AWGUPA	6,000 USD (est.)	100 urban producers and other stakeholders	Increased income from UA
	Awareness raising on environmental protection and UPA	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	€50	Over 4,000	More awareness and better informed public
	Information on safe use of agro-chemicals for extension delivery in urban and rural farms.	DAES-AMA	€1500	Over 3,000	Improved production practices; less health risks
	Awareness programs on promoting UPA and home gardening organized	Department of Agricultural Extension and Agribusiness (DAEA) – University of Ghana	€135	Over 50,000	Uptake of UA
	Training in vegetable production and grass cutter rearing.	ECASARD	€1200	44	Improved production
	Research on reviewing agric and non-agric policies and how current policies are driving the actors in the aqua-culture industry in urban Greater Accra	College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana	-	-	More information on policies on aquaculture industry will be available to all stakeholders
	Radio program (dubbed, 'Agroscope' on a local radio station ( <i>Radio Universe, 105.7 Fm, Legon</i> ) used as a platform to educate the general public on agricultural issues including UPA	College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana	-	1,000	Producers, students, researchers, teachers, policy makers are becoming aware of important issues related to UA
	Training of staff of MFCS Ltd. and urban producers on Agribusiness Research, Extension, Financing, Cooperation and Consulting (REFCO) concept	College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana	-	20	MFCS Ltd staff trained
	Development of urban producer cooperatives through credit support ( <i>formal registration of groups was required as criteria</i> )	College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana	10,000 USD (est.)	100	Farmers involved have been able to increase their production and income
	Training workshop for gender balanced participants involving all categories on gender	ECASARD,	€3400	60	Enhanced awareness and understanding of farmers on the

Based Violence, Gender Auditing, Gender and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS					causes, dynamics and impacts of gender -based violence. Strengthened capacity of farmers to mobilise against gender based violence and enhanced ability to offer information and support to victims of gender based violence.
Ensuring that final year students in the CACS study UPA related activities as project work	College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana	20,000 USD (Est.)	4		Students improved knowledge of UPA
Educating the general public on food safety issues, importance of home gardening and UPA on the electronic media ( <i>radio and T.V.</i> )	MoFA-AMA	-	-		
Development of guidelines for wastewater use (Rationalizing the WHO guideline on wastewater and localizing it in Ghana)	International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	-	-		
Information material development on GAP (Crop production manuals, key safety guides, food safety, etc.) and the development of environmental channel ( <i>with assistance from Creative Storm</i> )	IWMI	20,000 USD (est.)	-		
Training for urban farmers on organizational Management and Group Dynamics	ECASARD	€2,800	42		Farmers have acquired leadership skills to enhance group dynamics.
Research and demonstration on improved pond systems for irrigation in urban production sites	IWMI	About 30,000 USD, EU	Research ongoing		Farmers will be equipped with simple and low cost methods for health risk reduction
Research on the use of urine, faecal matter and compost as sources of organic fertilizers in urban farms	IWMI	About 50,000 USD, EU and SAFISANA LTD	50 farmers, researchers and Agric Extension Staff		Research ongoing Urban producers will use urine and other organic matter as a source of fertilizer for crop production
Policy advocacy and campaign division promoting the UPA chain  Urban farmers' participation in 'May Day' events	Ghana Agricultural Workers Union of the Ghana Trade Union Congress (GAWU-GTUC)	-	-		
Workshop for urban dwellers to take up UPA activities as alternative livelihood support in the Accra Metropolis	ECASARD, Ghana and AWGUPA	6,000 USD (est.)	100 urban producers and other		

				stakeholders	
Ibadan	Formation of Economic Interest Group (EIGs) called Farmer User Group (FUGs) and Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu LGAs	Oyo state FADAMA project	N2 million	10 groups	Sustainable increase in the income and vocation of the beneficiaries.
	Capacity building and Advisory services in the Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu	FADAMA	N2,000, 000 (counterpart fund)	>400 beneficiaries in 4 FCAs	Improved access to inputs among small holder farmers in the river belt areas.
	Capacity building on Home Gardening in Ido and Ibadan North-west Local Government (September/October 2009)	NIHORT	-	-	Increased food production via home gardening
	Production of certified improved horticultural & vegetable seeds	NIHORT	-	-	Farmers now have improved access to certified seeds for enhance production
	Establishment of Agricultural Research Outreach Centres (AROC) in two secondary schools in Ibadan	NIHORT/ARCN	-	-	People now have sound knowledge about urban Agriculture/Agriculture right from secondary school level.
	Agricultural Financing through: Micro Loan (Groups) N1 – N250,000 Small/Medium Loan (Individual, Corporate Bodies) N251,000 and above with collateral @14% interest.	Nigeria Cooperative and Rural Development Bank limited, Ibadan	-	-	Small scale farmers (including UA farmers) now have access improved access to credit
	Training young farmers club on gardening	Ibadan North West Local Government	-	-	
	Survey within Ibadan Metropolis on the presence of cocoa, kola, cashew, coffee & tea as backyard crops; sensitisation on the planting of cocoa and cashew; supply of planting materials; monitoring and evaluation.	Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan	-	-	
	Value addition in bread production through incorporation of cocoa powder, choco-gari. Use of CPH in soap production, collection of CPH, drying of CPH, Ashing of CPH & soap production	Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan	-	-	
	Formation of Economic Interest Group (EIGs) called Farmer User Group (FUGs) and Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) Akinyele,	Oyo state FADAMA project	-	-	Sustainable increase in the income and vocation of the beneficiaries. - Reduce poverty.

Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu LGAs					- Increase food security -Employment generation
Fund disbursement as grants to the beneficiaries of FADAMA project.	Oyo state FADAMA project	-	-		Give more knowledge to the beneficiaries to enable them have better ways of carrying out their businesses
Capacity building workshop for FADAMA users and advisory services within area of focus: Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu Local Government Areas	Oyo state FADAMA project	-	-		
Training on compost (organic fertilizer) production	Sustainable Ibadan Project (SIP) and Oyo State Government	-	-		Increased production of compost
Capacity building of Bodija Pig farmers	Institute of Agricultural Research and Training	N75,000.00	20		Improved pig production practises among pig farmers at Bodija
School Garden and Public Education on UPA	National Horticultural Research and Training Institute and Akinyele Local Government Area	N1, 750, 000	725 students in 10 basic schools		Training of School pupils to gain employable skills in UPA
Environmental management and city beatification	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	N1,000,000,000 (\$6,600.00)	300 3 streams in the city		Reduction in flooding in the city. City and streets become beautified. Less polluted and protected water bodies.
Organizing capacity building workshops for local farmers on composting and cultivation of about 10 hectares of land for crop production	Akinyele Local Government	-	-		Getting farmers educated and boosting food production in order to reduce poverty and promote food security.
Training of members for better production methods and inputs, feeding, treatment, accounting and general management	Ministry Of Health	-	-		Better animal quality and enhanced profitability
Production of compounded rations to sell to farmers at affordable prices and accessible locations.	Ministry Of Health	-	-		Quick and better returns
Freetown	Input and training to peri urban farmers + support to land demarcation exercise	WeltHungerHilfe	Est. 3,1 euro over 5 years	-	Livelihood alternatives for the people living in the buffer zone of the

			2009-2013		Peninsula Forest
	Inputs supplied and training provided	FFC – Local authority from central government budget  WARDC local authority from central government budget	-	-	Improved production and income for producers
	Training to farmers in livestock production	Heifer International	Est. 100,000 EUR	1000 HH	Increased livestock rearing and increased security for farming families in peri urban Freetown
	Training of farmers in improved agricultural practices and distribution of inputs	Concern Worldwide	Est. 200,000	1500 HH	Increased production and reduced vulnerability – Impact monitoring report expected April 2010
	Establishment of 2 school gardens	Freetown City Council	Est. 4,000 EUR	800 pupils	Increased food availability for school meals
Bobo Dioulasso	Support to the producers organisation COMABO (capacity development, input supply, grants)	Bobo-Dioulasso city-council, INERA, IAGU	Est. Euros 5336	21 households	Increased production; strengthened organisational development
	Subdivision and definition of green zone in sector 18 of Bobo-Dioulasso Identification of urban agricultural sites	Municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso Physical planning Provincial department	-	About 10 000 beneficiaries	Integration of these zones in the next green plan under elaboration
	Entrepreneurship development	GTZ-PDA IAGU-UA Office Municipality	1 800 Euros	75	Producers having an accounting system and developing stronger relations with key stakeholders
	Training of five groups of women on the conservation of agricultural products	Afrique Verte	2500 Euros	250	Reduced post-harvest losses; more income generation for women
	Diet with cabbage	Action social provincial department Agriculture department	750 Euros	76	Better nutrition Health
	Capacity building on Integrated Management of pest and diseases	Agriculture Authority in close partnership with FAO	-	Est. 550 households	-Increasing of production -Better quality in produced food
	Strategies for alternative irrigations	APIPAC	-	4 Associations	-Better access to water -Increasing of production
Amman	Mapping of all vacant lands in Administrative Amman	The UA Bureau of Amman	JD 70,000	N/A	Identification of what surfaces in Amman can be planted and for

	Rooftop gardening in Amman	The UA Bureau of the Greater Amman Municipality in partnership with several NGO's and CBO's	JD 20,000 from the Core Municipal budget	Around 300 households in the old city	which purpose Increase food production and income
	Promotion of home gardens in Amman	The UA Bureau of the Greater Amman Municipality in partnership with several NGO's and CBO's	JD 100,000 from the Core Municipal budget	Around 4,000 households in the city and the suburbs	Idem
Sana'a	Support to UA farmers in Sana'a (as well as Taz and Hadramout)	YASAD	Euro 44,450 (of which around 12,000 for Sana'a)	Around 150 households	Increase income for farmers
Magadi	Solid Waste segregation and composting	Town Municipal Council (Local authority)	-	25,000	Reduction in solid waste collection, compost preparation
	Avenue planting	Town Municipal Council (Local authority)	NA	20,000	For aesthetic value and greening
	Underground drainage system – Sanitation	Town Municipal Council (Local authority)	NA	25,000	Improved sanitation and less contaminated wastewater with sewage. Safe food production
	Securing grants from the DoA (government)	NGO/IWMI	Government (DoA) 606 (40,000)	71	More small land holders will benefit from loan schemes
	Vermicomposting	NGO/TMC		25	Producers will move towards organic farming. More producers will make vermicomposting units
Gampaha	Establishment of the promotional garden at Gampaha Hospital	Dept. of Botanic Garden, District General Hospital, Gampaha	92,000.00	1000s	Hospital staff have started vegetable gardens at their own premises Production of composts within the hospital premises
	Establishment of a promotional garden at	DOA, District Planning	60,000.00	1000s	Popularize less/no space agriculture

	District Secretariat premises	Secretariat, District Secretariat	From DS budget		
	School gardening	DOA	NA	3500	School children are encouraged in urban farming
	Agricultural promotional campaigns conducted in Gampaha	Department of Agriculture and FStT beneficiaries	4. Agricultural promotional campaigns conducted in Gampaha	Department of Agriculture and FStT beneficiaries	Encouraged general public (government officers, hospital staff, school children, retired people, farmers, housewives.etc) for urban farming
Bulawayo	Piggery project at Gum Plantation for 50 farmers for income generation	World Vision and Bulawayo City Council	150 000 Euros (est.)	50	Project has just started but it is hoped that farmers will be able to improve their income earning capacity by over 100%. It is anticipated that the project will be replicated in about 12 poor wards of the city by end of 2011
	Land demarcation and allocation	Bulawayo City Council (Local Authority)	2000 Euros (Est.) from council	1347 households	Improved food security for households
	Borehole drilling to provide water for gardens	World Vision (NGO)	10 000Euros	600	Improved access to water and improved food security
	Piggery project at Gum Plantation for 50 farmers for income generation	World Vision and Bulawayo City Council	150 000 Euros (est.)	50	Improved income
	Awareness pamphlets on stream bank cultivation and the use of raw sewer water for UA	Environmental Management Agency (Government), SNV (NGO), BCC (Local Authority)	700 Euros est. from SNV	600	Awareness has been raised on the reasons why stream bank cultivation should be stopped and the risks of using raw sewer water for irrigation. Farmers agreed to stop some of the practices.
	Expansion of Mushroom project	World Vision	100 000 Euros	100	Improve the income of farmers by over 75%
	Capacity Development in: -Conservation Farming, Low Input Gardening, Herbs and Herbal Medication. -Drying and processing of vegetables, fruits and herbs -Cropping	Bulawayo City Council and Health excellence Pvt. Ltd.	50 000 Euros	400	Improved capacity of urban farmers to undertake UA activities in the various areas and start their own projects. Anticipated that at least 120 of the trained will start their businesses Could be up scaled to

