



Environment & Sustainable
Development Unit of the
American University of Beirut



FROM SEED TO TABLE (FStT)

(RUAF IV 2009 – 2011)

REGION: Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

FINAL REPORT

REGIONAL PARTNER: AUB - ESDU

(The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit – Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences
of the American University of Beirut)

Place: Beirut – LEBANON

August 2011

Contents of the final 2009-2011 report on RUAF-FSTT

1. INTRODUCTION

The “From Seed to Table” (FSTT) project is implemented by the Environment & Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) who is the RUAF Foundation partner for the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA). ESDU is hosted at the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences (FAFS) of the American University of Beirut (AUB).

The Regional coordination team is based in Beirut and the activities are implemented in Amman – Jordan and Sana’a– Yemen, with local coordination teams in every country which are supported by the Regional Coordination team, with a Regional Coach supervising the day to day activities in each of these cities. The RUAF MENA team for 2011 was composed of the following members

Regional team:

ESDU Director: Dr. Shadi Hamadeh

Regional Coordinator: Mr. Ziad Moussa

Regional Coaches: Dr. Salwa Tohme Tawk (Amman – Jordan)

Dr. Munir Abi Said (Sana’a– Yemen)

Monitoring and Evaluation Officer: Ms. Layal Dandache

Administrative and Financial Officer: Ms. Diana Abi Said

Amman-Jordan local team:

Local FSTT coordinator: Ms. Sersa Babouq

Local MSF coordinator (or: -facilitator): Eng. Hesham El Omari

(NGO)-MSF: Municipality of Greater Amman

NGO-FSTT: Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative Association

Sana’a-Yemen local team:

Local FSTT coordinator: Ms Anhar Yani

Local MSF coordinator (or: -facilitator): Dr. Amin Al Hakimi

(NGO) MSF: The Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture (YASAD)

NGO-FSTT: YASAD

The first 6 months of 2011 were marked by the geo-political tensions that significantly affected our work in Yemen, as Sana’a was amidst a violent political turmoil with human casualties occurring at almost daily basis. As of February 2011, AUB aligned itself on the travel warden issued by the American Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://yemen.usembassy.gov/pps.html>) and hence the physical backstopping by the regional team had to be discontinued. We stayed in close

contact with the partners by phone, trying to inquire about their personal safety and inciting them to continue with the project, but left it to their discretion to assess what could be achieved and what could not.

According to the last “formal” conference call with YASAD, the marketing aspects had to be discontinued as the farmers privileged to retain their production for their own consumption. A recent communication with Dr. Amine Hakimi, President of YASAD on September 7th could read the following “... we would like to inform you that the ongoing events but especially the unavailability of gasoline has been making the distribution of eggs almost impossible, and because the producer families are interested in keeping the produce for household consumption, especially that they are located in an area of high tension which witnesses military violence... I am also happy to inform you that USAID has accepted our proposal to establish home gardening and egg production in 12 Yemeni cities as a response to the food crisis based on a proposal from YASAD and we will sign the agreement as soon as the security situation permits. This project would not have been possible without the support of the RUAF-MENA program through FStT and raising awareness about UA in Yemen....”

2. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2011

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2011
<p>To enhance the capacities of the regional Resource centres on Urban Agriculture and Food security and facilitate their consolidation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Coordination and administration The Regional Coordinator participated in the PC meeting in the Netherlands in February 2011 and the Regional Coordinator together with the two coaches participated in the global systematization workshop which took place in May 2011 also in the Netherlands. They also took part in the international workshop “Urban agriculture for resilient cities” which was held from 19-20 May in Almere, the Netherlands Capacity development regional RUAF team The Regional Coordinator attended the training workshop organised by ETC on “Adaptation and Innovation in the Face of Continuous Change: the case for Climate Change” which was held in the Netherlands in February 2011 Institutionalisation of regional RUAF in partner organisation To RUAF-MENA, 2011 was a “consolidation period” where we tried to ensure funding to sustain an active R&D portfolio in UA after the RUAF funding ends. We developed 3 proposals for small and medium-size grants, and two of them with the Ford Motor Company Foundation (for continuing with the UA magazine in Arabic) and one with George Washington University in Qatar (on Food Security in MENA) were accepted. We are still in negotiations with IFAD regarding the concept note on Regional Food Systems. As such we were able to sustain – at least until the end of 2011 – the Regional Coordinator, KIM Officer and Administrative Officer positions. Gender mainstreaming within the partner organisation and in all project activities Gender mainstreaming is a flagship approach and a central concern for RUAF MENA, especially that the global social environment in MENA is not particularly conducive to gender mainstreaming due to socio-religious considerations. In the RUAF+10 event, the speaker on the behalf of our MENA partners was a Jordanian woman farmer who was travelling for the very first time of her life to Europe. Activities developed to enhance cooperation with strategic partners –including Dutch Embassies, donor organisations, regional UA networks, RAC members and other strategic partners We are actively seeking collaborations with donor organisation and networks with satisfactory success for the moment. The big 	<p>With FStT finishing, the challenge was to ensure a smooth landing for the project with less human resources and at the same time ensure the sustainability of the RUAF MENA program through seeking alternative funding channels</p> <p>The M&E officer and regional coach for Sana’a left the team in the course of 2011 and where not replaced with a view of ending of the project. The team managed to continue working in 2011 with the regional coordination, the KIM Officer and the administrative officer</p> <p>At the same time, we succeeded in securing 3 small grants from FAO, IFAD and Georgetown University in Qatar in addition to the small grant secured from the Ford Foundation to co-finance issues 24 and 25 of the UA magazine</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2011
	<p>deception came from the Arab Network on Urban Agriculture who met in Tunisia end of May and deliberately omitted to invite the Regional program but invited local partners from Amman and Sana'a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to non-RUAF partner cities The "Arab Spring" that took the MENA region by storm was not particularly conducive to UA (or any other activity) in most of the cities of MENA. We believe however that the renewed interest in democracy and the citizen-led local governance would create a more favourable enabling environment on the medium and long term 	<p>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>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backstopping to local partners (NGO-FStT, MSF, University or researchers others) The last coaching visit to Sana'a was in December 2010 after which the security situation became shaky. For Amman, two visits were conducted, one with the entire Regional Team and the ESDU Director for the Systematization workshop and another one in May 2011 by the Regional Coach to discuss the findings of the audit and to give the final recommendations before the project stopped • Organisation and built-in monitoring of specific (follow-up) training to enhance capacity local partners (NGO-FStT, MSF, University or researchers others) No training was foreseen for the current reporting period • Organisation and built-in monitoring of training activities for urban producers The highlight of the current reporting period was the organization of the systematization workshop in Amman in March 2011, which was attended by a wide range of stakeholders and opened by the acting mayor of Amman. Due to the worsening of the security situation, it was not possible to hold a physical systematization meeting in Sana'a, but YASAD organized a meeting for the MSF members and the urban producers during which the Regional Coordinator and the Sana'a Coach addressed the audience by phone • Organisation and built-in monitoring of study/exchange visits urban producer groups No visits were organized in the current reporting period • Organisation and built-in monitoring of sharing of experiences among staff from different partners cities Although ESDU was not invited, the 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, and great interest was expressed by other participating cities, especially Damascus who requested additional documentation on FStT through the main local NGO FIRDOS as the government is keenly interested in promoting SMEs and value chain agricultural systems • Other activities developed to enhance capacities of local partners Apart from helping the Iraq El Amir group to get in touch with possible donors for their future projects (IRADA, RUWAD, Local Initiative fund of Jordan, Queen Nour Foundation, ...) and during which we tried – to the maximum extent possible – to have the Amman coach and/or the regional coordinator present, no formal capacity development activities were developed. 	<p>The security situation in Yemen deteriorated significantly in 2011 making it risky to carry face to face backstopping. The team had to rely on email and phone communications instead, though starting March 2011 even these communications became more and more difficult</p>
<p>To enhance the income and food security of farming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of FStT pilot projects The Amman team engaged in 2011 with its fourth cycle of green onion production without any input or support from the program. This constitutes in our opinion a good sign of ownership and sustainability of the outcomes of the program. A natural "filtering" 	<p>,</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2011
households by implementing “From Seed to Table” Projects (stimulating the transition from subsistence to more sustainable forms of urban agriculture)	<p>took place whereby some of the FStT participants dropped out from the group that is continuing to market and sell collectively while subscribing to the revolving fund and the group saving scheme. This group, now made up of around 40 members, also requested the status of an independent agricultural cooperative to benefit from the financial support of the Jordanian Ministry of Social Solidarity and to continue the branding image of FStT</p> <p>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, as well as some improvements in the supply chain. These adjustments would have been completed by mid 2011 but the deterioration of the security conditions made it impossible to follow-up on their progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations of Urban Producers Schools All UPFS activities were completed over the previous reporting period. • Impact monitoring of FStT pilot projects Two comprehensive impact monitoring studies were produced for Amman and Sana’a and are attached to this report. Both studies show an improvement ranging between 5 and 20% in the disposable income of the families that participated in FStT 	
To Enhance the access of urban producers to (innovative forms of) credit and financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and validation of the credit and financing study The two credit and financing studies were completed in 2010 for Amman and Sana’a. The credit study for Amman showed that just 8% of the farmers have access to credit and this credit is mostly in the form of social development programs and hence donations rather than credit per se. The study also recommended experimenting FStT-like models (group of producers of the same crop approaching group lending, development of group lending schemes, development of revolving funds, etc...) <p>The study for Sana’a revealed that access to credit is virtually non-existent for small-scale agriculture projects in general and for urban agriculture in particular. It recommended in particular to raise the profile of both supply and demand, mainly by focusing on cooperatives and farmer associations. We believe that once the dust will settle regarding the security situation, many donors will be intervening and will position themselves on UA due to the high profile and visibility that the RUAF-MENA has generated over the past 5 years of working in Yemen in general and in Sana’a in particular. Already the ICRC and ILO have been in touch requesting information and contacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for financing for urban agriculture The systematization workshop in Amman showed that UA has become an integral part of the agenda of the municipality, with the UA bureau getting more recognition and resources. The foundations and social development programs are also acknowledging UA and facilitating access to credit for farmers as it was demonstrated with the Jordan Valley Foundation and the Agricultural Credit Corporation who are both open to UA projects while two years ago they were not. In Sana’a and as stated earlier, not much could be done in the first half of 2011 due to the security situation but considerable interest exists and could be capitalized on once the situation stabilizes 	<p>The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) joined the MSF in Amman as of October 2010 and since then access to credit has been high on the agenda, mainly because ACC realized that UA could constitute a promising and untapped niche</p>
To strengthen the organisation of urban farmers groups and organisations and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of organisational development- Looking back at the past two and a half years, we notice that the FStT farmer group in Amman has swiftly managed to establish itself as an independent UA producer group with an ambitious agenda for the future. The group started working in 2009 as a special committee within the Women Cooperative of Iraq El Amir. In 2010, the group created a special branch within the cooperative with separate books and bylaws to further reaffirm its autonomy and to minimize administrative hurdles. We were 	<p>We can fairly say that 2011 was the year of organizational changes for the two FStT groups. In Amman, the FStT producers came together under</p>

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<p>their capacities to innovate their farming systems and market chains and participate in multistakeholder dialogue and planning</p>	<p>then informed during the final visit in May 2011 that the group is now applying to become a cooperative on its own solely focused on agriculture (the mother Association works mainly in handicrafts and eco-tourism). To us this is a sign of ownership and a desired outcome from FSiT since Iraq El Amir is probably one of the most suited regions in Amman for UA due to the presence of land, water and labour, but agriculture has been a very low priority for the group until FSiT brought it high on the agenda.</p> <p>In Sana'a, the group (or YASAD to be more precise) proceeded with the registration of the free range Baladi eggs produced under FSiT as a trademark of its own. Again we see this as a clear unintended positive outcome and a clear recognition that the model we struggled to put in place for 18 months has become a full-fledged green business. The enabling environment has not been fully conducive to have a farmer-led model (mainly because the only platform for farmers in the ruling party led "Farmer Union" which is highly politicized and corrupt, but the "winds of change" might soon blow this constraint away.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal establishment/ constitution of the groups As mentioned earlier, we leave FSiT with a producer group well established in Amman and currently exploring additional opportunities to be developed under an FSiT-like model, while in Sana'a the MOPO is a registered trademark and the business model is fine-tuned and tested for further opportunities when the security and political situation allows • Establishment and management of group savings schemes and revolving funds In Amman both the group saving and revolving fund have been incorporated in the bylaws of the newly established 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 a collateral. In Sana'a, and up to the last face to face monitoring visit that took place in December 2010, we were not satisfied by the way the group saving scheme and revolving fund were collected and managed, and had asked to keep the funds in a separate account and to develop a common and transparent mechanism for the use and the disbursement of the funds • Development of new projects/Up-scaling of current activities At the time this report was being prepared, the Amman group had secured funds from a local philanthropy to purchase a 400 m2 greenhouse, with the group covering the installation cost and the equipment of this greenhouse. They were also finalizing a project with the Jordan Local Initiative fund to start a goat project with half the cost of the project as donation and the other half as soft credit. They will be using the branding, marketing channels and quality control mechanisms built through FSiT to market the produce (fresh yoghurt and dried yoghurt "jamid" which is used in Jordan's national dish "mansaf") 	<p>a new cooperative solely dedicated to agricultural production. This had created some tensions with the main NGO (Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative) who perceived the producer group as "deserting" them although the members will keep their membership in both organizations. We believe that it is up to them to sort things out, though it was high time to look at UA as part of the productive activities in Iraq El Amir.</p> <p>In Sana'a, YASAD took everyone by surprise by registering the "free range eggs" as a trademark, but objectively speaking we don't see how the farmers would have done it on their own. The challenge was to secure a mechanism whereby farmers would be properly represented and their voice heard within the new business setup, then tensions broke in Sana'a in January 2011 and forced the work to go idle. We hope activities can be picked up again later this year, if funding can be negotiated for such support.</p>
<p>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 RUAF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities focused at documentation and systematisation of experiences and lessons learned in the partner cities It has been very difficult to keep the partners constantly focused on documentation and systematization, one of the best tools we found was the photo journals which is enjoyable, fits the low literacy skills of the partners and conveys a global picture of what has been achieved. Two photo journals for Amman and Sana'a will be featured on the RUAF-MENA website relating the entire FSiT story. • Built-in monitoring All events conducted by the regional team were dully monitored (satisfaction surveys, mood barometer, end of activity questionnaires, etc...) For the activities run by partners, we cannot claim that every activity had a built-in monitoring component but the lesson plan for the UPFS sessions for example always started with a "what we know about the issue" and ended with 	

