

RUAF FOUNDATION



Mid-Term Review Cities Farming for the Future Program

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Final Report. Draft 20, 31st March 2008

Mid-Term Review

Cities Farming for the Future Program

Final Report

Draft 19, March 13th

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INDEX

List of Acronyms
Acknowledgement
Executive summary

CHAPTER 1. PRESENTATION

1.1 Introduction to the objectives of the Mid-Term Review
1.2 Methodology of the review

CHAPTER 2. REVIEW OF CFF PROGRESS

2.1 Overall assessment
2.2 Efficiency (review of inputs, activities and outputs delivered)
2.3 Effectiveness
2.4 Relevance of the CFF Program.
2.5 Impacts of the RUAF program on cities.

CHAPTER 3. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE CFF PROJECT

3.1 Component 1. Consolidation of each regional institution as Regional Resource Centres
3.2 Component 2. Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning and design and implementation of projects in pilot and dissemination cities
3.2.1 Policy change and multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning
3.2.2 Design and implementation of projects in pilot and dissemination cities
3.3 Component 3. Knowledge Management
3.4. Component 4. Capacity Development of local stakeholders in Urban Agriculture
3.5 Component 5: Learning Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation
3.6 Component 6: Gender Mainstreaming
3.7 Summary of recommendations and points for reflection

CHAPTER 4. RECOMMENDATIONS to DGIS, IDRC and the RUAF partners for the From Seed To Table project (2009-2010)

CHAPTER 5. CONTRIBUTION FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

5.1 RUAF Foundation after 2010.
5.1.1 Development visions
5.1.2 Possible institutional scenarios
5.2 Potential programs beyond 2010
5.3 Steps that might be taken by the RUAF partners

CHAPTER 6. APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

3PFP	Planification Participative de Projets et Formulation de Politiques
AUB-ESDU	American University of Beirut – Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
CAL	Comité d'Appui Local (Local Support Committee)
CAT	Comité d'Appui Technique (Technical Support Committee)
CFF	Cities Farming for the Future
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal voor Internationale Samenwerking (Directorate for International Development Cooperation) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EIARD	European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development
ETC-UA	ETC Foundation – Urban Agriculture Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSTT	From Seed to Table
IAGU	Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IGSNRR	Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resource Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
IPES	IPES Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWMI-Ghana	International Water Management Institute Sub-regional office West Africa
IWMI-India	International Water Management Institute Regional Office South Asia
KIM	Knowledge and Information Management
MDP	Municipal Partnership Development
MPAP	Multi-stakeholder Policy Formulation and Action Planning
MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

SDAU	Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme
UA	Urban Agriculture (includes intra- and peri-urban agriculture)
UCLG	United Cities and Local Government
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The team in charge of the mid-term review of the Cities Farming for the Future (CFF) programme thank each of the RUAF Regional Coordinators as well as the members of the regional RUAF teams who have efficiently dedicated their time and made constant efforts to facilitate our work. The team acknowledges as well the support given by the local partners: their availability and their patience to explain their difficulties and their achievements has been outstanding. It demonstrated clearly the good spirit that exists within the CFF program. We are extremely grateful to RUAF programme coordinator and team members in ETC-Urban Agriculture who have constantly provided support, in a very open and professional way. In summary the working conditions of the mission have been excellent both from a working and from a human point of view.

Executive summary

Presentation

The overall objective of the Mid-Term Review was to assess the performance to date of the RUAF-Cities Farming for the Future (CFF) program in terms of the realization of its objectives and envisaged activities since its inception and to draw lessons and provide recommendations on the remaining period of the actual RUAF-CFF project and the planned RUAF-From Seed to Table (FSTT) program (2009-2010). An additional objective was to provide “food for thought” for the development of a vision on the desired role and programme of the RUAF Foundation after 2010. It is acknowledged that the working conditions of the mission which carried out its activities between November 2007 and March 2008 have been excellent both from a working and from a human point of view.

Review of the Cities Farming for the Future (CFF Program

The CFF is an innovative and well-documented program. Its management is efficient and most of the deliverables have been produced on time, with a high level of efficiency and effectiveness. With some adjustments it should be possible to finalize the program in 2008, maintaining its high level of quality. The main adjustment suggested is to avoid starting projects both in pilot and disseminations cities, if there are any uncertainties about not completing on time. For those that cannot be finalized before December 2008, the objectives should be reduced.

Key lessons learned from the CFF program

- (i) Overall, the Regional Institutions made very good progress over the last years in terms of consolidating themselves as Regional *resource* Centres gaining a high level of legitimacy and recognition by key institutions at global, regional, national and municipal level.
- (ii) One of the key contributions of the CFF program has been its impressive capacity to build multi-stakeholder enabling committees and multi-stakeholders forums for action planning, which are clearly contributing to building participatory local governance, where the various actors, including the urban farmers have a voice.
- (iii) The pilot projects are specific, focused, with identified and quantified outputs and they cover a unique range of types of urban agriculture (UA). Once they have been fully set up and completed they will bring a unique contribution to sustainable development of cities.
- (iv) The regional RUAF partners have made positive progress with regards to developing and delivering various approaches for capacity building in UA to a wide range of stakeholders. Through these activities, a key contribution of the program is to

have changed the attitude of urban actors towards UA, and to have put UA high on the local agenda in many regions.