	-Poultry Production -Animal Husbandry				involve 500 farmers
Ndola	Ngwenya Dam UA demonstration plots	Ndola City Council and Ndola Nutrition Group (Local authority and NGO)	2000 Euros (est.)	150	Improved food security
Cape Town	Mapping of available land to enhance access	This is led by the City of Cape Town	R200 000 est.	Not yet known	Improved access to land
	Harmonizing inputs distribution to enhance equity	Department of Agriculture is spearheading this	R2 million	20 000 farmers	Increased efficiency in the distribution of inputs
	Creating new specialized farming areas	City of Cape Town	R500 000 est.	200 households	Increased production of pork products
Beijing	Understanding Creative agriculture	Beijing Agriculture Commission, municipal government division	40,000 Euro (est.), by commission	300 participants from all over China	Cross comparison of best practice in creative agriculture is expected. More exchange visits and specific workshops will be organised
	Brainstorming on Creative agriculture in Beijing	Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, semi-government organisation	10,000 Euro (est.) by the centre	53 participants from different organisations in Beijing	Identify best reference for Beijing's development
	UA-based village and Towns' development in Peri-urban Beijing	RUAF China	32,000 Euro by China Natural Sciences Foundation	3 mil farmers in peri-urban Beijing	Enhanced food and income for farmers
	Agro-tourism park development and evaluation	Beijing Recreational Agriculture Association	100,000 Euro	22 million	Increased access of the population to green, recreational and educational areas
	Demonstration for New Countryside Development	Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, semi-government organisation	Over 10 mil Euro (est.) by the centre	50,000 farmer households	Identification and "transfer" of best practices
Shanghai	Two Agro-parks planning	Shanghai Minhang Agriculture	50,000 Euro	300 farmer households	A vegetable park in Pendu village will be built in 2010, and a creative

		Commission, government organisation		directly and 100,000 urban households	agro-park will be built in 2010 in the inner peri-urban area of Minhang district
	Pujiang Agro-park plan	RAUF China and Minhang Agriculture Commission	40,000 Euro	2 million urban residents in the district and other Shanghai urban residents	Increased access of the population to green, recreational and educational areas
	Various consultant projects on UA and new countryside development	RUAF China, Shanghai Jiaotong University	10,000 Euro	>100,000 farmer household in the district	New approaches for development
Belo Horizonte	Produce a register of the urban producers in Belo Horizonte	Executive Secretariat - SMASAN	-	-	The different producers groups are known, along with their demands, to improve efficiency and effectiveness of support services
	Technical Courses on Urban Agriculture production (50 hours) and Best Practices for Management and Handling of Medicinal Plants (15 hours)	REDE	27,000 dollars, est.	Est. 200 urban farmers in Belo Horizonte	Improved production systems
	Promote alliances with universities and research centres to build awareness of UPA	Municipal Parks Foundation (FPM, a local authority) and the Joint Municipal Secretary's Supply Office (SMAAB, a local authority), REDE (NGO) and IPES (NGO)	-	-	Agreements established with various institutions (State Council on Food and Nutritional Security - CONSEA, Centre for Support of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture -CCUPA, and the Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais-UFMG) -Informative articles published in the press
Bogota	Reactivate the District Urban Agriculture Working Group (Mesa Distrital de Agricultura Urbana)	Botanical Garden of Bogota	-	-	Active and constant participation of the Working Group, which had suffered a pause due to administrative and political circumstances.
	Produce and update maps with current and potential UPA spaces	Municipal Parks Foundation (FPM, a local authority)	-	-	Maps updated with information about current and potential UPA spaces, produced starting with the work done in the CCF

	Inventory of business or sectoral leaders willing to support UA under the principle of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility),	Agroambientalistas	-	-	Increased funding for UA
	Inventory of individual or collective urban agriculture business enterprises in the district.	Botanical Garden	-	-	Improved support to the various farmers and groups
Villa El Salvador	Training course for UA promoters	National University la Molina (UNALM), Private; Asociación Atocongo	US\$ 3,000 (estimated)	34 urban farmers trained and certificated	34 UA promoters replicating the knowledge attained among their neighbours
	UA blog of the MSF (CODAUVES)	Research organisation: National University la Molina (UNALM), Private Enterprise: Asociación Atocongo NGO: IPES MSF: CODAUVES	-	-	Documented information about UA in VES available for Internet users and for wider dissemination in VES
	<b>Project implementation in 16 out of the 17 partner cities</b>				

In 14 out of 17 cities policies on urban agriculture are being (re)formulated. These include review of Municipal policies, (bye)laws, ordinances, land use plans as well as subsidy and financing schemes. Some examples are highlighted below- see for a complete overview Table 22:

- In **Amman**, Urban Agriculture has been successfully mainstreamed in the new master plan of Amman and the Amman Green Growth Programme includes with urban forestry and agriculture as one of its 5 key pillars is now looked at as an international best practice worldwide. (AUB).
- In **Belo Horizonte**, the Law 174/09, which establishes the Municipal Urban Agriculture Policy for Belo Horizonte, was formally approved in June 2011 by the Council (IPES)
- In **Villa El Salvador**, an Ordinance regarding Municipal support to Urban Agriculture was developed. It proposes the recognition of urban agriculture as a permanent and legitimate strategy to combat poverty and contribute to local economic development.
- In **Bogota**, a National Law to promote urban agriculture was formulated and formally presented to the Colombian Congress. It is currently being re-drafted while wider institutional support is sought (IPES).
- **Beijing** government had included urban agriculture in its 11<sup>th</sup> five-year development plan. In 2010, it promoted ecological urban agriculture and ecological agro-tourism in its mountainous areas.
- **Shanghai** government included urban agriculture in the design and planning of various agro-parks.
- In **Freetown**, a Land agreement signed by MAFFS, FCC, WARDC, and MLCPE demarcates and allocates low lying land and valleys for urban agriculture.