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2011
<p>partners at local, regional and international level</p>	<p>"what we learned" and what could we do to improve the next session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on and implementation of outcome mapping for local support organisations, producer organisations and the MSF ESDU is a regional centre of excellence on OM and hence OM has been applied systematically all through as part of the responsibilities of the M&E officer. The filling of the outcome journals has always been a pleasurable experience and an opportunity to reflect on the project from macro-perspective. The final Outcome Journals are included in this report Three-monthly and annual review and planning meetings with local partners These meetings took place during the visits by the regional coaches, essentially to review the action plans of the partners (how many households, what has been achieved, what remains to be done, ...) During the visits of the regional coordinator, an extended meeting would be held to review the progress of the project in general. Local and regional systematisation One of the major disappointments of the past monitoring period was not to be able to hold the systematization workshop for Sana'a and subsequently the regional systematization workshop. We were able to hold though physically the systematization workshop for Amman on March 22nd which was highly successful and attended by the acting Mayor as well as all the stakeholders who collaborated with FStT since 2009. For Sana'a, we collected updated insights on the phone 	
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and publication of issues of the Urban Agriculture Magazine Issues 13 and 14 of the Arabic UAM are in the pipeline (expected September and December 2011). These issues will be printed and distributed using funds from another grant acquired by the ESDU for the RUAF-MENA program. An article was also submitted to the English UAM 25 on the Amman FStT project. Contributions to the development of joint RUAF KIM materials The regional team contributed a FStT case study on Amman for the production of the final RUAF-FStT working paper. It also contributed information for the final paper on credit and financing. Production and distribution of specific regional or local knowledge materials Both the Amman and Sana'a teams have developed introductory brochures and training material on FStT. In Amman and as part of the UA Bureau tasks within the municipality, Arabic publications on water harvesting, rooftop gardening and urban forestry have been developed Activities related to the RUAF website The RUAF-MENA website will undergo a major facelift in the second half of 2011 once all final FStT publications are completed Answering requests for information (visitors, requests via email/website) The inertia created by the "Arab Spring" could be clearly felt as tensions erupted virtually all over the Arab world, reducing hence the requests for information that we normally receive. Several donors working in Yemen such as ICRC, ILO, Islamic Relief and CDS - NEF(Centre for Development Services of the Near East Foundation) got in touch regarding specific suggestions for UA as an entry point for working in Yemen. 	<p>In 2011 the work was mainly focused on closing the projects and producing the final report as well as the systematization and impact monitoring. Once the project is properly closed, several new scientific publications are foreseen in the pipeline, looking critically at what has been achieved, especially the value chain business model that was developed, the adaptation of FFS to an urban setting, the policy mainstreaming of UA and many others</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2011
	<p>During the first week of June the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences hosted a major Regional Conference on Food Security in the MENA region, where the ESDU Director gave a presentation on the RUAF-MENA work and the growing place of UA in the MENA landscape.</p> <p>As an immediate result, it was agreed to embark on a regional research project on “Local Food Systems” with IFAD (concept note submitted and preliminary approval granted for a \$100k background study and proposal development) as well as a project with FAO on “value chain approaches for small farmers in MENA” directly inspired by FStT (\$15k received to cover proposal development expenses, awaiting further guidelines that correspond to FAO priority areas)</p>	
<p>To enhance the capacities of students and staff of NGO’s, farmer organisations, training and research institutes and local governments in empowerment of urban farmer organisations and FSTT approach to Farming System Innovation through University and distance education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of University and distance-education materials on UA <p>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. We also collaborated with ETC-RUAF in the DL course offered by Ryerson University with Salwa Tohme Tawk being a regular instructor for one of the courses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities implemented by the MSF-UA (per partner city) <p>The MENA program for RUAF started only in 2007 and the MSFs have been operational since mid 2008. The work has been developing steadily in Amman while –as reported several times earlier- it has been seriously affected by the geo-political turmoil in Yemen.</p> <p>A special MSF session was held during the systematization workshop for Amman to take stock of the work of the MSF since its official inception in 2008. On the positive side, it appeared that the MSF has managed to establish itself as a credible interlocutor on UA in Amman and has managed to attract line Ministries, funding organization, NGOs and CBOs and has grown in membership. All meetings are held at the Municipality and the UA Bureau of the Municipality coordinates closely and validates its action plan with the MSF.</p> <p>We also noted that the MSF was not able so far to attract funding other than that offered by the Municipality and that it would be pertinent to explore possible joint opportunities using the Forum as an umbrella. Nevertheless and in the light of its current situation, we believe that the MSF in Amman would continue existing and act as a major think tank on UA in the city. The status of the Amman Green Growth program has currently gone through a stalemate due to the resignation of the Director of the Amman Institute and 5 of its senior staff, though we think that this would be an opportunity once the program actively resumes because the Amman Institute was seeing RUAF as a potential competitor rather than an experienced and knowledgeable support which can strengthen AGGP. The interim team in place has always entertained close working relationships with the RUAF-MENA</p>	

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Activities implemented	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2011
	<p>program, but they are currently operating on limited resources awaiting a more significant mobilization of funds.</p> <p>For Sana'a the last session of the MSF was also planned concurrently with the systematization workshop and during which the MSF was supposed to move into its new headquarters which were offered by the Municipality but the revolution that broke-out in the first half of January 2011 affected the whole process. The situation is difficult to assess but the departure of President Saleh will witness a "donor rush" to strengthen the fragile socio-economic landscape and would free the agricultural sector from the monopoly grip of the National Farmer Union which is in fact one of many tools of the ruling party to keep a clientelistic spirit among Yemeni. Both outcomes would favour the development of the MSF and its activities in our opinion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalising, formalisation and implementation of the City Strategic Agenda on UA (per partner city) <p>There is no doubt that the CSA for both Amman and Sana'a constitute the most comprehensive document on UA for both cities, as it was clearly acknowledged when the World Bank tried to prepare an UA intervention for both cities.</p> <p>On the positive side, we managed to generate considerable momentum around UA in both cities, with the work in Amman fully institutionalized and several elements of the CSA being adopted and applied by the Municipality. In Sana'a and due to the weakness of the central state, the CSA has inspired numerous potential and actual interventions, the last two prior to the break-out of the events being the GTZ and the AFD projects.</p> <p>On the most critical side, we cannot claim that the CSA has been translated into actionable projects that are actually "owned" by the members of the MSF, with the notable exception of the Municipality in Amman and YASAD in Sana'a. The World Bank interest at some point provided the ideal opportunity as the planned interventions mentioned explicitly to fund several actionable items of the CSA up to 1 million U\$ each. We hope that other opportunities of this type will present themselves in the future.</p> <p>On the policy level, the new master plan for Amman included a full chapter (chapter 7) dedicated to agriculture and the Amman Green Growth program has UA as one of its pillars. In Sana'a the process could be similar if the long delayed master plan for Sana'a comes to life, especially that its tendering document has been issued by the World Bank who is providing funding.</p> <p>The subsequent sections of this report will hopefully highlight the magnitude and the impact of the work done</p>	

3. INPUT, OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

3.1 INPUTS

Indicators: Regional and local partners' own financial contribution

Table 1 Regional and local partner financial contribution

Euro	Own contribution by the regional RUAF partners	Contribution by the local partners in the partner cities	Total contribution regional and local partners	<i>Please explain:</i> a. Differences (- or +) between results obtained and the target set b. Main factors that have caused this difference
Planned in budget 2011	9,570 euros (2,500 secretary + 7070 communication and office cost)	-	9,570 euros	
Realised in 2011	12,432.06 (communication and office cost + secretary)	745.60	13,177.66	1. MSF – Amman Municipality conducted 2 extra meetings in September and November 2010 – 2. office cost is increasing
Realised in 2009-2010	41,533.59	19,986.54	61,520.13	
Realised over total project period (2009-2011)	53,965.65	20,732.14	74,697.79	

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

3.2.1 Output indicator: 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*).

Table 2. Capacities acquired by the regional team members

	# of staff involved	Assessment of importance of this contribution to the implementation of the FStT project (low, medium, high + explanation)	Assessment of importance of this contribution to the future functioning of the regional resource centre on UA (low, medium, high + explanation)
New capacities acquired in 2011			
Adaptation and innovation in the face of continuous change: The case for Climate Change	Regional Coordinator (male)	Low importance The training was not directly related to the FStT content	High importance Adaptation and innovation are both key features for the success of any development project or program. UA in particular is far from being a consensual topic and hence continuous adaptation and innovation is needed. On the other hand, a lot has been said about the relation between Climate Change and UA but this workshop allowed to put things in context and to seek an evidence-based approach
Capacities acquired in the 2009-2010 period			
Policy Lobbying	Regional Coordinator (male)	High importance The skills and insights provided during the policy lobbying workshop consolidate the more "intuitive" work that has been done so far	High importance Maybe one of the key learning throughout the CFF and FStT experience is the importance of policy lobbying in addition to practical pilot interventions on the ground. Proper policy lobbying will be instrumental for the sustainability of the RUAF program in MENA
Climate Change and Food Security	Amman Coach (female)	High importance Climate change is probably the most pressing and highly visible development issue of the coming decade	High importance (if integrated in the RUAF MENA action plan) The RUAF MENA program will be submitting two major proposals in 2011 on climate change and food security which should normally enable the RUAF-MENA program to sustain itself passed MSF funding
Participatory diagnosis skills,	8 (5 women, 3	High importance	High importance

market analysis	men)	These skills proved to be essential for identifying and building consensus around the FStT design	Having a properly trained team will improve the overall performance of the local partner and will open doors for further collaboration and projects (example: the World Bank projects)
Value-chain oriented training (design, delivery and systematization)	4 (2 women, 2 men)	High importance This constitutes an important learning by doing exercise to tackle agricultural development and capacity building from a holistic angle	High importance (if properly sustained) It is becoming clearer that fragmented interventions to tackle food security, water conservation, improvement of livelihood conditions and others are doomed to failure unless they are pursued within a comprehensive framework of intervention

3.2.2 Output indicator: 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

Table 3. Participation in regional/international events (*Target: regional partners participate in at least one regional/international event/yr*)

Titel of regional/international event on UA	Form of participation: Presenter/Facilitator/Participant etc.	Title of presentation (where relevant)
In 2011: The Food Security Challenge in the Middle East and North Africa International Conference on Urban Agriculture as a strategy for resilient cities, May 19-20, Almere, The Netherlands	Presenter at the plenary Panel (Dr. Shadi Hamadeh) Participants (Ziad Moussa, Dr. Salwa Tawk, Mounir Abi-Said)	Animals and Cities? The presentation challenged the “grain bias” of food security and food sovereignty and introduced UA as an “out-of-the-box” and largely unexplored possibility for the attainment of Food Security
In the period 2009-2010 The Impact of Climate Change on the Middle East – Converging and Diverging Perceptions on Development and Human Security” which was organized by the Heinrich Boll Foundation in Amman in November 2010 Food Security in the Middle East: the Role of R&D Institutions” which was organized by the Issam Fares Institute on Policy Studies in Beirut in December 2010	Chairing the working group on Agriculture and Food Security (Dr. Salwa Tawk) Discussant at the Food Security Panel (Ziad Moussa)	The recommendations of the working group were integrated in the agenda of the Arab NGO Forum which participated in COP16 in Cancun in October 2010 The RUAF CFF and FStT experiences in Jordan and Yemen were highlighted as part of the “Action Research” paradigm which proposes, experiments

Sustainable Livelihood Approaches in MENA, organized by UN ESCWA (Dec 09, Beirut) Agriculture and Climate Change Forum in the MENA Region organized by FAO in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and the World Bank (Nov 09, Rome)	Presenters (Shadi Hamadeh and Layal Dandash) Facilitator (Ziad Moussa)	and adapts innovative R&D responses to local contexts Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) in drylands MENA: A Bitter Sweet Experience
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Table 4 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	Reactions from users	Effects observed
In 2011	Several organizations interested in working in Yemen	Possibilities for UA interventions in a post-conflict setting	We briefed them about our work Sana'a and the major outcomes and lessons learned so far and proposed to partner with them	A lot of interest and promises to keep the channels open awaiting a return to normal of the situation	
In the period 2009-2010:	Several NGOs and farmer groups in Jordan and Yemen	Technical Assistance and Possibility for funding interventions similar to FStT	The Coaches and local staff met with these NGOs and farmer groups. They were provided with publications and invited to join the MSF and informed that RUAF is not a funding agency	The groups that were serious about their approach and not simply looking for an opportunity for funding joined the MSF (the Soldier Foundation in Amman, BAYT CBO in Yemen, etc...)	Such requests are a proxy indicator about the replication effects of FStT from a city level to a national level
	The Amman Institute for Urban Planning	Request for information and possibility of collaboration in the Amman Green Growth program initiative funded by the WB	The AI was entrusted the coordination of the Amman Green Growth Program. They sent their draft action plan for comment and review in October 2010 and we are currently exploring the possibility of a more formal collaboration with them	The attitude of AI has been a bit "extractive" ie they want to use the RUAF resources but are not willing to share the resources they have at hand	At the time this report is being prepared, we requested a formal agreement to be signed with AI during the upcoming systematization workshop in March 2011
	AECOM www.aecom.com	Partnership in a USAID funded project "Lebanon Industry Value Chain Development" RFP No. 268-11-004.	We introduced AECOM to our work, provided them with relevant publications, discussed with them the potential involvement in the project (urban coastal zones in Mont Lebanon, the South and the North) and proposed FStT-inspired approaches for two of the 7 sectors	AECOM is enthusiastic and has requested support letters from the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences and from the RUAF Foundation. If their bid is successful, there will be significant opportunities for funding between 2011-2016 since	We were in fact approached by 4 consortiums, but AECOM was the most convincing one as it offered us full partnership possibilities

			they intend to work on (bananas and organically grown vegetables) We also informed them that we prefer to work in partnership with the RUAF Foundation and not just as RUAF-MENA	the total value of the RfP is 44 million US\$ and will be awarded to a single contractor	
	The Lebanese Association for Urban Agriculture (LAUA)	Possibilities for cooperation and funding	List of publications, brainstorming on future collaboration, advice to start with some activities at the local level without waiting for external funding, etc....	LAUA was established following an ESDU led project on UA with the Baalbeck municipality. They seem to be waiting for funding to do activities on the ground, though the exact contrary is needed	The presence of this group can be useful for answering calls for funding involving local authorities. We will invite them to trainings when possible
	The World Bank	Assistance in the formulation of an UA project in Jordan	The Bank was put in touch with the local staff in Amman who accompanied the Bank team in their two visits to Amman in April and September	Overwhelmingly positive though we did not reach by the end of 2009 a concrete agreement on how to move forward with the collaboration	The presence of the Bank shifted the focus of the MSF from the CSA to the agenda of the WB. The good thing is that the WB agenda is very much inspired by the CSA and both ends could meet once the project is up and running
	The World Bank	Assistance in the formulation of an UA project in Yemen	The Bank was put in touch with the local staff in San'a who accompanied the Bank team in their three visits to Yemen in April, June & December	Overwhelmingly positive and the Yemen track has progressed further than that of Jordan though a clear role for RUAF MENA could not be clarified yet	The same effect than Jordan (shift in the focus from the CSA for San'a to the broader intervention proposed by the Bank
	The World Bank	Assistance in obtaining a country mission request for UA project formulation in Lebanon	The Regional Team arranged for the Minister of Agriculture to ask the Minister of Finance (Governor of the World Bank in Lebanon) to supply an invitation letter and facilitated meetings with Government officials and farmer groups	The WB staff completed a first round of meetings and an analysis of the situation. This will be followed by a more technical visit in 2010	Although the RUAF MENA program does not have a formal project in Lebanon, a potential collaboration with the WB might present a privileged opportunity to play an active role in an UA program in Lebanon
	Transparency International – Coordination for the MENA region	Participation in the Steering Committee of the “Promotion of Public Participation in Urban Planning in Lebanon” Campaign	The Regional Coordinator is part of a multi-stakeholders panel grouping parliamentarians, Ministry officials, civil society organizations and academia. The CFF experience is highlighted as a privileged model for action planning and policy influence around a common urban planning theme	The group is showing great interest in the RUAF MENA work in Amman and San'a and asked to include the case study developed for San'a in the compendium of experiences which will be presented alongside with the project	Alongside with its regional presence, it is very important for RUAF MENA to keep presence and visibility in Lebanon, the host country for regional coordination

Table 5 Requests for information

Number of requests for information received in 2009	Number of requests for information received in 2010	Number of requests for information received in the first half of 2011	
150 (est)	120 (est)	30 (est)	The estimated number accounts for the requests directly received by the Regional Coordination as well as those relayed through the local partners in Amman and Sana'a. After a marked effervescence in 2009 due to the WB plans to launch UA interventions in Jordan, Yemen, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon, numbers dropped a bit in 2010. In 2011 the geo-political tensions in MENA made the overall environment non-conducive

Please list below the general types of information (subjects) that were requested by different groups of stakeholders:

- Opportunities for funding (the most classical request)
- Training and awareness sessions (the regional team responded to the ones from Lebanon and the local partners to the ones in Yemen and Jordan)
- Technical (UA in urban planning, waste water use and UA, MPAP approach,)
- Propositions for partnership and collaboration, whether in proposal development or in case of agency programs

3.2.3 Outcome indicator: 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 (2009) and minimum level 4 in 2011*)

Outcome journal RUAF Regional Partners
RUAF Regional partner: AUB-ESDU
Participants: Shadi HAMADEH (ESDU Director), ZIAD MOUSSA (REGIONAL COORDINATOR), SALWA TAWK (KIM OFFICER & Amman Coach), MUNIR ABI SAID (Sana'a Coach), DIANA ABI SAID (Administrative Officer)
OUTCOME CHALLENGE <p>The programme intends to see Regional Resource Centres that actively and successfully promote safe and sustainable urban agriculture as a strategy for local economic development, poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable urban development, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and partner cities.</p> <p>RUAF Regional Resource Centres are encouraging networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation in urban agriculture at various levels. They have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving training and advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive projects, programmes and policies on urban agriculture on both local and national level. They are encouraging and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes and policies involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organizations, civic society organizations and private enterprises. They are building up and strengthening regional training capacity for urban agriculture and are developing training offers for various types of target groups together with regional and local Universities and other partners. They operate dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. They are documenting and analyzing research data, local policies and project experiences and preparing policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture.</p> <p>The Regional Resource Centres have incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and are attracting funds to maintain and expand their own activities, as well as those of the entire RUAF network. They are strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and support and lobby for enhanced access to financing for urban agriculture. They are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions within their own regional teams and together with their local partners in order to learn from doing it and to improve their performance. They are promoting gender equity in all their activities and are enhancing the capacities of their local partners in applying more</p>

ecologically and socially responsible forms of urban agriculture.						
Individually Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)	X = rating end of 2008 0 = rating end of 2009 □ = rating June 2011					
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
Regional resource centres are operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, written and visual knowledge materials etc.), targeting and responding to the specific needs of various stakeholders, including policy makers, technical staff, researchers, NGOs and producer organizations			X	0 □		The key challenge on 2011 was to see if the regional centre can sustain its activities after the DGIS/IDRC funding ends and we are confident that this could be achieved through several small grants that could enable us to keep all key staff in their designated positions (Regional Coordinator, KIM officer and administrative assistant) including keeping the UA magazine in Arabic alive and continuing with cross-cutting R&D activities on UA in MENA
Are participating in or (co)organizing regional and international events on urban agriculture or related subjects				X 0 □		Different regional workshops in the two pilot cities were accompanied most of the time by media coverage and some local and regional events where the regional coordinator and coach disseminated the concept of UA and updated the participants of the regional and global work carried out in the field of UA. Also as FAFS is increasingly tackling the Food Security problematiques in MENA, we are able to use the events organized by FAFS to raise the profile of UA
Are developing new and effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission				X 0 □		With Ford Foundation, IFAD, FAO and Georgetown-Qatar on "hot trail" and collaboration partnerships by June 2011, we can fairly attribute a 5 for the work done so far
Are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture with a specific focus at the strengthening of urban farmer organizations, farming systems innovation, micro-enterprise development (in production and processing) and marketing (value chain development)		X		0 □		Through the different backstopping visits of the coaches and regional coordinator; through UPFS activities; through several regional trainings organized and held by ESDU to the local partners, through requests for partnership, etc....
Are strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at the local and national level and support joint planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of action plans and policies on urban agriculture and food security				X 0 □		In Amman we can claim full success with the Municipality and the MSF working in coordination and harmony and with UA shooting high on the agenda of policy makers and fully integrated in the Master Plan for Amman. The geo-political tensions in Yemen were not conducive to achieve similar outcomes in Sana'a
Are effectively planning, monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions within their regional teams and together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance			X	0 □		It is clear that the "cast in iron" models cannot work in complex and ever changing environments and MENA is no exception! Hence the learning-by-doing dimension was very important in our work, especially in terms of being adaptive and responsive to the needs of the partners .
Have adopted an institutional gender policy and are ensuring that all of its activities ensure gender equity objectives				X 0 □		Gender equity is one of the major objectives for ESDU, especially in the MENA region where social and religious aspects are more complex. In addition, in Amman and Sana'a, both genders are equally represented. Nevertheless, the women farmers working with us have a tendency to register in their husbands' names, but we make it a point to differentiate between the person who is signing and the person who is working in the field and attending the UPFS. The FSIT coordinators in both cities are women

Are successfully developing and negotiation project proposals on urban agriculture to ensure continuous operation of the resource centre and the overall RUAF network.			X	0	□	It might be a while before we can get an full-fledged UA project like the DGIS/IDRC funded one... Nevertheless through a series of small grants we are able to keep the work of the resource centre alive, while tackling issues such as food security (Georgetown), Local Food Systems (IFAD) and value chain approaches (FAO)
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are enhancing the capacity of their local partners (including producer organizations) in applying ecologically and more socially responsible forms of urban agriculture development			X	0	□	Our work in the FStT projects in Amman and Sana'a had a significant ecological and social responsibility component through the production methods but also through the approach and the branding of the projects
Are actively supporting the set up of new public and private financial structures and mechanisms with views to enhancing access to financing for urban agriculture		X	0			We believe that the attainment of this outcome needs much more than the 30 months allocated to FStT, though it is neither obvious nor easy by principle as public/private partnerships are extremely difficult to achieve
Are stimulating networking and cooperation among various stakeholders involved in urban agriculture at regional and national levels.				X 0 □		ESDU provides regular support to the Arab Network of Cities for Urban Agriculture (ANCWA) though the network has been dormant in 2009 and 2010. In addition, ESDU shares information via the UA website and UA magazines. In the latter different case studies from the MENA are always encouraged.
Are enhancing the capacity of local FStT and MSF partners, as well as producer organizations to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources				X 0 □		YASAD was successful in attracting Euro 45,000 in funding for UA in Yemen before the events broke The MSF of Sana'a received a dedicated headquarter from the Municipality. The Amman MSF got Euro 70,000 for the Municipality for its activities in 2011 which will be spent according to the priorities identified by the MSF
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national policies and programmes			X 0 □			While significant influence has been achieved at the city level, national influence is still relatively less marked. In Yemen, UA has been mainstreamed in the discourse of the policy makers, but this mainstreaming has not been translated yet into concrete actions
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are collaborating with other stakeholders in the elaboration of university and distance learning modules on urban agriculture				X 0 □		The ESDU KIM officer has actively participated in teaching a distance learning course on the UA types in Ryerson University.
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN Habitat, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, World Food Programme, International NGOs, bilateral donors, etc)		X	0	□		We notice a clear progression in the results of lobbying, which has translated into grants being awarded to ESDU (Ford Foundation, IFAD, FAO), YASAD (GTZ) as well as invitations to actively take part in policy conferences on a variety of topics always from a food security angle

3.2.4 Outcome indicator: 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*)

Table 6. Gender mainstreaming in the RUAF regional partners and local partners

	Regional RUAF partners	Local partners in partner cities		
		Amman	Sana'a	Partner city 3
Has your organisation (regional partner) adopted or improved its institutional gender policy? What is the extent to which the policy is actually implemented? Have you been able to (further) develop or strengthen such a policy under influence of RUAF? Provide concrete examples of the "gender sensitivity" of your organisation	RUAF MENA is hosted by the American University of Beirut which is a fully accredited American University embracing liberal education and the university enforces very strictly the notion of equal opportunity (gender, religion, race, etc...).	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
How many local partners adopted the RUAF gender statement or developed a gender policy under influence of RUAF? What is their degree of activities to actually implement the statement or policy? Provide concrete examples of the "gender sensitivity" of the organisation	N.A.	The FStT partner in Amman is a women cooperative and the struggle has been to try and achieve male balance	Although the Sana'a partner does not have an explicit gender policy, the Regional Coordination has always requested a 50-50 gender balance as an essential pre-requisite in all activities	
Has gender mainstreaming been strengthened in the <u>MSF</u> by: Enhancing the participation of women producers and women groups in the MSF? Provide concrete examples	N.A.	There are various very active women groups in the MSF of Amman both of which have been significantly empowered through the work of RUAF MENA. The MSF is composed of 40% women and 60% men	The only "All Women" NGO of Sana'a (SOUL YEMEN) takes active part in the MSF and there has been a failed attempt to empower this NGO to become the FStT NGO. Despite the extremely restrictive conditions on women participation, the MSF has around 30% women	
Has gender mainstreaming in the <u>City Strategic Agenda</u> been strengthened by: a. Including "promotion of gender equity" as an aim? Provide concrete examples b. Including actions to respond to specific needs	N.A.	"Promotion of Gender Equity" as an aim by itself has not been included in the CSA but many active women organizations take part in the MSF and the FStT	"Promotion of the interest of the women urban farmers and their children through the promotion of home gardens" was included in the most recent revision of the CSA in March 2010.	

and interests of women producers? Provide concrete examples. c. Include affirmative actions to ensure equal participation in activities and benefits? Provide concrete examples.		NGO in Amman is a women cooperative	All coaching provided to the MSF stresses on the importance and added value of women participation in the activities	
Has gender been taken into account in implementation of the credit and financing study? How? Provide concrete examples.	N.A.	The credit study had a special section on access to finance from a gender perspective. There was equal representation in the focus groups conducted in preparation of the study	The credit study had a special section on access to finance from a gender perspective. Women were represented in the focus groups conducted in preparation of the study	

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

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

	Initial situation end 2008		Situation July 2011	
	%	Description	%	Description
Integration of UA in the institutional research or action agenda	100	UA was one of three "Research Initiatives" of ESDU, alongside with "Evaluation Theory and Practice" and the newly introduced theme "Information and Communication Technology for Development" (ICT4D)	100	The DGIS/IDRC funding is coming to an end but the RUAF-MENA program is continuing ☺
Creation of a UA-unit or department within your organisation	90	The unit had with two and half fulltime posts dedicated to it under FStT (shared by 5 individuals at the height of the work)	100	The Core Team is expected to remain in place (Coordinator, KIM officer and Administrative Officer) until June 2012 at least
Inclusion of the UA resource centre or unit in the budget of the institution	50	Two third of a full-time post (Administrative officer) is funded through the university budget in addition to in-kind contribution	100	As of May 2011 the entire unit will be funded from the ESDU core budget acquired under different granting agreements
Development of a strategic development plan for the UA resource centre or unit	100	ESDU plans to take its UA work further through linking it to food security, water scarcity and climate change challenges within the MENA region. At least 2 funding proposals will be developed for 2010	100	Many new proposals are underway on UA and Food security, one of them is regional and the other one targeting Lebanon
Increase in number of staff in the UA unit (or involved in UA related projects)	# 4	The core staff now includes 5 persons in the Regional Team as well as 2 local staff persons in Amman and Sana'a	# 4	The core regional team will stay in place, as well as the 2 persons in Amman (1 male and 1 female) who will be working with the UA bureau within the municipality of Amman

3.2.6 Sustainability indicator: 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 75.000 Euro*)

Table 8. Additional UPA related projects formulated and funds obtained (Euro)

Name of the project	Where and with which organisations	(Proposed) Starting date and total duration	Total budget	Funding organisations and their contributions
New Project proposals developed and being negotiated with donor agencies in 2011:	-Mapping and improvement of Local Food systems in the MENA region	Starting 2012 for 4 years	USD 600,000	IFAD
	-Value chain improvement of selected agricultural produce in 5 MENA countries	N/a	USD 2M+	FAO
Projects for which funding is obtained in 2011:	Scoping study for Mapping and improvement of Local Food systems in the MENA region	January – June 2012	USD 96,000	IFAD
	Proposal development grant for the Value chain improvement of selected agricultural produce in 5 MENA countries	July - December 2011	USD 18,500	FAO
	Reserach on local adaptation/mitigation to Food Security: mapping of UA practices in two localities in Jordan and Lebanon	March 2010 – March 2011	USD 25,000	Georgetown University in Qatar and Qatar Foundation
Project proposals developed and submitted to donor agencies in the period 2009-2010 * * *	-Non State Local Actors in Yemen: Yemen Cities Farming for the Future EuropeAid/129781/L/ACT/YE	Jan 2011 – Dec 2012	Euro 450,000	EU
	-Extensive talks with the World Bank for potential UA projects in Yemen, Jordan and Lebanon throughout 2009	Starting 2010 and extending over 3 years	Around USD 1M per country	WB
Projects for which funding is obtained in the	Issuing 2 issues of the UA magazine in Arabic in 2011	Jan – Oct 2011	USD 10,000 (Euro 7,500)	Ford Foundation

period 2009-2010: * * * *				
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In summary, the program has submitted no less than 15 proposals and concept notes to various donor agencies on UA. Probably the major lesson learned is that targeting smaller grants is more rewarding on the short-term than the medium or large size grants, as we managed to get 4 short-term grants in the last 18 months with significantly less time and resource investment than those invested with the EC and more particularly the WB, who simply and purely vanished and went “offline” after 6 months of intense negotiations and support

3.3 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.