**Ndola** City Council has started working on the revision of the Municipal by-laws on urban agriculture.

**Table 22. Revision and formulation of policies, norms, regulations, zoning and other plans and degree of approval**

Partner city	Name and short description of the policies, norms, ordinances, bye-laws, regulations, zoning plan etc. revised or formulated	Name and type of organisation/departments (s) responsible for its implementation	Estimated number of beneficiaries	Status of approval (what is actual status and when is formal approval expected)	Results achieved/expected
Accra	2 UPA Guidelines developed and presented to the Local Authority and Policy Makers.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Accra Metropolitan Assembly	>1000	Awaiting approval	Good agricultural practices in the city
	Review of byelaws on wastewater use in agriculture in Accra to favour UPA farmers using wastewater for crop production	The Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA)	About 1000 UPA farmers in Accra	With the legal department of AMA for final review before approval	UPA farmers using wastewater for crop production will be recognized by city authorities. There will reduced harassment from city authorities
Freetown	Land agreement signed by MAFFS, FCC, WARDC, MLCPE for demarcation and allocation of low land and valleys for urban agriculture farmers groups	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Lands Freetown City Council Western Area Rural District Council (national and local authorities)	Over 3000 UPA farming HH	Agreement signed.  Budget agreements on implementation currently being made	Secured land will be allocated for UPA farmers that will serve as collateral for access to loans from financial institutions and will increase production level and maximise profit leading to urban food security and poverty alleviation.
Bobo Dioulasso	Land security experimentation programme. Bobo-Dioulasso is selected as a pilot city of the national programme for experimenting of land security for agricultural activities.	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Physical planning Municipality of Bobo Dioulasso OXFAM Federation of producers in Burkina Faso (FEPAB)	All urban farmers in the city	Ongoing	Better land security for UA areas in Bobo Dioulasso

	Master Plan having a component on green zones in Bobo Dioulasso	Physical Planning Authority Bobo Dioulasso city council	All farmers based in Bobo Dioulasso	Was already approved since 1997 but is being updated	More security for productive activities in urban or peri-urban areas.
Amman	Amendment of zoning decree AA67/1979 to raise the obligatory green area in any built plot from 10% to 15%	Municipality of Greater Amman (GAM)	Mostly all plot owners and their families (more than 250,000 families)	Approved in the new Master Plan for Amman (March 2008)	More green areas in the city
	Zoning decree 66/2008 making it obligatory to have a water harvesting well for every new building	GAM, Ministry of Water and Irrigation	An average of 45,000 construction permits are delivered every year	Approved in the new Master Plan for Amman (March 2008)	More green areas in the city; more water available for UA
	Amendment of municipal decree 5/1997 through act A-12/2009 allowing to sell agricultural produce outside the central market place in Amman	GAM	All UA farmers in Amman (but not livestock producers)	Approved in February 2009	Prior to that amendment the central market was the only place to buy and sell agricultural commodities (also for taxation purposes) This amendment makes it possible for UA farmers to sell during public events such as the Friday market for example or at the farm gate in peri-urban areas (provided they are granted a special permit)
Sana'a	Revival of the Green Belt Initiative for Sana'a	Municipality of Sana'a, Ministry of Agriculture, IFAD, UNDP and others	The entire population of Sana'a (3M+)	The MSF has included the issue of the Green Belt on its agenda and is pushing for its implementation	Less desertification and less effect of floods. + overcome land tenure issues
	Ministerial decree of 17/12/2009 on the importance of UA for achieving Food Security in Yemen	Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture for guidance to all institutions and Line	National	Unclear	In principle, this should trigger a number of related actions and activities from various concerned institutions and

		Ministries			should provide a legal base for all planned future interventions on UA in the country
Bulawayo	Translation of UA Policy into local languages	Bulawayo City Council (Local Authority) and ZOU (Research organization)	1 500	Implemented	A population of 1 500 practicing and potential farmers in the western low-income suburbs now aware of the policy and its provisions.
Ndola	Ndola Urban Agriculture Policy (local policy)	Ndola City Council (Local Authority)	City wide about 5 000	Policy is at the committee stage and will be passed on to full council for ratification	-Security of tenure for UA for the 5000 urban farmers -Direct assistance from government for the 5000 farmers -Integration of UA in land use planning
	Translation of UA policy into vernacular	Copperbelt University (Research), Ndola City Council (Local authority)	1200 from Ndola City Council	Implemented	People will understand the provisions of the policy and will result in better action in terms of better liaison with council and the services they can get and this result in better organization of UA in the city.
Beijing	Integration of UA in the 12 <sup>th</sup> Five year planning (2011-2015)	Beijing Agriculture commission and Beijing Agriculture Bureau	Up to 3 million farmers in the peri-urban area will benefit directly.	Has been finalized and awaiting approval by Municipal People's Congress	High rate of subsistence in food supply and high value of land use in UA practice will be pursued in the coming 5 years, and the income of farmers in the peri-urban areas will have substantially increased by 40%.
	Beijing UA Development in Mountainous Area	Beijing Agriculture College, IGSNRR and District governments	500,000 farmers in Beijing Mountainous regions	Approved	More support to farmers in mountainous areas
	Beijing UA Development Plan (2011-2015)	China Agriculture University and Beijing Agriculture Bureau	3 mil farmers in Peri-urban Beijing	Being finalised	New projects, land-use and regulation in favour of urban farmers

	Beijing: New round land-use planning (2006-2020)	Bureau of Land and Natural Resources		Has been approved by national government recently	Farmlands in Beijing will be protected and illegal land use transfer will be fined. Each village, town, and district will have its own land use quota for the coming years
	Subsidy policy to various types of urban agriculture	Beijing Agriculture Commission	3 million farmers	Has been approved by municipal government	Agro-tourism and capital intensive agriculture (such as greenhouses).
	Encouragement of Cooperatives	Beijing Municipal government	3 million farmers	Has been implemented by municipal government	50% of the cost in establishing cooperative will be subsidised by local governments and taxation reduction can be enjoyed too. Each district has different standard for subsidies. In case of Huairou and Tongzhou, the tax for first 3 years can be exempted. More cooperatives will be set up in the coming years.
Shanghai	District Specific Agro-tourism planning under 12 <sup>th</sup> Five year planning	Minhang Agriculture Commission	87,000 farmers benefit	Has been finalized and will be implemented in the coming 5 years.	More agro-oriented tourists and increase in income for service providers and farmers
	Subsidy to best agro-enterprises	Minhang Agriculture Commission	100,000 farmers	Has been implemented	For those agro-enterprises who get the certificates of ISO9000, ISO14000 or HACCP, 50% of the cost for consulting, application, training, evaluation and certification will be covered by local government More agro-enterprises with international standard will be established
	Government financial support scheme to local farmers	Shanghai Minhang Agriculture Commission,	>100,000 farmers households	Has been implemented	Rural Infrastructure and working environment was greatly improved, and the

		government organisation			income of local farmers was enhanced too.
	Budget transfer for Ecological compensation	Minhang Agriculture Commission	30,000 farmers	Has been implemented	For those villages which are located in the ecological protection zone of the city, up to 1,000 Yuan per mu will be compensated under the condition that these villages will apply ecological or green agriculture production technologies.
Belo Horizonte	Law 274-09 that establishes a Municipal UPA Policy	Legislation Working Group formed by SMASAN, IPES-Brazil, REDE, UFMG and CAUP	-	Law No. 274/2009 approved in June 2011	Establishes the foundation for the implementation of a municipal policy to foster and develop UPA in the city.
	Proposal for Law 820-09 that modifies the conditions of urbanization, land use and property title regulation in Belo Horizonte, including urban agriculture as an established permanent activity.	Draft Law presented by Mayor Marcio Lacerda as a result of the City Conference	-	Under discussion in the Belo Horizonte City Council	Incorporates UPA as a permanent activity in Belo Horizonte, establishing the kinds of uses and activities permitted in different urban spaces.
	Proposal for Law 358-09 to create a Municipal UPA Program	Draft Law introduced by Council Member ( <i>Vereador</i> ) Hugo Thomé.	-	Under discussion in the Belo Horizonte City Council	Creates a municipal focal point for developing UPA.
	Law on the Use and Occupation of Land (Law 9.959) that incorporates UA as an economic activity of BH	Municipality of Belo Horizonte	-	Approved	This modification to the Land Use and Occupation Law recognizes for the first time agricultural activity in urban areas as a permanent activity in the city.
	Standardize the use of spaces destined for UPA (community gardens, etc.).	the Joint Municipal Secretary's Supply Office (SMAAB, a Local Authority)	-	100 urban farmers connected to the FSTT and its families	04 community gardens connected to the FSTT Program have established land tenure agreements,

					guaranteeing that their activities can continue
Bogota	Proposed law #128, which regulates and promotes urban agriculture	Urban Farmers of Bogotá, Botanical Garden of Bogotá, District Secretary of Health, Secretary of the Environment, Administrative Department of Public Spaces, District Secretary of Education, Bogotá Electric Company, Secretary of the Gov., - Secretary of Economic Development Local Mayors, Social and academic organizations promoting UPA	40,000 people	To be adjusted discussed and approved	This project is intended to establish urban agriculture as a public policy for improving the quality of life, as well as to reduce malnutrition.
	Territorial Ordinance Plan (POT, district level) – zoning and land use plan in Bogota	District Secretary of the Environment, Botanical Garden of Bogotá, District Planning Secretary, Defender of Public Space, Social and academic organizations promoting UPA	40,000 people	Being reviewed for approval	Incorporation of new production spaces for urban agriculture, as a strategy for soil management on the urban-rural borders and in rural spaces
	Decree 546 of 2007, which creates inter-sector committees for the administrative district	Secretary General Botanical Garden Secretary of Health Secretary of the Environment	40,000 people	Being reviewed for approval	Formalization of opportunities for multi-stakeholder district-wide dialogue for promoting urban agriculture in the city Consolidation of the District Committee on Urban

					Agriculture
District Urban Agriculture Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban farmers of Bogota</li> <li>- Bogota Botanical Garden</li> <li>- District Health Secretariat</li> <li>- Secretariat of the Environment</li> <li>- Administrative Department of Public Spaces</li> <li>- District Education Secretariat</li> <li>- Bogota Electricity Company</li> <li>-Universidad del Rosario</li> <li>- IPES Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible</li> <li>- CORPOICA</li> </ul>	100,000 approximately	<p>The document entitled Toward a District Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Policy has been produced, but it has not been formally approved. Nevertheless some of the projects described in the Policy are being implemented.</p>	<p>Urban agriculture strengthened in its technical, social, environmental and business components, through the development of programs by entities like the Health Secretariat or the Secretariat of Social Integration. Strengthened organizational processes among urban farmers – creation and consolidation of the Network of Urban Farmers.</p>	
Territorial Physical Plan (district level – zoning and land use plan for Bogota)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-District Environmental Secretariat</li> <li>-Bogota Botanical Garden</li> <li>-District Planning Secretariat</li> <li>-Universidad del Rosario</li> <li>- IPES Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible</li> </ul>	100,000 approximately	<p>The “Proposal for the inclusion of Urban Agriculture as an optional use for urban land within the Territorial Physical Plan of the Capital District” was written in September 2010 by the Botanical Garden, to be considered in the process of revising the Physical Plan, which is in the process of being debated in the City Council.</p>	<p>Urban agriculture strengthened in its technical, social, environmental and business components by being established as a legally and institutionally valid activity in urban areas of the city.</p>	

	Accord 418 of 2009, which promotes the implementation of sustainable architectural technologies like green roofs or balconies, among others in the Capital District, along with other provisions	-District Environmental Secretariat -Bogota Botanical Garden -District Planning Secretariat -District Secretariat of Housing	7,000,000 approximately	Approved by the District Council, in the process of implementation.	Greater availability of spaces apt for urban crops in the city, including food plant crops by encouraging the use of balconies, terraces and roofs for this activity.
Villa El Salvador	Proposal for an Ordinance that promotes UA in VES	Municipality of VES (local authority)	1,200 crop and livestock farmers in VES (intra and peri-urban)	Ready for review with new local authorities	UPA activities recognised by the Municipality and other actors in VES, municipal resources available to support some activities of the CSA-UA and to help MSF mobilise other funds (national governments, or other donors)
	<b>Policies being reviewed/formulated in 14 out of 17 cities</b>				

**Outcome indicator 1: Number of multi-stakeholder forums that meet at least once a year, discuss lessons learned with implementing the Strategic Agenda and use those to revise action plans and policies where necessary (Target: 75% of the forums in the partner cities)**

By mid 2011, the MSF continued to function in 15 cities (88%). In Porto Novo the MSF never came off the ground, while in Sana'a everything has been put on a hold as result of the geopolitical tensions in the country. In total over 365 organisations participate in the MSF, compared to 273 organisations in 2009. The MSF meet between 1 and 10 times/yr, though working groups may meet more often. Information sharing is done through regular updates, report sharing, review and planning meetings and field and office visits. In 14 cities (82%) the MSF developed a work plan for 2010-2011 (2011-2012). As part of their activities the CSA has been upgraded/updated in 14 cities, principally by the development of project profiles for the strategies identified in the agenda, or by including new or re-prioritising existing strategies. In 9 cities (53%) the CSA has been formally approved, while this approval is still pending for Cape Town. Specific Urban Agriculture units or working groups were set up in 10 cities or continued to function. In another 4 cities, urban agriculture has become part of the mandate of agricultural/economic development departments. Urban agriculture also has been integrated into the mandate and budget of the local government in 16 cities. Uptake in Villa El Salvador is pending as a result of post-election conflicts. Results achieved include further recognition and institutionalisation of urban agriculture; improved communication and coordination among stakeholders in urban agriculture project implementation and policy formulation (see also tables 20 and 21).