3.3.1 Output indicator: 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; 100 urban producers (male and female)/city are trained in FStT; 25% women)

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

Table 9 Training of local partners

Training event	# of staff local partner organisations (NGO-FStT, NGO- MSF, University) in that training event			# of producers in that training event (NB the urban producer schools are dealt with separately)			# of trained local staff that now are actively applying their newly acquired knowledge and skills in their work			Provide concrete examples of the uses the trained local staff/producers make of things they learned in the training
In 2011	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	
No training in 2011										
In the period 2009-2010										
1- Training on Resource	1	1	2	1	21	22	n/a	n/a	n/a	As part of the RUAF-MENA assistance to the Iraq El Amir Cooperative, we secured a free 3 days training on resource mobilization and group dynamics

Mobilization and group dynamics for FStT NGO in Amman										through the Jordanian NGO IRADA. The training was held over 3 days in August at the headquarters of the Cooperative. The training resulted in the consolidation of the producers group which was established by the FStT farmers as a subsidiary of the Cooperative
2- FStT training (2 phases) in Amman	1	3	4	120	20	140	56	23	78	The farmers were introduced to new economic dimensions in agriculture, as they were invited to participate in a developmental project without the direct financial assistance, but rather the success of the project which will provide them with sustained new economic opportunities. The local staff organisations have now more organisational skills and are motivated to seek additional funding (proposal writing). They managed to acquire a consistent follow-up and reporting pattern that systemised their work.
3- FStT training (2 phases) in Sana'a	8	4	12	113	24	137	8	4	12	In Sana'a, the producers who were trained at the beginning are not the same now, because the MoPO changed. The local team also changed to include 4 additional people and the university team. Still, our local partners, specially the NGO-FStT and NGO-MSF learned how to deal with changing context by identifying and solving the problems encountered in a systemised manner. The NGO-MSF continued with seeking additional funds by aligning the World Bank proposal with the CSA, emphasizing on liaising and networking through the forum. The economic dimension to the project was revisited. The value chain approach is emphasized.
4- impact monitoring training	4	11	15		2	2	3	6	9	The Regional Team, the local teams, the selected university staff and selected urban producers are working in parallel in the implementation of the impact monitoring. The hands-on-tools are being used, and the university professor is more indicator-oriented. The students acquired the knowledge on how to deal with different social systems.

3.3.2 Sustainability indicator: 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)*

Table 10 Institutional uptake

Name local partner or producer organisation (Please list all local partner and producer organisations you work with)	Estimated degree of institutionalisation (%) at the start of the project (end 2008)	Estimated degree of institutionalisation (%) by July 2011	Provide clear examples of the forms in which local support and producer organisations have actually integrated FStT related projects in their institutional programmes: eg replication of the approach in other projects, formulation of new projects, integration of FStT in their institutional agenda etc. (NB see also the outcome journals for these organisations)
Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Development (YASAD)	50% (through their work in CFF)	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 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% (through the establishment of a separate working group)	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

3.4 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)

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

Table 11 Gender integration

	FStT projects in partner cities		
	Has gender been further integrated in the design and implementation of the FStT projects? How? Provide concrete examples	Has gender mainstreaming been further strengthened in the <u>producers organisations</u> by: a. Enhancing the participation of women producers in management and decision-making? Provide concrete examples b. Developing mechanisms and actions to respond to specific needs and interests of women producers? Provide concrete examples.	Has gender been further integrated in the monitoring of the FStT project? Please explain which gender specific monitoring indicators are being used.
Amman	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 jobs in the army and public institutions and women take care of the agricultural operations	An autonomous producers group was established with the Iraq El Amir Cooperative which is almost entirely composed of women. The stunning 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	All the collected data for the impact monitoring study was disaggregated by gender. Special attention was given to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is in charge of the different operations related to the FStT project? Who has access to income? Who decides on spending?

		through a substantial participation now in the income of the family (and hence higher chances of accessing the additional income)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What improvements took place at the household level (more food? Better food diversity? More disposable income?) <p>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 free to receive the data collectors</p>
Sana'a	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

3.4.1 Outcome indicator: Number of producers that have adopted one or more of the FStT innovations (Target 65% of all producers -100 producers in total- of which 30% women) have adopted one or more of the innovations in their farming and marketing systems)

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

Table 12 Adoption rate

Total number of households participating in the FStT project in Amman: 62 households as an aggregated average over 3 cycles of production

Total number of households participating in the FStT project in Sana'a: 80+ households towards the end of the program

Specific technical and organisational innovations as proposed in the FSTT project Please list below each specific innovation	Degree to which the proposed <u>technical</u> innovations (see FStT project) have been realised by the households and individual producers directly participating in the FStT project			Degree to which the proposed <u>technical</u> innovations (see FStT project) have been realised by other households and individual producers that belong to the producer organisation but are not directly participating in the FStT project			Degree to which the <u>technical</u> innovations have been adopted by households and individual producers belonging to other producers groups			Please fill in % realised for each innovation
Technical innovations	H	M	W	H	M	W	H	M	W	
Producing Spring onions based on improved F1 seedlings (Amman)	81	18	63	50 (est)	n/a	n/a	100+ (est)	n/a	n/a	100% The success of the first two rounds of FStT had a clearly noticed spill-over effect across the region
Applying sound post-harvest and packaging techniques (Amman)	81	18	63	100 (est)	n/a	n/a	200+ (est)	n/a	n/a	100% Anyone visiting the Maraka wholesale market can notice that spring onions are now sold in 1kg bunches wrapped in plastic and clean from dirt while the second grade production is still sold in bulk. FStT farmers were the first to set the trend and the farming community followed
Value-chain development of the "Baladi" semi-wild chicken breed in Sana'a	60 (av.)	50 (av.)	10 (av.)	60 Through GTZ support	50	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	50% The number of farmers has been fluctuating a lot during 2010 but was close to 80 towards Dec. A new GTZ project by YASAD supported 2 other producer groups in 2 new localities The creation of a registered trademark indicates high possibilities for replication
Use of sterilized and fermented local compost to reduce incidence of weeds	72	35	37	3	3					100%

[illegible]

Table 13 Replication and upscaling

Specific technical and organisational innovations as proposed in the FStT project	Please indicate and exemplify the extent to which the proposed innovations effectively built on local resources, knowledge and institutions	Is further replication or upscaling of this innovation likely? If so explain by whom and where / with which producers (type and number)	What could be constraints to further replication and upscaling
Producing Spring onions based on improved F1 seedlings (Amman)	Spring onion cultivation is well rooted in urban and peri-urban Amman due to year-round demand. Planting was done using seedlings carried over from year to year. The introduction of F1 hybrid seedlings coupled with post-harvest practices were the 2 main innovations introduced and complemented local know-how	So far the experience has been broadly adopted and mainstreamed, mainly by urban farmers in general and onion growers in Amman in particular (around 300 families)	The cost of the F1 seedlings could prove to be prohibitive. The F1 seedlings do not give appropriate seedlings for subsequent growing seasons and seedlings have to be always purchased.
Marketing the crop under a quality label (Amman and Sana'a)	The label proved to be a powerful tool. It is even registered as a trade mark in Sana'a now with the FStT NGO in both countries serving as the "overseeing" body through a set of skills acquired throughout FStT	Further replication and upscaling looks possible in both cities. The FStT NGO in Amman will be applying it on another crop in 2011 (small ruminants – goats) while in Sana'a it will strive to get a larger number of adherents	Internal organizational capacity (and possible conflicts that might arise) as well as the loss of "external" momentum when FStT stops
Management of the revolving fund (Amman and Sana'a)	So far, both farmer groups have committed to have a saving scheme and a revolving fund. The <i>modus operandi</i> of the revolving fund seems clear in theory but both groups seem reluctant to put in practice so far	The credit and finance studies in both cities have demonstrated that group saving and group credit is key to access funding for UA	The instinctive hesitation of farmers to credit and internal group dynamics would be the most important latent threats
Using drip irrigation for higher efficiency in water consumption (Amman)	Expert farmers in the region can provide technical information for the FStT producers since they have tried the system although very few; local agriculture institutions provide in-kind support (metal arches for tunnels, advice);	It is likely to replicate the drip irrigation system among 25 farmers willing to invest for a better production (according to a meeting on January 27 , 2010 in the NGO); 14 men , 11 women; in the same region.	The cost incurred
Planting crops under plastic/net tunnels (Amman)	Expert farmers in the region can provide technical information for the FStT producers since they have tried the system although very few; local agriculture institutions provide in-kind support (metal arches for tunnels, advice);	Still early to replicate the tunnels; they haven't witnessed the benefits yet; probably in summer after the two consecutive seasons at the common group plot.	The cost incurred
Getting organised as one group to target common markets with a common	The marketing is mainly dependant on the middle men in the region; however, the knowledge of potential buyers has been	The farmers would like to market other produce as a group to get more profitability from their existing products. They are starting to think of	The extra time spent to get organised might discourage some farmers; the enthusiasm to get more profit on an

labelled produce (Amman and Sana'a)	recognised during the FStT implementation	packages for the figs and olive some of the families possess.	individual level by making own contact with potential buyers.
Share one common fund built on the profit achieved from marketing a common labelled produce (Amman and Sana'a)	The trust of the local women cooperative in managing the production and marketing of the art craft items they already manufacture is a good support for the FStT project	The producers might be interested in expanding the business and include more products to get more profit and feed the common fund.	The number of farmers might be large compared to the profit to be shared unless the fund will be used to invest in common equipment and in the common plot.
Getting organised to plant one common plot and share the responsibilities and production (Amman)	This is new and the women cooperative is playing a crucial role of being the supervisor on this common activity		One constraint would be the sustainability of the common plot, to expand it or replicate it; land rental might be the solution or share cropping. On a closing note while preparing the final report, this was rather a big deception in Amman as the common plot was neglected and the association had to hire someone to take care of it

3.4.2 Outcome indicator: The pilot 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)

Table 14 Impacts of the FSTT projects (repeat the table for all FStT projects in the different partner cities:

Type of impact	Number of households Affected	Total number of people in these households			Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Explain differences (+ or -) with the targets set for this pilot project What factors have caused these differences?
Amman		M	W	T		
1. Enhanced food security	81	240	240	480	The impact study demonstrated an empirical 20+% improvement in income, which should be normally reflected in enhanced food security	Results were by and large positive due to the enabling conditions, such as the demand driven nature of the MOPO, the presence of a strong agricultural tradition in the region, the self determination of the women

2. Increased or more permanent income	77	230	230	460	The impact study showed that around 5% of the beneficiaries could not benefit from FSSt for improving income	farmer group etc... These families were and still are on welfare (they declared 0 income but are still alive!) they are not used to anything different from welfare assistance but we know for a fact that they sold their produce
3. Primary beneficiary women	63	190	190	380	63 participating households (after 3 cycles of production) have women as the primary beneficiary)	
4. Improved marketing infrastructure	65	215	215	430	An estimated 20% of the farmers according to the impact monitoring study are not using the joint marketing facility	
5. Enhanced access to land/water, inputs and services	n/a				Basically all beneficiaries had enhanced access to inputs and services but not necessarily to land/water	
Etc.						

For Sana'a the following could be observed

Type of impact	Number of households Affected	Total number of people in these households			Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Explain differences (+ or -) with the targets set for this pilot project What factors have caused these differences?
Sana'a		M	W	T		
1. Enhanced food security	80+	280	300	680	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 Saa'a due to security and gasoline shortage	The (meagre) income resulting from operations is normally left for the household and not used to buy qat
2. Increased or more permanent income	60+	210	240	450	The impact study showed that around 20% of the beneficiaries did not manage to benefit from the project as expected, either because they were expecting direct assistance (like everything else in Yemen) or because they removed the chicken elsewhere hoping that these chicken will be replaced for free ...	The shift in mindset in Yemen proved to be much more difficult than we expected, especially by men. Women on the other hand cooperated far better
3. Primary beneficiary women	20+	70	80	150	We tried to boost women participation by having a female FSSt coordinator but the enabling conditions are very difficult in Yemen. This percentage reflects the number of female-headed households participating in the program (widows or men working elsewhere in Yemen or the GCC states)	
4. Improved marketing infrastructure	80+	280	300	680	All participating households were using the marketing infrastructure set in place by YASAD, especially through the "Head Farmers" who are responsible of egg collection	

5. Enhanced access to land/water, inputs and services	n/a				Basically all beneficiaries had enhanced access to inputs and services but not necessarily to land/water	
Etc.						

3. 5 Specific objective 4: Enhancing the access of urban producers to (innovative forms of) credit and financing

3.5.1. Local credit and financing institutes are connecting to urban producer (groups), identifying their needs, and are putting in place mechanisms to finance poor urban farmers (Target: at least 1 organisation/partner city)

Table 15 Financing urban agriculture (NB This table is similar to the one in the local report on lobbying for financing)

	Initial situation (2009)		Situation 2011		Please provide concrete examples/ proof of interest/ financial documents or statements (to be attached to the report)
	#	Description (which organisation)	#	Description (which organisation)	
Credit and financing organisations <u>are connecting to urban producers to jointly design new/improved/ more accessible financial products</u>	0	No credit organization were giving grants to Urban Farmers in Amman or Sana'a	4	The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) as well as two governmental institutions: IRADA and Jordan River Foundation in Amman The Social Fund for Development (SFD) in Sana'a	All three institutions joined the MSF for Amman following the completion of the credit and financing study The SFD joined the MSF in Sana'a and provided a small grant for the functioning of the MSF as well
Credit and financing organisations <u>that are changing/have changed their conditions</u> or practices of lending/financing for UA	0	UA was tackled broadly under agricultural credit	1	While IRADA and the Jordan River Foundation claim that they are open for financing UA proposals, ACC has actually reduced the collaterals it requests. SFD in Sana'a had agreed to fund UA projects but the process stopped because of the hostilities	ACC usually requires a land mortgage, the guarantee of a public sector employee (on gov't 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
Number of credit and financing	0	Financing for UA did not	n/a	We could easily assume	

organisations that <u>have increased</u> their annual level of financing and credit for UA		exist as it was established by the credit study		that ACC had increased its funding and support to UA but we don't have statistics to back-up this claim	
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3.6 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 multistakeholder dialogue and planning

3.6.1. Outcome indicators: Local urban producer groups share the same mission and vision, have developed a strategic plan for their organisational strengthening, have enhanced participation of women and youth in decision-making and have established working relations with at least 3 other strategic partners

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)*)

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*)

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
Amman	Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative	Yes. The FStT group is autonomous within mother NGO	Yes	through an externally facilitated workshop (arranged through the program) by the NGO IRADA	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	Unfortunately not!	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...	The MOPO is now registered as a trademark and open to other producers, organizations, etc...
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OUTCOME JOURNAL URBAN PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS						
Iraq El Amir women cooperative – Amman, JORDAN						
Participants: Sersa Babouk (Local FSTT coordinator), Ana'am Al Sakarni (local FStT- facilitator), Amina Al mahamid (local FStT facilitator)						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE						
The programme intends to see urban producer groups and organisations (UPOs) that actively support collaboration and exchange among their members. The UPOs have developed a mission and strategic development plan that respond to the needs and priorities of their male and female members.						
The UPO promotes and facilitates equal participation of all its members (including women and youth) in organizational meetings, decision-making and management. The UPOs are improving financial management of their organization and develop activities that ensure their socio-economic sustainability and have set up a group saving scheme. The UPOs are consolidating their organization through joint performance monitoring to contribute to learning and reflection on leadership, participation, internal structure and functioning, their external linkages and the effectivity of their interventions						
The UPOs are enhancing the capacities of their members to innovate their farming systems from a market chain perspective, by actively participating in training activities, exchange visits and projects on the development of more sustainable and safe production, processing and marketing systems and chains. They have also set up associative structures for value-chain development, varying from input supply, enterprise development and marketing. With help of local partners, they develop new (not supported by FStT) or upscale existing innovation projects, using their own or externally mobilized resources. They are monitoring the impact of such projects on the livelihoods of their members (food security and income).						
The UPOs are actively and successfully participating in multi stakeholder policy design and action planning, implementation and monitoring on urban agriculture and food security. They are recognized by local authorities, planners, financial organizations NGOs and other stakeholders as legitimate players and are being supported by these organizations in order to realize their strategic development plans and innovation projects.						
Individually Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)		X represent baseline O represent the ratings for 2009 ♦ represent the ratings for 2011				
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
The UPO counts with a mission statement and strategic development plan		X		O ♦		The Urban Agriculture unit was developed and institutionalised first within the Iraq El Amir Cooperative, then starting April 2011 through the establishment of a specially dedicated UA Cooperative independent from the main one and that brings together all women farmers who were able to commit to the marketing requirements, group saving and revolving fund
Group members, including women and youth, take actively part in organisational meetings, decision-making and management.				X O ♦		In fact there has been a steady bias towards women throughout the project

The UPO is participating in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on urban agriculture and supports joint planning, policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security		X	O	◆		Many urban producers are actively participating in the MSF. The same applies to credit institutions and line ministries
The UPO actively participates in training activities, exchange visits and projects on the development of more sustainable and safe production, processing and marketing systems and chains.			X	O ◆		The farmers' representatives have been attending the different trainings of the two FStT phases and participating in training the different urban producers involved in the FStT project, in addition to the UPFS and field visits. Exchnage visits between the organisations took place for knowledge sharing purposes. The leader of the organization even participated and presented the Amman case during RUAF +10
The UPO has set up associative structures for value-chain development (input supply, enterprise development and marketing).		X		O ◆		The UPO is being organised in a manner to serve the value chain approach and to enhance its structures through the cooperative work and the division of labour. FStT is being considered for other products in Iraq Al Amir such as figs and for small ruminants.
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
The UPO has established a group saving scheme and are improving their financial management.	X O			◆		Regardless of numbers (around 40-50% of total participants in FStT), the discipline and rigor of those who sticked to the marketing, revolving fund and credit scheme made it possible to formalize a new producer group in Iraq El Amir which has all the chances of success in the future
The UPO has established working relations with at least 3 other organisations (farmer organisation, NGO, municipality or private enterprise) in order to realise their strategic agenda.	X		O ◆			The UPO is working in parallel with the greater Amman Municipality , the Iraq AL Amir association "jundi Al Irshad" organisation on the specific topic of extension with the latter organisation.
The UPOs is monitoring their own internal structure and functioning, as well as the progress and results from their activities and strategic linkages with other actors, in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.-UA.	X O			◆		The UPO contributed to the impact monitoring study as well as the field visits to different producers and the UPFS.
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
The UPO is monitoring the impacts of their innovation projects on the income and food security of their members.	X	O	◆			Slow but steady progress has been achieved on that front and we hope that this will be sustained in the future
The UPO develops new (not supported by FStT) or upscales existing innovation projects, using their own or externally mobilized resources.	X O			◆		A food heritage/local food system approach is being researched thoroughly at this moment to tackle youth in school and how can the UPOs and the FStT-NGO provide them with healthy local food instead of the junk food sold at the public schools' cafeterias.

OUTCOME JOURNAL URBAN PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS						
Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Development (YASAD), Sana'a, YEMEN						
Participants: Mona Mohammad (local M&E staff), Amine Al Hakimi (MSF coordinator), Anhar Yani (local FStT coordinator), Alimad AlBarti (prior local FStT team, M&E)						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE						
The programme intends to see urban producer groups and organisations (UPOs) that actively support collaboration and exchange among their members. The UPOs have developed a mission and strategic development plan that respond to the needs and priorities of their male and female members.						
The UPO promotes and facilitates equal participation of all its members (including women and youth) in organizational meetings, decision-making and management. The UPOs are improving financial management of their organization and develop activities that ensure their socio-economic sustainability and have set up a group saving scheme. The UPOs are consolidating their organization through joint performance monitoring to contribute to learning and reflection on leadership, participation, internal structure and functioning, their external linkages and the effectivity of their interventions						
The UPOs are enhancing the capacities of their members to innovate their farming systems from a market chain perspective, by actively participating in training activities, exchange visits and projects on the development of more sustainable and safe production, processing and marketing systems and chains. They have also set up associative structures for value-chain development, varying from input supply, enterprise development and marketing. With help of local partners, they develop new (not supported by FStT) or upscale existing innovation projects, using their own or externally mobilized resources. They are monitoring the impact of such projects on the livelihoods of their members (food security and income).						
The UPOs are actively and successfully participating in multi stakeholder policy design and action planning, implementation and monitoring on urban agriculture and food security. They are recognized by local authorities, planners, financial organizations NGOs and other stakeholders as legitimate players and are being supported by these organizations in order to realize their strategic development plans and innovation projects.						
Individually Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)		X represent baseline O represent the ratings for 2009 ♦ represent the ratings for 2011 (rating for 2011 the 2011 round was not completed due to the geo-political tensions in Sana'a)				
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
The UPO counts with a mission statement and strategic development plan	X O		♦			In fact YASAD has served as the UPO due to the extremely weak capacity of the farmers and the impossibility of forming a producer group independently from the highly political "Farmers Union of Yemen". After promising beginnings, we had to accept that YASAD takes the lead due to the danger of hijacking the project and the accounts by the Union
Group members, including women and youth, take actively part in organisational meetings, decision-making and management.			X O ♦			Regularly meetings are being held and both men and women attend it and the agenda varies between management of the unit and revolving fund to organisational activities to enhance marketing of free-range eggs, but this was very difficultly extends to decision making and management.
The UPO is participating in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on urban agriculture and supports joint planning, policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security			X O ♦			Some urban producers (unfortunately all men) participate in the MSF meeting, but so far don't feel empowered to step into decision making
The UPO actively participates in training activities, exchange visits and projects on the development of more sustainable and safe production, processing and marketing systems and chains.			X O	♦		The farmers' representatives have been attending the different trainings as well as UPFS and field visits.

The UPO has set up associative structures for value-chain development (input supply, enterprise development and marketing).	X O			♦		The “Baladi Eggs” produced under FStT is now a registered trade mark in Yemen which greatly enhances the prospects for enterprise development and marketing. The only drawback is that it was registered by YASAD rather than the farmers group
Like to see						
The UPO has established a group saving scheme and are improving their financial management.	X O		♦			During the last monitoring visit of the regional coach in December 2010, there was evidence that group savings were being kept for the farmers (deducted from sales) but the recording was very rudimentary and farmers were not all aware about the scheme
The UPO has established working relations with at least 3 other organisations (farmer organisation, NGO, municipality or private enterprise) in order to realise their strategic agenda.	X O			♦		In the second half of 2010, YASAD received a grant from GTZ to extend the FStT approach to new governorates, new farmer groups and new crops in a 100 km radius across Sana'a, hence reaching out to new farmer groups
The UPOs are monitoring their own internal structure and functioning, as well as the progress and results from their activities and strategic linkages with other actors, in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.-UA.	X O	♦				Despite the efforts of ESDU and IDRC to improve the internal monitoring culture in YASAD, we don't believe that we have succeeded much though the rigor of financial and technical reporting forced YASAD to improve in that regard
Love to see						
The UPO is monitoring the impacts of their innovation projects on the income and food security of their members.	X O	♦				The only impact monitoring was part of the study that we commissioned under FStT
The UPO develops new (not supported by FStT) or upscales existing innovation projects, using their own or externally mobilized resources.	X O	♦		♦		If we agree to substitute YASAD to UPO (which in fact were the same in FStT) we witness a significant upscaling through the cooperation with GTZ to new crops and regions

3.6.2. Sustainability indicator: Local urban producer groups have established a group savings schemes and have raised complementary financing for additional or follow-up activities (Target: 50% of all producer groups)

Table 17 Financing mobilised by urban producer groups

Name producer group/partner city:	Has the organisation established a group savings scheme (please add a copy of the proposed structure and functioning of the 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
Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative/Amman	Yes, copy provided as an annex in the credit	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

	study							native IRADA through the Jordan River Valley development fund
YASAD	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 PSTT experience across Yemen

3.7 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 RUAF partners at local, regional and international level

3.7.1. Outcome/sustainability indicator: Local FStT partners and the Multi-stakeholder forums are improving on their performance regarding the sustainable development of urban agriculture as expressed in their outcome journals

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)

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

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)

Partner city	Name local FStT organisation	Is the organisation regularly OM process documentation and progress review?	Give concrete examples of how monitoring has contributed to improved performance	Name MSF	Is the MSF applying Outcome Mapping 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
Amman	UA Bureau – Amman Municipality	Yes, twice per year	When we see that we did not particularly advance on a certain progress	Amman	Once a year (around Sep-Oct)	Participants always consider OM as their most constructive planning exercise	Iraq El Amir women's cooperative	Yes and enjoyed tremendously the joint agreement on PMs and the review process	The Cooperative members are mostly women with primary education, who found OM much more “hands on”

			markers, it gives the opportunity to re-direct the action						and concrete than the indicators of LogFrames they were requested to collect in a previous project
Sana'a	Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Development YASAD	Yes, twice per year	YASAD is familiar with OM since it uses it also for other IDRC funded projects	Sana'a	Once a year	In the case of Sana'a, we always manage to have healthy discussions though not always translated into improvements ☹	YASAD	Yes	There is a certain conflict of interest because YASAD is both the FStT organization and steers the producers group

OUTCOME JOURNAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM						
Amman – Jordan						
Participants: working group led by Eng Hesham Al Omari (around 12 persons who stayed in the afternoon of the systematization workshop) in addition to the regional team who was present for the workshop						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE						
The programme intends to see Multi-Stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture (MSF-UA) that actively and successfully promote networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security among a variety of stakeholders (public, private, civil society: local and national government representatives, NGOs, CBOs, producer organisations, research institutes, Universities, financing organisations) in their city. The MSF is formally recognised by the Municipality as a platform for strategic planning and advice on urban agriculture.						
The MSF has developed a City Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture (CSA-UA) or updated/upgraded the CSA-UA that was developed during RUAF-CFF. The MSF facilitated formal adoption of the (upgraded) CSA-UA by the Municipality (City Council) and other MSF member organisations, as well as its integration in Municipal budgets and the institutional budgets of other Forum members. The MSF has operationalised the CSA-UA into concrete projects and developed a work plan for 2009-2010. As part of this work plan, MSF members have revised and formulated and facilitated formal approval of policies, norms, regulations, zoning and other plans on urban agriculture, leading to a better legal status and more funding and technical support for urban farmers. The Municipality (and participating national government actors) link the CSA-UA to other processes of revision/formulation of City Strategic Development plans, Economic Development Plans, land use Plans etc. All MSF members also actively engage in joint planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of projects on urban agriculture, funding these activities with their own and externally mobilised resources. MSF members are monitoring the progress and results from their interventions in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.						
The MSF count with an internal structure and agreement, describing the roles and functions of their members. MSF members contribute their own institutional resources to the functioning and meetings of the MSF (for example by rotating the meetings in the MSF member organisations). MSF members meet regularly to review progress on implementing the work plan and organise an annual progress review and planning meeting. The upgrade/update the CSA-UA at least once every 2 years.						
The MSF has established linkages/relations with other local forums and platforms working on topics related to urban agriculture (eg. slum upgrading, environmental management, food security, poverty alleviation and employment generation), thus raising broader awareness on urban agriculture and enhancing its inclusion in other urban projects and programmes. They also collaborate with MFS in other cities in their country and with other actors to support national policy formulation on urban agriculture.						
Individually Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)			X represent baseline O represent the ratings for 2009 ♦ represent the ratings for 2011			
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
The MSF counts with an internal structure and agreement, describing the roles and functions of their members.		X		O ♦		The MSF has been formally acknowledged by the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) which funds all its activities. It has an advisory function to the UA Bureau. It has an internal structure developed in June 2008