**In 8 cities (47%), sustainability and continuation of the MSF is ensured** after the withdrawing of the RUAF support. In **Belo Horizonte**, the Prefecture will assume the role of the institution responsible for continuing the work of the MSF Steering Committee. The **Villa El Salvador** MSF will continue in coordination

with the “Urban Agriculture Alliance” (the MSF at the Metropolitan level) created by the Municipal Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Programme led by the Municipality of Lima. **Bulawayo** city council will continue running the MSF. The same agreement was reached for **Ndola and Cape Town**, with the city council pledging to continue with the MSF activities and monitoring the farmers’ projects. The Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, a semi-government organization under the **Beijing** Municipal Agriculture Commission, will take the leading role in the local MSF in the coming 5 years (2011-2015) and will provide operational funds and management. The **Minhang (Shanghai)** Agricultural Commission will do the same. In **Freetown**, the MSF will continue to be hosted in rotation by Freetown City Council, Western Area and Rural Department and the Ministry of Agriculture; each putting forward funding for meetings and operational costs. No formal commitments have been made in the other cities yet. In several of these cases, the MSF are still quite dependent on outside donor support or on the regional RUAF partner to mobilise the MSF.

**Table 23. Multi-stakeholder Forum**

Partner City	Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF)			Development MSF work plan?	City Strategic Agenda (or Action Plan) on Urban Agriculture		Has a Municipal unit or programme on urban agriculture been established?	Main results achieved by MSF (see also tables 18 and 19)
	Continues to function?	Membership?	Number meetings/ Year		Updated?	Formally approved?		
Accra	Yes	16 members (as in 2009)	2	Yes	Yes	No	The Department of Food and Agriculture is now mandated with UPA.	-Improved knowledge of member institutions on UPA issues -Improved legal status of UPA -More awareness created among policy makers on UPA. -Increased access to land for farmers
Ibadan	Yes	23 members (as in 2009)	2	Yes	Yes	Yes –in 2008	The Ministry of Environment and Akinyele Local Government integrated UPA in their development plans and budgets. They also integrated UPA in their development plan and budget for 2009 and a sum of N5 Million (\$32,000) was approved.	-Several organisations fully integrated UPA in their development plans and budget (e.g. Ministry of Agric, Akinyele Local Government, NIHORT, JDPC, Ministry of Environment, etc). - Improved and stronger collaboration among partner institutions -Increased support for urban farmers

Freetown	Yes	43 members (from 15 in 2009)	7	Yes	Yes	Publicly endorsed but not formally adopted through official acts	Devolved budgets have been allocated by the central government to the two local authorities for implementation of UPA activities for a total of 65,000 Euro for 2011	-Enhanced access to and tenure of land for urban farmers -Budget allocation for UPA in local authorities -Overall coordination and joint learning among stakeholders in UPA support
Bobo Dioulasso	Yes	17 member organisations (12 in 2009)	3-4	Yes	Yes	No, though some actions have been included in the revised Municipal Development plan	UA falls under the Municipal Department of Employment and Economic Development	-More visibility of UA at city and national level -Increased access of producers to training and support
Porto Novo	Not really	14 member organisations (7 in 2009)	-	No	No	No	There is now an UA unit within the Department of Development and Cooperation. Two assistants have been recruited by the Municipality.	-More visibility of UA at city and national level -Increased access of producers to credit and support
Magadi	Yes	12 members (from 8 in 2009)	2	No	No	No	No, but municipal funding made available for some UA activities	Municipal funding has been identified for environmental rehabilitation and water resource development.  Policy formulation has been taken at another level and with the inclusion of UA in the 12 <sup>th</sup> 5 year national agricultural plan, more funding should be made available in the future

Gampaha	Yes	13 members (from 12 in 2009)	2	Yes	No	Yes	An UA unit has established at DOA training centre, Walpita	-Up scaling of value-chain approach to other groups and products -Establishment of demonstration centres -UA policy approved at level Western province
Amman	Yes	30 members (from 23 in 2009)	2-3	Yes	Yes, by developing project profiles	Many of the recommendations of the CSA were included in the Master Plan for Amman	A UA bureau has been established by the Municipality as early as 2008, with the human and financial resources increasing almost exponentially (1 engineer, 1 assistant and a driver in 2008 to 5 engineers, 2 IT, many assistants and 2 drivers in 2011).	-UA has become more visible, widely acknowledged and a central pillar in the Green Growth program of the city - Legislation has become more UA friendly and several concrete projects (rooftop gardening, home gardening) have been taking shape. - UA farmers are having an easier access to credit
Sana'a	For 2011 everything is on hold as a result of the political tension	25 members	2-3	For 2011 everything is on hold as a result of the political tension	Idem	Yes, by the Governorate of Sana'a	No, though the municipality has a department for agriculture that also looks after urban agriculture	Probably the most visible result is the wide interest in UA as it appears clearly in the tens of newspaper articles, radio and TV interviews on UA -Concrete initiatives were emerging slowly (seed to table approaches for other crops and in other localities with GTZ, water harvesting and linked UA applications with SFD, ...) but the political turmoil brought things to a hold