The MSF includes among their members at least representatives from local government, NGOs, producer organisations, Universities and financing organisations.				X O	♦	The major participating stakeholders in the Multi-stakeholder Forum are: the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Irrigation, Education, Environment, Social Development; Municipal Institutions as: the Greater Amman Municipality, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Environmental Police in the ministry of environment, the University of Jordan-Amman, the Association of Agricultural Engineering, the Institute of Public Administration, non-governmental organizations, like the Association of Women Committees in addition to the NGO-FStT and the UPOs participating in the FStT project.
The MSF has developed or updated/upgraded a/the CSA-UA on urban agriculture.				X O ♦		The CSA 5 lines of actions in Amman are: water, human resources, legislation, access to credit and marketing. The standstill is because this agenda seems static since 2008
The MSF has facilitated the formal adoption of the CSA-UA by the Municipality (City Council) as well as other MSF member organisations.			X		O ♦	GAM is the driving force behind the implementation of the CSA and is organically linked to the MSF
The MSF has operationalised the CSA-UA into concrete projects and facilitated their integration in Municipal budgets and the institutional budgets of other Forum members.				X	O ♦	Several projects such as the home gardening and the rooftop gardening projects which were proposed by the CSA were implemented by the Municipality
The MSF has developed a (bi)annual work plan and MSF members implement and monitor projects on urban agriculture with their own institutional resources.		X		O ♦		The work took a serious backdrop in 2010 after the World Bank abruptly pulled out of the picture and without any further explanation. Since then we have been struggling to keep the momentum going
The MSF meets regularly to share experiences and review progress on implementing the work plan and organizes an annual progress review and planning meeting.				X	O ♦	The MSF Coordinator Eng. Hesham Al Omari who also heads the UA Bureau in the Municipality has been our oldest collaborator in Amman and takes his duties at the MSF very seriously. At least 4 meetings are done for the MSF on yearly basis with some formal and some less formal. The major drawback is that the agenda of the MSF is more or less static and did not manage really to recover from the World Bank shock
The MSF members contribute with their own institutional resources to the functioning and meetings of the MSF.			X	O	♦	Contributing mostly by their knowledge and expertise, such as trainings given to the producers' organisation on proposal writing and book keeping
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
The MSF has revised/formulated and facilitated approval of policies, norms, ordinances, bye-laws, regulations, zoning and other plans on urban agriculture.			X	O ♦		Publication of the exploratory study and policy narrative as a book, integration of the major recommendations of the CSA into the Amman Master Plan
The MSF links the CSA-UA to other processes of revision/formulation of City Strategic Development plans, Economic Development Plans etc..	X O			♦		Undoubtedly the major opportunity is now the Amman Green Growth (AGG) Programme, the first city-wide program of its kind for working on climate change adaptation/mitigation with UA (called urban forestry under the WB classification) as one of the pillars of the program
Every two years, the MSF upgrades/updates the CSA-UA.			X O ♦			The MSF aligned the planned WB intervention as well as AGG programme with the CSA
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
The MSF has mobilised external resources for implementation of larger and longer-term activities outlined in the CSA-UA	X O		♦			Again the AGGP will be a major vehicle for mobilizing significant external funding for UA in Amman

The MSF has established linkages/relations with other forums and platforms, raising their awareness on urban agriculture and enhancing its inclusion in other urban projects and programmes.	X	O	♦			The MSF coordinator has been recently elected as the vice-chair of the Arab Network of Cities on Urban Agriculture. The membership of the MSF has recently expanded outside Amman with NGO's working in Madaba, Maraka and Irbid joining
The MSF collaborates with MSF in other cities in their country and with other actors to support national policy formulation on urban agriculture.	X	O	♦			Mostly like the progress marker above, especially that the MSF came into existence formally in 2008. The work is starting to expand to other cities and trickling to the national level, but definitely more time and efforts are needed

OUTCOME JOURNAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM						
Sana'a – Yemen						
Note: this judgement is updated based on the best judgemnet of the regional coordination, the last face to face meeting for updating the Journal having taken place in December 2010 in Sana'a						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE						
The programme intends to see Multi-Stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture (MSF-UA) that actively and successfully promote networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security among a variety of stakeholders (public, private, civil society: local and national government representatives, NGOs, CBOs, producer organisations, research institutes, Universities, financing organisations) in their city. The MSF is are formally recognised by the Municipality as a platform for strategic planning and advice on urban agriculture.						
The MSF has developed a City Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture (CSA-UA) or updated/upgraded the CSA-UA that was developed during RUAF-CFF. The MSF facilitated formal adoption of the (upgraded) CSA-UA by the Municipality (City Council) and other MSF member organisations, as well as its integration in Municipal budgets and the institutional budgets of other Forum members. The MSF has operationalised the CSA-UA into concrete projects and developed a work plan for 2009-2010. As part of this work plan, MSF members have revised and formulated and facilitated formal approval of policies, norms, regulations, zoning and other plans on urban agriculture, leading to a better legal status and more funding and technical support for urban farmers. The Municipality (and participating national government actors) link the CSA-UA to other processes of revision/formulation of City Strategic Development plans, Economic Development Plans, land use Plans etc. All MSF members also actively engage in joint planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of projects on urban agriculture, funding these activities with their own and externally mobilised resources. MSF members are monitoring the progress and results from their interventions in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.						
The MSF count with an internal structure and agreement, describing the roles and functions of their members. MSF members contribute their own institutional resources to the functioning and meetings of the MSF (for example by rotating the meetings in the MSF member organisations). MSF members meet regularly to review progress on implementing the work plan and organise an annual progress review and planning meeting. The upgrade/update the CSA-UA at least once every 2 years.						
The MSF has established linkages/relations with other local forums and platforms working on topics related to urban agriculture (eg. slum upgrading, environmental management, food security, poverty alleviation and employment generation), thus raising broader awareness on urban agriculture and enhancing its inclusion in other urban projects and programmes. They also collaborate with MFS in other cities in their country and with other actors to support national policy formulation on urban agriculture.						
Individually Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)		X represent baseline O represent the ratings for 2009 ♦ represent the ratings for Dec 2010				
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating

The MSF counts with an internal structure and agreement, describing the roles and functions of their members.			X	○ ◆		The MSF hosted by the Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agricultural Development and has a charter that must be adopted by any member or entity willing to join the forum
The MSF includes among their members at least representatives from local government, NGOs, producer organisations, Universities and financing organisations.				X ○ ◆		The institutions participating in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) are: the different departments of the Municipality (agriculture council, public gardens, public works...), the SWMP (Sana'a Water shed Management Project, funded by the World Bank), the National Council for Urban Planning, individual urban farmers, the Association for the Conservation of gardens in Old Sana'a, the Universities of agriculture, veterinary institutes, and the Agriculture Cooperatives Union.
The MSF has developed or updated/upgraded a/the CSA-UA on urban agriculture.			◆	X	○	The MSF has developed then updated the CSA in 2009 under the impulse of the WB but further developments were lacking from 2010 onwards
The MSF has facilitated the formal adoption of the CSA-UA by the Municipality (City Council) as well as other MSF member organisations.				X ○ ◆		The governor of Sana'a chairs the MSF since 2009. Many ministries have started the adoption of projects such as water harvesting, and planting of local breeds.
The MSF has operationalised the CSA-UA into concrete projects and facilitated their integration in Municipal budgets and the institutional budgets of other Forum members.		X	○ ◆			GTZ (food security), and the social fund for development (water harvesting) were running concrete projects until the turmoil broke-out in January 2011
The MSF has developed a (bi)annual work plan and MSF members implement and monitor projects on urban agriculture with their own institutional resources.			X	○ ◆		World bank proposal according to the CSA lines of action as well as a project on collecting the water from mosques and using it for agricultural purposes that was presented to the municipality of Sana'a.
The MSF meets regularly to share experiences and review progress on implementing the work plan and organizes an annual progress review and planning meeting.				X ◆	○	the MSF assembled several times, 3 of which were parts of the consultative process for the WB, and the others to boost up the role of the MSF, and to re-assess and update the CSA through further communication with different stakeholders and interested bodies. Three workshops were also planned (2 of them took place, Sept 09, and Jan 2010). Meetings were less regular though in 2010
The MSF members contribute with their own institutional resources to the functioning and meetings of the MSF.			X	○ ◆		Contributing mostly by their knowledge and expertise.
Like to see						
The MSF has revised/formulated and facilitated approval of policies, norms, ordinances, bye-laws, regulations, zoning and other plans on urban agriculture.				X	○ ◆	Publication of the exploratory study and policy narrative. High hopes are put on the integration of the CSA in the planned new Master Plan for Sana'a (the last Master plan dates back from 1980, is seriously outdated and has not been respected at all)
The MSF links the CSA-UA to other processes of revision/formulation of City Strategic Development plans, Economic Development Plans etc..		X	○ ◆			The Social Fund for Development (SFD) is more like a super-Ministry in Yemen and foresees a donor budget equivalent to that of all Ministries except Defence and health has been participating actively and providing support to the MSF
Every two years, the MSF upgrades/updates the CSA-UA.			X	○ ◆		The last in-depth update dates back to March 2009.
Love to see						

The MSF has mobilised external resources for implementation of larger and longer-term activities outlined in the CSA-UA		X		O ♦		The CSA received a very strong technical boost as a student at the Faculty of Geography at the University of Sana'a prepared a thesis entitled "Urban Evolution of Greater Sana'a and its Effect on Agriculture Lands using GIS" which was granted an "extremely honourable" mention during a public discussion held at the Amphitheatre of the University of Sana'a. YASAD and the MSF managed to align as well the GTZ project on food security according to the CSA and got 45 000 Euros for it.
The MSF has established linkages/relations with other forums and platforms, raising their awareness on urban agriculture and enhancing its inclusion in other urban projects and programmes.		X		O ♦		The Social Fund for Development after assessing the importance of the MSF provided, through a small grant, facility furniture for a meeting room as well as AV material and 2 PCs. The MSF is an active member (along with world bank and social development fund) participating in a series of discussions and meetings related to the alternatives for quat in Yemen.
The MSF collaborates with MSF in other cities in their country and with other actors to support national policy formulation on urban agriculture.	X	O	♦			The GTZ project had already expanded UA approaches to other cities in Yemen such as Taz and Hadramout, though other donors and other initiatives need to be clearly articulated to be able to talk about national policy influence

OUTCOME JOURNAL LOCAL SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS (NGO-FStT) Amman

OUTCOME CHALLENGE <p>The programme intends to see local NGO partners (NGO-FStT) that actively and successfully promote innovation in urban agriculture farming and marketing systems as a strategy for food security and income generation, in partnership with strategically selected urban producer groups/organisations and in coordination with other stakeholders in their respective cities. The NGO-FStT is building up and strengthening producers' capacity in diagnosis, planning, design, implementation and monitoring of local urban agriculture value chain innovation projects and are developing related farmer training materials on both technical and organisational aspects, together with other relevant partners. The NGO-FStT also builds capacity in and supports urban producer groups in the implementation of activities to strengthen their organisational structure, systems and functioning.</p> <p>The NGO-FStT is promoting networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation between urban producer groups/organisations in their city. The NGO-FStT also facilitates the establishment of strategic linkages between the producer groups and other stakeholders (other NGOs, services, training and extension, private enterprises, local government department/programmes and financing organisations). The NGO-FStT participates in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on urban agriculture and supports joint planning, policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security. The NGO-FStT has incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programme and budget and is attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities. The NGO-FStT is strengthening the capacity of the producer groups they work with to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. The NGO-FStT is monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with the producer groups in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance. The NGO-FStT also share experiences with NGO-FStT working in other RUAF partner cities to contribute to joint learning and programme development.</p>						
<u>Individually</u> Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)		X represent baseline O represent the ratings for 2009 ♦ represent the ratings for 2010				
<i>Expect to See</i>	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
The NGO-FStT is developing strategic partnerships with urban producers groups/organisations involved in the RUAF-FStT programme.			X	O ♦		The work with the Urban producers has started, and the farmers' representatives are participating in all activities.
The NGO-FStT is building up and strengthening producers' capacity in diagnosis, planning, design, implementation and monitoring of local urban agriculture innovation projects and are developing related farmer training materials on both technical and organisational aspects, together with other relevant partners.		X		O ♦		It started with the training of farmers and now with the UPFS. Training activities were produced in addition to training programmes.
The NGO-FStT builds capacity in and supports urban producer groups in the implementation of activities to strengthen their organisational structure, systems and functioning.		X		O ♦		An urban Agriculture unit in the NGO-FStT has been formed; this unit will be the core of the FStT since it is the urban producers' organisation. In addition, the NGO is providing continuous support the the urban producers in terms of expertise and know-hows and linking the producers to active and influential partners.
The NGO-FstT are applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of the producers they work with in this respect				XO ♦		The NGO-FStT coordinator is a woman as well as one of the NGO-FStT facilitator. In addition, PRA is at the core of capacity building for the producers.
The NGO-FStT is participating in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on urban agriculture and actively supports joint planning, policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security		X		O ♦		NGO-FStT members are attending the different MSF meetings and participating in proposing ideas and lines of actions to enhance and promote UA on the different levels.

The NGO-FStT is monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with the producer groups in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.	X	O	♦			The NGO-FStT is responsible for part of the M&E process and specifically the build-in and outputs documentation in addition to UPFS monitoring.
Like to see						
The NGO-FStT's is undertaking activities to promote networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation between urban producer groups/organisations in their city.		X	O ♦			Through the different UPFS. In addition, members of the NGO-FStT attended different workshops in related matters among them one on the environment in the dead sea on November 5, 2009, where the FStT project was presented. Moreover, a cooperative of retired soldiers in Zarqa visited the project.
The NGO-FStT is helping urban producer groups to establish strategic linkages with other stakeholders (local government, NGOs, service providers etc.)	X	O	♦			Through the different liaison undergone while attending the MSF, in addition to bio-pesticide companies, ourat Al Joundi organization and different retailers.
The NGO-FStT's has incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and is attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities.			X ♦	O ♦		The NGO-FStT has donated 2 rooms for packaging the onions for the project. In addition, 2 full-time staff are dedicated for that matter. Finally the Iraq El Amir NGO covered the cost of hosting several FStT meetings.
Love to see						
They NGO-FStT is strengthening the capacity of the producer groups they work with to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support.	X O	♦				This progress marker might be a bit too far fetched for the local working conditions. Most proposal writing support has been provided by the regional team
The NGO-FStT shares experiences with NGO-FStT working in other RUAF partner cities to contribute to joint learning and programme development.	X O	♦				From the sharing of experiences between the NGO-FStT in Sana'a .

3.8 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

3.8.1. Output indicator: The number of subscribers to the UA- Magazine, users of the RUAF global and regional websites and databases and visitors of the regional resource centres and users of their services are increasing (Target: increase of minimum 10% per year; by 2011; minimum of 900 subscribers to UA Magazine/region by mid 2011; min 50.000 visitors to each regional website in 2011)

Please fill out: Table 19: Users UA- Magazine, websites and regional resource centres

Table 19 Users UA-Magazine, regional websites and regional resource centre

	End of 2009	End of 2010	Mid 2011	
Number of subscribers to UA-Magazine	308	240	240	Number did not change since 2010
Number of hard copies distributed per issue (other than to subscribers)	400 (est)	400 (est)	400 (est)	All issues not mailed to subscribers are distributed during ESDU events, the last of which was the MENA Food Security Conference in June 2011
Number of people that read/download the UA-M at the regional website	NA	366	584	This is the total cumulative number of hits for all issues combined
Number of entries in the contact database	370	400	420	
Number of entries in the bibliographic database	20	50+	50+	
Number of visitors to the regional resource centre	40 (est)	40 (est)	30 (est)	
Total number of visitors to the regional website	N/A	2,766	6,223	
.....				