Bulawayo	Yes	28 member organisations (16 in 2009)	3	Yes	Yes,	Yes	A UA unit was created in 2008 in the Town Planning section of Bulawayo City Council. The unit has 2 staff members seconded (as in 2009)	New UA projects have been implemented and outreach to farmers increased, over 1500 households have benefitted. Access to land for 1200 households has improved with council allocated UA plots. Extension services have improved with 8 extension officers having been recruited for Bulawayo urban by AGRITEX.
Ndola	Yes	25 member organisations (same as in 2009)	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No unit yet, but UA contact person appointed. Increased funding for UA	Capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to deal with UA issues has increased with 6 of its members now able to conduct UPFS and also assist with the development of business plans. Access to land for over 350 farmers has improved with leases being entered into with council. Policy awareness has increased with the adoption and translation of the policy into vernacular.
Cape Town	Yes	18 member organisations (same as in 2009)	3	Yes	Yes	Pending	UA Unit created in 2006. However, it was not staffed until 2008. 2 Staff members in charge. These have not increased since 2008	Support to different UA sectors. There is improved marketing as more groups have adopted the value chain approach.
Beijing	Yes	25 members (from 15 in 2009)	2	Yes	Yes, new actions identified	Yes	Beijing Agriculture Commission, together with district agriculture bureaus is responsible for UA development in Beijing.	UA has been fully recognised by various governments and society both in Beijing and Shanghai. UA has become an integral part of the 5-year development planning
Shanghai	Yes	16 members (from 12 in 2009)	2	Yes	Idem	Yes	Minhang Agriculture commission is responsible for UA development in the district.	Idem

Belo Horizonte	Yes	33 members (from 17 in 2009)	10	Yes	Yes	No	The MSF continues to function as the point of reference for promoting UA in BH.	-Increased (technical and organizational) capacities of the urban farmers. -New legal frameworks on UPA issues in Belo Horizonte
Bogota	Yes, after re- instalment in 2009	13 members (as in 2009)	5	Yes	Yes	No	Bogota has a leading urban agriculture entity, created in 1955, which was given responsibility for urban agriculture in 2004. This entity is the Bogota Botanical Garden, which is part of the GIAUP (MSF) and is the leader of the District UPA Working Group.	-Urban agriculture is included in the Territorial Physical Plan -More support for urban farmers
Villa El Salvador	Yes, since 2010	14 member organisations	10	Yes	CSA developed	No	Not yet (pending resolution of post-election conflicts)	No impacts yet
<b>17 cities</b>	<b>By mid 2011 MSF continues to function in 15 cities</b>	<b>365 organisations (compared to 273 in 2009)</b>	<b>MSF in all 17 cities meet 1-10 times /yr</b>	<b>An MSF annual work plan has been developed in 14 cities</b>	<b>The CSA has been upgraded in 14 cities</b>	<b>9 CSAs formally approved, 1 still pending</b>	<b>UA integrated in institutional development plans/budgets in 16 cities; in 10 cities specific units/working group on UA created; while in 4 cities the agriculture/ economic development departments are made responsible for UA</b>	<b>Results include:</b> - Institutionalisation - Better interaction and communication - Project implementation - Policy (re)formulation

**Outcome indicator 2: Number of countries that are revising or formulation national policies or programmes on urban agriculture (Target: At least 1 country/region (7 in total))**

**Sustainability indicator 1: Number of cities and countries that have put in place facilitating policies or programmes on UA, thus contributing to more legal protection for urban farmers, improved access to (municipal) vacant land, improved services to urban farmers and more government funding for urban agriculture projects (Target: In 10 partner cities and 3 partner countries policies or programmes on urban agriculture have been put in place)**

By mid 2011, **12 provinces/states or countries are formulating or putting in place policies and programmes on urban agriculture** (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Colombia, Brazil, Western Province- Sri Lanka) or have included urban agriculture into national policies and programmes on agriculture (Sierra Leone, India, Burkina Faso), food security (Benin), urban development (Ghana) or “green areas” (Burkina Faso). In **Ghana and Nigeria**, Urban agriculture has also been integrated into the agricultural extension system. In **India**, it has been added to the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan on agriculture development at a national level. In **Sri Lanka** policy statements on urban agriculture were drafted, presented and accepted by the provincial council for implementation. The policy has now also been put forward for approval at national level. In **Zambia**, a Copperbelt urban agriculture steering committee was formed to spearhead policy formulation at the provincial level. In **Ghana**, urban agriculture was included in the Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015, while policy recommendations were submitted to integrate urban agriculture into the new Urban Development Policy for Ghana. In **Sierra Leone**, the Ministry of Agriculture has included urban agriculture as a part of the Small holder Commercialisation Programme in Western Area (Freetown).

**Table 24. Effects of RUAF at provincial/national level**

Country	Changes at provincial/national level effected by or with help of RUAF-FStT
Ghana	Urban agriculture was included in the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II) and the Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015. Extension support for especially crops, livestock and fisheries production is now provided by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) at the district level and the Department of Agricultural Extension (MoFA) has created an UPA and Environment Desk. Together with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Institute of local Government Studies, UA is also proposed for inclusion in the Urban Development Policy for Ghana in order to ensure further integration into local government activities.
Nigeria	Posting of Agricultural Extension officers to Urban Local Government Areas in the Oyo State to increase support to urban farmers
Sierra Leone	The Ministry of Agriculture included UA in the National Sustainable Agriculture Plan. The Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, Freetown City Council and Western Area District Council have signed an agreement for zoning all wetlands in the Western Area for urban agriculture. Land demarcation is currently ongoing. The agreement will become part of the national land use plan in 2012. Secured land will be allocated for UPA farmers that will also serve as collateral for access to loans from financial institutions and will increase production level and maximise profit leading to urban food security and poverty alleviation. The National Smallholder Commercialisation Scheme now includes urban areas. This will enhance technical and marketing support for urban farmers.
Burkina Faso	Championed by IAGU, the Municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso, the Environment Provincial Department and the Physical Planning Department, the national plan of green spaces in which urban agriculture is included as a productive land use, is being finalised. This plan will enhance access to and security of land for urban producers. UA has been included in the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD).
Benin	The National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRAB) formulated a Food security programme that is now providing inputs to urban producers in amongst others Porto Novo
India	UA being included in the 12 <sup>th</sup> five year national plan for agriculture. Already the National Government is starting a 68 million USD initiative on urban horticulture, to address the food crises in cities. States have been requested to come up with proposals for major cities. Another proposal put forward, states that new development activities should be carried out with zero loss of agricultural productivity – if agriculture lands are being built upon, innovations should be included to introduce new forms of agriculture in the same premises.
Western Province Sri Lanka	Policy statements to improve and promote urban agriculture have been approved for Western Province. Agriculture land within the cities will be used for agriculture and more government support will become available for urban agriculture activities. Lobbying is now ongoing for uptake and approval of the policy at national level.