3.8.2. Outcome indicator: Stakeholders have enhanced access to up-to-date information on UA

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

Full title of the knowledge material produced In 2011	Web adress were the material can be found	Type of product	Type of target audience	Number of users reached	Main results obtained; main uses made by the target group of this material; Provide concrete examples and other evidence of such results/uses
No major knowledge material produced in 2011 awaiting the finalization and publication of all FStT material					
Full title of the knowledge material produced In period 2009-2010					
All CFF publications	www.urbanagriculture-mena.org	Exploratory studies, city strategic agenda, full training material	Public at large + specialists	N/A	A comprehensive toolkit for UA in MENA with particular focus on Sana'a and Amman
Issue 11 (from English UAM 22): Building resilient cities	http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/editorimg/e-mail_Magazine_issue11.pdf	UA magazine	UA practitioners, researchers, municipal officials, population at large	240 subscribers, another 300-400 issues distributed in relevant events	
Issue 12 (from English UAM 23): The role of urban agriculture in sustainable nutrient management.	http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/editorimg/e-mail_Magazine_issue_12.pdf	UA magazine	UA practitioners, researchers, municipal officials,	240 subscribers, another 300-400 issues distributed in relevant	

			population at large	events	
Action Fiche 1: “Rooftop Gardening”	Undergoing final layout. Will be posted on http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/web/main.php?view=get_category&idcat=4	Action fiche	MSF members, NGOs, groups wanting to embark on UA	So far it has been distributed to the members of MSF Amman. Will be also distributed in Sana’a and posted on the website	Better planning tool and concrete entry points for UA initiatives based on the RUAF-MENA experience
Action Fiche 2: Encouraging UA in Vacant lands	Undergoing final layout. Will be posted on http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/web/main.php?view=get_category&idcat=4	Action fiche	MSF members, NGOs, groups wanting to embark on UA	So far it has been distributed to the members of MSF Amman. Will be also distributed in Sana’a and posted on the website	Better planning tool and concrete entry points for UA initiatives based on the RUAF-MENA experience
Action Fiche 3: Water Harvesting and UA	Undergoing final layout. Will be posted on http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/web/main.php?view=get_category&idcat=4	Action fiche	MSF members, NGOs, groups wanting to embark on UA	So far it has been distributed to the members of MSF Amman. Will be also distributed in Sana’a and posted on the website	Better planning tool and concrete entry points for UA initiatives based on the RUAF-MENA experience
Action Fiche 4: Farmer Markets and UA	Undergoing final layout. Will be posted on http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/web/main.php?view=get_category&idcat=4	Action fiche	MSF members, NGOs, groups wanting to embark on UA	So far it has been distributed to the members of MSF Amman. Will be also distributed in Sana’a and posted on the website	Better planning tool and concrete entry points for UA initiatives based on the RUAF-MENA experience
Action Fiche 5: Value Chain Approach to UA – the FSiT Model	Undergoing final layout. Will be posted on http://www.urbanagriculture-mena.org/web/main.php?view=get_category&idcat=4	Action fiche	MSF members, NGOs, groups wanting to embark on UA	So far it has been distributed to the members of MSF Amman. Will be also distributed in Sana’a and posted on the website	Better planning tool and concrete entry points for UA initiatives based on the RUAF-MENA experience

Table 21 Enhanced access to information by local stakeholders (target: 10% increase)

Type of specific local KIM materials published for local stakeholders in 2011	Target audience
Compendium of the FStT achievements in Amman	Participants in the systematization workshop + interested policy makers
Type of specific local KIM materials published for local stakeholders in period 2009-2010	
UPFS compendium for farmers: Green Onion production	FStT farmers in Amman
UPFS compendium for farmers: breeding of Baladi chicken in Sana'a	FStT farmers in Sana'a
Introductory brochure on FStT (in Arabic)	Public at large, farmer groups
Compendium of RUAF MENA activities (in Arabic)	Policy Makers, potential partners, public at large – Printed on needs basis using desktop publishing

Number of users receiving specific UA info in each of the partner cities by the end of 2009				Number of users receiving specific UA info in each of the partner cities by mid 2011			
Amman	Sana'a	City 3	Total	Amman	Sana'a	City 3	Total
200	200	n/a	400	250	250	n/a	500

These numbers are essentially estimates and take into consideration all stakeholders reached within each city, mainly through simple informative material about RUAF-MENA and FStT, as well as the technical publications prepared for the FStT groups

3.9 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

3.9.1 Output indicator: 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*)

Name/content of University and DE modules elaborated in 2011	University/organisation offering these modules	Number of participating students
Introduction to Agricultural Social Systems (special module dedicated to urban agriculture issues)	American University of Beirut	53 (2 nd year students) this is becoming a flagship 3 credits course for 2 nd year agriculture students at AUB, with the possibility of an additional 1 credit seminar specially with the RUAF MENA program (helping with the UA magazine, updating databases, running surveys for the Georgetown project, researching literature and preparing country profiles for the FAO and IFAD courses etc...
Rural and Urban development	Lebanese University	38 (3 rd year students) Dr. Tawk teaches this course at the Lebanese university. It is about the history and typology of agricultural development and we have added a full section on UA inspired from the RUAF program (multi-stakeholder action planning and policy design, value chain through FStT, etc...
Name/content of University and DE modules elaborated in the period 2009-2010		
Rural and Urban development	Lebanese University	20 (3 rd year students)
Introduction to Agricultural Social Systems (special module dedicated to urban agriculture issues)	American University of Beirut	45 (2 nd year students)
Urban Agriculture Types	The Chang school, Ryerson University, continuing education	15 (worldwide)
Rural and Urban development	Lebanese University	22 (3 rd year students)
Rural social systems (emphasis on urban agriculture issues)	American University of Beirut	20 (2 nd year students)

3.10 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

3.10.1. Output indicator: The City Strategic Agenda on UA has been finalised, formally adopted and is being implemented

Table 23. Implementation of projects identified in City Strategic Agenda and results obtained

Probably the biggest breakthrough was the announcement by the World Bank during the Sustainable Cities conference organized by ICLEI in May 2010 that Amman was selected to be the first city to benefit from a city-wide program for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The program foresees up to USD 1 billion of soft loans to reduce the carbon footprint of the city and has four “pillars”: urban transport, waste management, energy efficiency and urban forestry (WB’s terminology for UA). As such, our work in Amman has been the first comprehensive attempt to address UA at the city level and will be leveraged extensively over the coming period.

In Sana’a and after promising beginnings, the security situation deteriorated significantly the development agencies stopped their programs, but the work is expected to pick-up significantly once the security situation (hopefully) returns to normal

Partner City/area: Amman						
Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented in 2011	Name and type of organisation(s) implementing this project or action	Total Budget and sources of funding (add “est” if estimated)	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Results of these actions/measures (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors influencing implementation
Mapping of all vacant lands in Administrative Amman	The UA Bureau of Amman	JD 70,000	N/A	This has been a recurrent request of our program since 2007. It opens door to endless possibilities as it clearly identifies what surfaces in Amman can be planted and for which purpose	This is a 2 years project which is also essential under the framework of the AGGP	Willingness of the Municipality to continue with the mapping until the and not stop after covering few districts
Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented in the period 2009-2010						
Rooftop gardening in Amman	The UA Bureau of the Greater Amman Municipality in partnership with several	JD 20,000 from the Core Municipal budget	Around 300 households in the old city	The project was launched upon the suggestion of the MSF, but gained a national dimension and wide press recognition when King Abdullah of	The Municipality was planning to get WB funding to implement it for	The challenge is to reinforce the food production dimension of the

	NGO's and CBO's			Jordan congratulated GAM for the initiative.	10,000 households.	project
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	The project was launched upon the suggestion of the MSF in celebration of "2009 national year of agriculture in Jordan" and consists in the distribution of a gardening kit with drought tolerant plants and vegetables seeds in addition to soil enhancers and fertilizers (around JD25 per package) to any interested household	The project should have convinced the 4,000 participating families to continue their UA endeavours	

Partner City/area: Sana'a						
Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented in 2011	Name and type of organisation(s) implementing this project or action	Total Budget and sources of funding (add "est" if estimated)	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Results of these actions/measures (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors influencing implementation
N/A due to the prevailing geo-political tension in Sana'a						
Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented in the period 2009-2010						
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	The project is basically an extension of FStT to three types of other crops: small scale tree nurseries, bee keeping and tomatoes		The main added value of the project is that it replicates the FStT experience across Yemen

Table 24. Revision and formulation of policies, norms, regulations, zoning and other plans and degree of approval

Partner City/area: Amman – Jordan						
Name and short description of the policies, norms, ordenances, bye-laws, regulations, zoning plan etc. revised or formulated in 2011	Name and type of organisation/departments (s) responsible for its implementation	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Status of approval (what is actual status and when is formal approval expected)	Foreseen results of implementation of these policies (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors influencing implementation
No revisions to report in 2011						
In the peirod 2009-2010						
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)	Normally the 10% (now 15% rule) was simply used as part of the calculations of the built area without reinforcing it. The UA Bureau and the MSF have been lobbying steadily for its stricter implementation	This will definitely result in a greener city and improved food security. It will also compel households to optimize their water consumption to free some for irrigation	The water issue is very sensitive in Amman but since water is paid by actual consumption and not as a flat fee, an equilibrium will be reached through cost/benefit
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)	This is also a very important piece of legislation as it allows having reasonable amounts of water that can be used for UA	This complements the 15% rule, especially if sticking to the recommendation of 4m ³ /household	The strict reinforcement is very important,
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)	This amendment paves the way for establishing direct producer-consumer linkages that otherwise will not be possible and encourages UA farming	Flea markets, Friday markets and other similar events are still rather shy in Jordan although they present a great opportunity for UA farmers and artisans

The situation in Sana'a is far less rosy that that of Amman. We can provide an endless list of decisions and declarations, such as for example the Sana'a Green Belt plan for 2007 which came after intense lobbying from IFAD and the Social Fund for Development to increase the green spaces in the city by 20% but then lost momentum and faded away, and is a high item on the agenda of the MSF ever since, or the Ministerial decree of December 17th 2009 about the importance of urban and peri-urban agriculture to Food Security in Yemen (newspaper extract attached), but these declarations and decrees, much like anything else in Yemen, remains mere literature without any concrete implications on the ground.

The long awaited Master Plan for Sana'a is also another major issue. The current Master Plan was done in 1980 by the then Urban planning agency of USSR! Since then the massive flow of returnees after the first Gulf war in 1991 as well as the unregulated rural-urban migration in addition to the unregulated urban sprawl makes it urgent to have a new Master Plan, as well as reinforcement measures that ensure the strict application of the plan. When UA is concerned, the situation is simply and bluntly that anyone can do anything, grow any crop or breed any animal, buy and sell any commodity without any regulation.

One of the most pressing dangers that is threatening the old city which is since 1986 a UNESCO World Heritage site and probably the oldest and most well conserved cradle for UA is the flooding due to the irresponsible urbanization of the seasonal riverbeds. This has led to destructive flooding, the most recent in 2008 killing more than 80 people and bringing water right to the walls of the old city.

In conclusion, our work in Yemen has been aiming at laying the foundations of a comprehensive approach to UA that acknowledges the threats and builds on the opportunities that have been identified so far and that can only make sense if and only if an updated and visionary Master Plan for Sana'a is developed and most importantly if reinforcement mechanisms are in place to make sure that the application of this Master Plan is reinforced. The recent study we sponsored at the Faculty of Geography of the University of Sana'a reveals that the city must imperatively expand towards its rocky hillside and preserve the fertile agricultural lands where most of the urbanization is currently taking place, and reverse the damage that has been done to the seasonal riverbeds while relocating the population which settled along these riverbeds in the meantime.



Partner City/area: Sana'a – Yemen						
Name and short description of the policies, norms, ordenances, bye-laws, regulations, zoning plan etc. revised or formulated in 2011	Name and type of organisation/departments (s) responsible for its implementation	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Status of approval (what is actual status and when is formal approval expected)	Foreseen results of implementation of these policies (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors influencing implementation
No revisions to report in 2011						
In the peirod 2009-2010						
Ministerial decree of 17/12/2009 on the	Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture for	National	Issued on the occasion of the	In principle, this should have triggered a number of related	This decree as well as many other	Please see introduction ☺

importance of UA for achieving Food Security in Yemen	guidance to all institutions and Line Ministries		joint YASAD-WB-RUAF stakeholders workshop on UA and food security	actions and activities from various concerned institutions and should provide a legal base for all planned future interventions on UA in the country	similar declarations prepare grounds for the a national UA strategy	reinforcement and action planning is what lacks in Yemen
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3.10.2. Outcome indicator: The multi-stakeholder forums continue to meet, and advance in local action planning and policy formulation

Table 25. Multi-stakeholder Forum

	Amman	Sana'a
Does the Multi Stakeholder Forum continue to function by mid 2011 ? How many governmental organisations and municipal departments participate currently?; How many NGO's? How many other partners (please specify)? Have any new partners been integrated into the MSF (FSTT partners, others-please specify) in 2011 ?	<p>The MSF still goes strong and is set to function for many years to come as it is adopted by the Municipality and coordinated by the UA Bureau of GAM. It has more or less 30 members equally divided between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line ministries and other governmental institutions • Foundations, social welfare institutions and credit agencies (all semi-governmental and run by various members of the Royal family) • NGOs, farmer groups, cooperatives, agriculture engineer syndicate and media <p>The last members to join were IRADA and the Agricultural Credit Cooperation, as well as a farmer association from Madaba (35 km from Amman)</p> <p>The last meeting of the MSF was a special session concurrently with systematization workshop in March 2011</p>	<p>The geo-political situation in Sana'a was very critical in 2011 and hence nothing took place except a meeting for the FStT partners on June 5th 2011 for a phone conference with the Regional RUAF coordination to provide insights on the systematization report</p>
Number and type of MSF partners in 2009	<p>In Amman we have witnessed a steady progression from 2008. The inaugural MSF meeting was attended by more than 80 invited institutions, but when serious work started there were only about 20 institutions involved, mostly line ministries, GAM departments and few producer associations. With time, more Foundations joined and following the credit study of FStT, more lending and credit institutions integrated the MSF</p>	<p>The MSF has been mainly dominated by YASAD who was calling for meetings, setting the agenda, following-up in between meetings, etc...</p> <p>In theory the MSF brought together some 25 institutions back in 2008 mostly line ministries, Sana'a municipal services and representatives of the Farmers Union. With time few more institutions, mainly CBOs joined the forum</p>
How many times the MSF has met in 2011 ? What was on the agenda?	<p>Once on March 22nd 2011 in parallel to the systematization workshop. It was mainly to review what has been done between 2008 and 2010 and to give recommendations for the coming period</p>	<p>No meetings were held (except an informal FStT partner meeting on June 5th 2011)</p>
How many times has the MSF met from 2009-2011 ?	<p>The MSF has been meeting quite regularly in 2009-2010, especially in</p>	<p>The MSF has been meeting quite regularly in</p>

	2009 where 3 meetings were held just to prepare for a planned WB intervention. In total 8 meetings were held over the past period	2009-2010, especially in 2009 where 3 meetings were held just to prepare for a planned WB intervention, but the momentum got lost in 2010. In total 6 meetings were held
Have (new) coordination and information sharing/monitoring mechanisms among MSF members been developed or improved (please specify) in the period 2009-2011?	Probably the most significant achievement in terms of coordination an information sharing were the inputs of the Agricultural Credit Corporation who included UA financing among its services, and the training arm of the Jordan Valley Foundation IRADA who connected with most NGOs and CBOs to give them strategic planning and training support	The MSF did not manage to reactivate its thematic commissions after WB episode in 2009. Prior to that, the Social Fund for Development (SFD) has assigned a special assistant/note taker/facilitator to each working group to synthesise the suggestions
Up to what extent and in which aspects has the CSA-UA been upgraded/updated in the period 2009-2011? Please think of : - elaboration of project profiles for identified actions - identification and mobilisation of sources of funding (Please specify sources and amounts of funding) - inclusion of new strategies and actions - increased attention on policy formulation and institutionalisation - any other (please specify)	The main advantage of the MSF in Amman is that it is organically linked to the UA bureau and hence many of the action items of the CSA has been updated and operationalized. The work has been going crescendo with the Amman Green Growth program providing new synergies and new financing opportunities though the operational arrangements for the program (including the funding available for UA) will be developed in 2011. Nevertheless it is encouraging to see that the Municipality and the MSF are now speaking of Land Banks and of planting vacant spaces in the city, which were often regarded as far-fetched back in 2008 or 2009. The initiative of the Municipality to undergo a systematic mapping of vacant lands is also very encouraging in the regard	The most serious updating and upgrading (in fact defining intervention priorities) dates back from 2009 (water harvesting, encouraging native species, developing value-chain projects for promising crops, micro tree nurseries at the household level, ...) Not much has been done in 2010 and in 2011 the geo-political situation has been everything except conducive
Has the City Strategic Agenda on UA been formally adopted by the City Council or one of its Commissions and by the other MSF members? Please add a copy of the minutes or related official publication Available on Internet at address:	Many of the recommendations of the CSA were included in the Master Plan for Amman (Chapter 7 on agriculture and green spaces), since the CSA and the Master plan were both being finalized in 2008 and the coordinator of the drafting of the CSA was appointed in 2009 as head of the commission in charge of validating the Master Pan	The CSA has been adopted by the Governorate of Sana'a (the governor chairs the MSF). The city council did not adopt the CSA but donated a dedicated headquarter for the MSF to act as a permanent UA centre
Has the MSF developed a workplan for 2011/12 and is progress on implementing the plan regularly reviewed? Please add a copy of the plan.	The 2011-2012 workplan will depend a lot on the priorities set by GAM for the Amman Green Growth Program. Two "MSF specific" priorities are also emerging which are access to credit and some form of matching for vacant lands (a simplified and localized approach to Land Banks)	Everything is on hold due to geo-political instability
Does the Municipality or District, where the MSF is located, count with a department or unit on UPA? When was it established? Has its budget or number of staff increased since the end of 2008 (give concrete figures)?	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). The total budget is not disclosed but the budget for the mapping of vacant lands alone is in the range of 250,000 Euros	The Municipality has an agriculture department (which works on green areas and on productive agriculture, but also rodent control!) The engineer in charge of this department has not missed a single RUAF activity since 2008 but always deplores that the operational budget of his department is barely enough to fill the gas tanks of the cars!
What have been the main results to date of the	The MSF and the Municipality have been working almost organically.	Probably the most visible result is the wide

activities implemented by the MSF-partners in this City? Be as specific and quantitative as possible.	First and foremost 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. Last but not least, UA farmers are having an easier access to credit and which can be directly attributed to the RUAF-MENA intervention	interest in UA as it appears clearly in the tens of newspaper articles, radio and TV interviews on UA with YASAD, MSF members and the regional RUAF-MENA team 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 back to square one
What is the sustainability of the results obtained in each city? Please explain the facilitating and hampering factors that play a role.	Amman has all the elements to sustain the MSF and the results obtained so far, due to the proactive involvement of the municipality and the close ties between the MSF and the UA Bureau within the municipality. This same reason could be potentially a hampering role if MSF members would rely completely on the municipality and hence give away their potential role	Sustainability in Yemen is a major issue and the inertia of the second half of 2010 that led to the breakout of violence in 2011 will hopefully shake things in the right direction Without a radical change in governance and in mentalities, sustainability remains an elusive mirage...
What are the main challenges to be taken up in the future?		The main challenge will be to see where the country is heading after the political turmoil settles

Table 26 Local capacity development MSF members

Name event/meetings	Specific follow up training to MSF members / the MSF facilitator			MSF meetings (including annual review and planning meeting)			Study and exchange visits			Other (regional) events (OM workshops, national policy workshop, credit and financing workshop, systematization workshop)			Please provide concrete examples of the (increased) capacity of the MSF to engage in joint planning, corodination, implementation and monitoring
2011	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	
MSF meeting systematization workshop				16	10	26							
Period 2009-2010													
Exchange visit Amman - Zarqa							20 (est)	15 (est)	35 (est)				The head of the Zarqa Cooperative joined the MSF and requested an exchange visit with Iraq El Amir. RUAF supported a bus for transportation
MSF meeting validation of the credit study - Amman (October 2010)										13	9	22	The very influential Agricultural Credit Corporation formally integrated the MSF following the meeting
MSF meeting validation credit study – Sana'a (November 2010)										16	5	21	Held in the presence of GTZ, ILO, SFD, CARE and many others
MSF meetings - Amman (March and May 2010)				40	30	70							The May meeting was attended by the Director of the RUAF Foundation
MSF meetings (March and June 2010)				30	10	40							The June meeting was attended by the Director of the RUAF Foundation
“ National workshop on the importance of urban and peri-urban agriculture for food security in Yemeni cities” hosted by the MSF				50	25	75							Definitely a milestone for our work in Yemen as it was held at the World Bank premises in Sana'a. Unfortunately it was the “kiss of death” as nothing happened after that meeting and the WB went “offline”
MSF meetings for the WB – Sana'a (April and June 2009)				75+	20+	95+							Very high hopes from these two meetings as the WB promised USD 1M. The MSF became “the place to be”
MSF meetings for the WB – Amman (April and June 2009)				40+	30+	70+							Similar to Sana'a, very high expectations from the meeting with the

													City Manager chairing both meetings
Other MSF meeting Amman (March 2009)				19	22	41							Finalization of the CSA

3.10.3. Outcome indicator: Partner countries are revising or formulating national policies and programmes on UA (Target: at least 1 country/region)

Table 27. Effects of RUAF at national level

	What changes at national level have been initiated under influence of / with help of RUAF? (provide references to documents whenever possible)	Which national organisations/ government departments are involved in these initiatives?	What are the likely effects of these changes for the development of urban agriculture in the country? Provide concrete examples.	To what extent these changes have been consolidated?
Jordan	Jordan is one of the 10 water poorest countries in the world and has to cope with an extremely sensitive geo-political context and feed an ever growing number of citizens and refugees (first Palestinians, then Iraqis and now Syrians...) We have noticed over the past 4 years of RUAF presence that the authorities are open to new ideas and the concept of UA has raised considerable interest in Amman which is trickling now to the rest of the country (organizations working nationally joining the MSF, farmer organizations from other major cities requesting information and asking for exchange visits) Probably the most significant indirect outcome was the more UA friendly Master Plan for Amman which will in turn inspire other cities.	The proactive involvement of the Amman Municipality at the highest levels had made it possible to have not only the concerned services of the city but also all relevant line ministries and foundations (Ministries of Agriculture and social affairs, Jordan Valley Foundation, Agricultural Credit Corporation, etc...) Although the focus has been on Amman during the first years of the program, we believe that this influence will trickle to the national level sooner than later	With UA friendly legislation and the concept expanding from Amman to other cities, this should pave the way for a true mainstreaming of UA in Jordan.	As mentioned earlier, three and a half years are a too short life cycle to tackle policy influence or to assess the consolidations of the changes introduced. But looking at Amman we can fairly say that the program has witnessed a steady growth which should encourage other Jordanian localities to carry similar ventures
Yemen	We can very fairly say that RUAF has helped in making of UA a priority on the development debate in Yemen and that we have developed the first comprehensive attempt to address UA in a structured manner in Sana'a. We also contributed to the issuing of a ministerial directive on UA and food security. Realistically speaking, national policy influence still needs more time and resources, and – most importantly – a genuine willingness to act by the concerned stakeholders... hopefully the winds of change will blow the right way this time.	So far, we have secured the involvement of the Sana'a Municipality and Governorate as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, but most of the effort have been driven by YASAD which is a civil society, with governmental agencies only taking the backseat	UA has a very long history in Yemen and hence its potential development in the country is very promising, especially that the country has such diverse agro-climatic zones which also harbour a very diverse socio-cultural tissue as well	

4. ORGANISATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

4.1 Team composition and changes in the staff team during 2011

In the course of 2011 we had to scale down the team due to the decrease in funding. The contracts of the M&E Officer and the Sana'a coach were not renewed but we managed to keep the Regional Coordinator, KIM Officer and Administrative Officer through time sharing arrangements under the UA research pillar of ESDU with 4 small projects running until the end of 2011 (IFAD local food systems, FAO value chain, Georgetown's food security and Ford Foundations UA Magazine) awaiting a major research grant on UA once FStT finishes in June 2011

4.2 Results of audits of local partners realised in 2011

Two audits were realized for Amman and Sana'a in 2011 and covered the entire FStT execution period. A copy of the Amman audit and a certified translation of the Sana'a audit are attached to this report.

Both reports show that financial management has been generally satisfactory according to local accounting standards in the two countries. We were particularly lucky with the Amman audit which took time to examine not only the accounts but the overall performance of the project as well, looking at the credit study and the impact study in addition to the administrative documentation of the project.

For Sana'a and after initially contracting a local auditor, we had to re-contract a Lebanon based auditor since the local auditor rallied the opposition did not reply to our repeated inquiries since January 2011. The audit was done based on the documentation available at ESDU and provided by YASAD on quarterly basis.

4.3 Explanation to the financial statement on 2011

The official financial statement will be provided directly to RUAF by the Office of Grants and Contracts. We notified in April 2011 the FStT Coordinator that the security conditions did not allow us to conduct the local systematization workshop in Sana'a, which – in turn – prevented us from conducting the Regional systematization workshop in Beirut since the airport of Sana'a was at the risk of closing at any minute and the Sana'a team could get stranded indefinitely in Beirut, which was a significant risk that ESDU could not run. As such the budget will show under-utilization of the local and regional systematization budget lines; as well as on the budget line national policy workshop which was only implemented in Amman in conjunction with the systematisation workshop.

It is also worth noting that we deliberately chose to pay all outstanding payments to YASAD despite our certainty that the security events seriously hampered the execution of the project. We indicated to YASAD though that these final payments should be used to re-launch the UA dynamics in Sana'a once hostilities stop. This attitude stems from ESDU's belief that it should help partners build resilience and keep faith in their development work regardless of the prevailing geo-political conditions, especially that we experienced and continue experiencing such situations in Lebanon the hard way.

As funding from a complementary FORD grant was used for publication of the Arabic UAM 24 and 25; the KIM budget shows underspending and a remaining balance. In 2011 the work was mainly focused on closing the projects and producing the UAM and final report as well as the systematization and impact monitoring. Once the project is properly closed, several scientific publications are foreseen in the pipeline, looking critically at what has been achieved, especially the value chain business model that was developed, the adaptation of FFS to an urban setting, the policy mainstreaming of UA and many others.

Finally, the staff budget shows underspending. Unfortunately, the AUB system does not cater multicurrency grants; instead our books are only registered in US Dollars. For that reason, once we received the agreement from RUAF (January 2009), we transferred the money as per the EC rates published in the European Central bank's website into US dollars, which was 1.27 at that time. The expenses are incurred in dollars and every month they are transferred to Euros by using EC rate. We have consumed the entire budget in US dollars however due to the fluctuation in Euro rate, in the final report we still have remaining budget under staff approximately 11,000 Euros.

A request is made to RUAF to discuss with IDRC and DGIS the possibility of continuing the UAM production using left over funds to sustain the dynamic and our visibility in the region as well as support our efforts to (already successfully) look for other sources of financing.

4.4 Other issues regarding the project in 2011

As mentioned repeatedly in this report, ESDU's attitude is that its status as a regional centre on UA within the global RUAF family should be nurtured and sustained independently from receiving funds through the RUAF Foundation or not. We hope that the proposals we are developing with IFAD and FAO will lead to another regional project that will keep the UA momentum going in the region

5. ANNEXES

A CD-Rom with

- 1. All training materials produced for regional or local staff training**
- 2. Final/revised versions of the FStT business plan**
- 3. Copies of all UPFS programmes, session plans and complete set of training materials produced**
- 4. Copies of the plan and all training materials produced for organizational strengthening**
- 5. Copies of rules/regulations for savings schemes and revolving funds**
- 6. The final revised/updated City Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture (CSA-UA)**
- 7. The MSF-work plans developed in the period 2009-2011**
- 8. The final report on the credit and financing study**
- 9. Any agreements on new financial products/schemes that are being put into place**
- 10. Outcome journal regional RUAF partner (comparing start and end situation)**
- 11. Outcome journals NGO-FStT, MSF and producer organisation (comparing start and end situation)**
- 12. All local and regional knowledge and information materials produced**
- 13. Copies of the local and regional systematisation reports**
- 14. Copies of revised/formulated policies, norms, regulations etc.**
- 15. Copies of (additional) UA projects formulated by regional partners**
- 16. Reports of external auditors on their visits to local partners and your recommendations/agreements made**
- 17. A photo file with images on the different cities and activities implemented**