Zimbabwe	A national UA coordinator has been appointed by AREX (Ministry of Agriculture) and is working towards developing a UA policy for Zimbabwe. UA has been integrated in the national agricultural policy. More resources are being mobilized e.g government has started giving urban farmers inputs and other resources as they do in the rural areas and they have continued to make peri-urban land available to urban farmers. In 2009, over 1000 farmers benefited from the subdivision of land for cultivation in and around Harare alone. More legal recognition and protection of urban farmers is expected as councils will come up with their own local policies.
Zambia	Integration of UA in provincial policies and enhanced awareness of importance of UA at provincial level (Copperbelt Province) is supported by Mayors of Copperbelt cities (Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe and Ndola), and the Ministry of Agriculture. These stakeholders formed an urban agriculture steering committee to spearhead policy formulation at the provincial level. Residents from these cities are likely to enjoy improved access to land for UA and also increased support from some donor organizations which were not coming forward because of the perceived view that UA is an illegal activity.
China	In addition to the existing China UA Association under the Ministry of Agriculture (bringing together over 20 cities), two national-wide organisations are informally established in 2011, i.e. China UA Research Commission, which will focus on cities' involvement in UA development and the Mainland-Taiwan Agro-tourism Association, which will be responsible to organise the exchange studies between Mainland China and Taiwan. The Research Commission will act as a think-tank on the topic of Chinese national government and policy making in this area.
Colombia	A national law on the promotion of urban agriculture is being formulated by the Congress in order to enhance institutionalisation of UA in different governmental institutions. The law is currently being discussed in Congress.
Brazil	Developed a national policy on UA and created 12 metropolitan centres for support to UA with resources of the Federal Government.
	<b>12 countries have taken policy initiatives at provincial or national level</b>

## **5. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-2011**

### **5.1 External accountancy control in the period Jan 2010- June 2011**

In 2010 an external accountancy control was implemented by Moore Stephens Accountants for the regional partner IPES. The accountancy report made some recommendations for improvement (with regards to use of a new financial software; clarifying internal rules for DSA and time-recording) which have been given proper follow up.

Price Waterhouse Cooper Accountants implemented an accountancy control on the RUAFF-FStT 2010 programme and on RUAFF Foundation as a whole in 2010. Technical and financial project management were found to be in order and up to standards. The accountancy report can be found in Annex 6.

A similar accountancy control on the RUAFF-FStT 2011 programme as well as the RUAFF Foundation account up to Mid 2011 will be done in October 2011 and the report will be shared with DGIS and IDRC as soon as the report has been received.

### **5.2 Project investments**

During the project period, no investments for goods and equipment of above Euro 5.000 were made.

### **5.3 Budget expenditures**

The Excel sheet in annex 7 contains the figures for the expenditures in 2010 and 2011 and in the whole project period (Jan 2009 – June 2011).

The column “budget shifts” shows the shifts in the budget that were made in the project budget after the start of the project (with approval by DGIS and IDRC).

Budget shifts made included:

- Shifts to increase the regional travel budgets to allow regional partners to intensify their coaching visits to local partners
- Shifts to more effectively distribute the regional budgets over various activities, depending on the specific regional and local context
- Shifts from the regional to the global publication and dissemination budget to allow RUAFF partners to jointly organise an international workshop aiming to disseminate the RUAFF-CFF and FStT experiences among international organisations.

The final financial statement shows that the overall budget was almost entirely spent, with a slight under-expenditure of Euro 55.000.

Overall expenditures for ETC were slightly above the original budget, due to the fact that the coordinator needed to spend extra time on the additional 2011 accountancy and overall reporting.

The AUB-MENA budget shows under-expenditure for the following reasons:

- Due to socio-political unrest in Yemen in 2011, security conditions did not allow the team to conduct the local systematization workshop in Sana'a, nor to invite Yemenis staff to the global systematisation workshop. .As such the budget shows under-utilization of the local and regional systematization budget lines.
- A complementary FORD grant was used for publication of the Arabic UA-Magazine 24 and 25 resulting in savings on the FStT KIM budget in this region.
- In addition, the AUB budget shows some under-expenditure as the Euro budget was recalculated in USD at the start of the project (as AUB's reporting currency is USD) which resulted to the end of the project in a small positive balance.

The IWMI India budget shows some under-expenditure as also the Euro budget was recalculated in USD at the start of the project (as IWMI's reporting currency is USD) which resulted to the end of the project in a small positive balance in India in Euro's.

The positive balance in the IWMI Ghana budget is mainly due to departure of 2 regional staff in 2011 (which were not replaced with view to the nearby end of the FStT programme).

DGIS and IDRC have already been requested by letter to allow RUAF Foundation to use the project balance to continue publication of the Urban Agriculture Magazine and RUAF website for one more year. As part of its strategic development plan, and with the closure of RUAF FStT we already started to shift for the Urban Agriculture Magazine, database and website maintenance from a "free access" model to a "cost recovery" model (clients paying for certain information services supplied). However, this process brings extra costs and takes time to develop. In order to bridge the gap to more sustained and permanent sources of funding, the remaining funds of the FStT programme would help RUAF to co-fund the widely demanded and appreciated RUAF information services and help maintain RUAF's world-wide visibility and contacts with new partners over the coming period.

## **ANNEXES**

- Annex 1. Participation in regional/international events in the period 2009-2011
- Annex 2. Outcome Journals regional RUAF partners
- Annex 3. Outcome Journals producer organisations
- Annex 4. Outcome Journals local support organisations
- Annex 5. Outcome Journals MSF
- Annex 6. Audit report RUAF-FStT global level in 2010
- Annex 7. RUAF-FStT global financial report 2009-2011
- Annex 8. CD-Rom with all reports and publications by the RUAF partners

**PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL  
EVENTS IN THE PERIOD 2009 – 2011**

**OUTCOME JOURNALS REGIONAL RUAF PARTNERS**

**OUTCOME JOURNALS PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS**

**OUTCOME JOURNALS LOCAL SUPPORT**

**OUTCOME JOURNALS MSF**

**AUDIT REPORT RUAFF-FStT GLOBAL LEVEL IN 2010**

**RUAF-FStT GLOBAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

**CD-ROM WITH ALL REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS BY THE RUAF  
PARTNERS**