- (v) Partners have been engaged in the production of a variety of interesting information and communication materials, with different regional emphases, ranging from manuals to local bulletins and newsletters, from radio programmes to information posters and leaflets. However, the communication products do not yet reflect as much as they could the wealth of the program in terms of *knowledge, know-how, methods and tools* generated.
- (vi) The programme has a high number of components. The multi-stakeholder policy development and action planning (MPAP) process and capacity development were at the core of the programme, and the other four components played a supporting role. This meant that in practice for some of the regions two of the components, namely the “gender” and the “monitoring” ones in their current form added complexity that was not always easy to deal with.

Recommendations for the planned From Seed to Table (FSTT) program

The overall assessment is that the FSTT program is an extremely innovative project that addresses crucial issues which emerged in previous phases. It is a logical continuation of the past activities. The main observation is that the two-year time-scale is very tight and probably over-ambitious for some of the regions at least. Based on the review of the CFF that ran for four years, it seems likely that at least in some of the regions the timing could run over two years. Thus, the program would benefit if partners commenced planning in 2008, identifying the target cities and setting up agreements and work plans with local partners.

The mission suggests as well that each region should in general concentrate on two cities only, selected with well-defined criteria. If partners decide to select a city which was either a dissemination city or was outside of the project, there needs to be an MPAP process in order to ensure a continuity between the CFF and the FSTT programs.

The other recommendations are: (i) to involve as much as possible the local partners as planned; (ii) to develop dissemination and training tools for the CFF products; (iii) to strengthen farmers and other stakeholders all along the value chain; (iv) to consider the spatial dimension of the value chain; (v) to build on the CFF lessons for mainstreaming gender; (vi) to keep the program on a manageable scale; (vii) to broaden the approach for financial mechanisms that are really accessible for poor urban farmers and probably (viii) to simplify the reporting system.

Contribution to developments beyond the 2010 horizon

In terms of *development visions*, RUAF would gain in impact, sustainability and in mobilization of resources by continuing to open up its perspective towards an “Urban looking” approach. It is suggested as well that the regional centres identify the type of cities (secondary, capitals, intermediate centres, periphery, metropolitan...) where they could optimize their impact and where UA has the best chances to develop and be part of the planning of the cities of tomorrow. From an urban sector point of view, it is suggested to strengthen the existing UA links primarily with (i) water supply, (ii) water sanitation and (iii) organic & solid waste management (both public and domestic). The key bottleneck for a sustainable development of urban agriculture seems to be the security of tenure for urban farmers and should be addressed.

In terms of possible institutional scenarios the RUAF Foundation might want to reflect on: (i) how to shift from a dominantly “multi-regional” approach to a more global program, reaching a balance between both aspects; (ii) extending its geographic coverage; (iii) defining scenarios for the addition(or not) of new members; (iv) expanding its linkages in four directions, towards donors, towards cities and their organizations, towards producer organizations and grassroots movements and finally towards Universities and Research Centres; (vi) formulating and promoting a more diversified communication strategy, which could include a revised UA magazine, journal and/or e-bulletin.

The potential programs beyond 2010 should consider the future challenges that cities are most likely to be facing and in particular, the impact of climate change on UA development. The following innovative programs have met with the interest of various of the RUAF Centres and they deserve further attention: (i) Large-scale city based UA integrated projects, part of urban programs at city scale; (ii) An exchange program within the regional centres and networking activities; (iii) Support to new regional centres and to local *partner* institutions (resource centres); (iv) Creation of an inter-municipal and global plant and seed exchange system for UA; (v) Setting up a RUAF Green and fair trade label for UA products; (vi) Diversification of diet through UA; (vii) Inter-municipal training program on UA (planning, production, transformation, marketing); (viii) International master on Urban planning for UA.

The RUAF Foundation and the regional centres should define a 2010-2020 strategic plan for (i) their own development for (ii) the formulation of a Global RUAF Action Plan. The Regional centres should reflect upon the field of activities (training, policy making, etc) that they consider essential and where they would optimize their contribution, avoiding the risk of “spreading too thin”.

CHAPTER 1: PRESENTATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

Overall objective

“The overall objective of the Mid-Term Review is: to review the performance to date of the RUAF-Cities Farming for the Future (CFF) program in terms of the realization of its objectives and envisaged activities since its inception and to draw lessons and provide recommendations on the remaining period of the actual RUAF-CFF project and the planned RUAF-From Seed to Table (FSTT) program (2009-2010)”. (See Terms of Reference - TORs, Appendix 1).

Specific objectives

1. To review the progress made regarding the realization of planned outputs and desired outcomes and impacts of the RUAF program as well as the strategies and methods applied by the RUAF partners at the various levels of implementation and present some clear lessons learned based on a critical reflection on the strengths and weaknesses of the approaches taken within the different components of the RUAF program.
2. To review the adequacy of the present RUAF planning, coordination, monitoring, learning and administrative mechanisms and identify opportunities for improvement.
3. On the basis of the review in (1) and (2) to advise the Directorate for International Development Cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the RUAF partners regarding who may need to do what in order for the project to deliver more effectively and efficiently on its specific objectives during a. the remainder of the present project (2008) and b. in the FSTT project (2009-2010).
4. Provide “food for thought” for the development of a vision on the desired role and programme of the RUAF Foundation after 2010 and the steps that might be taken by the RUAF partners in order to prepare for such development. See TORs – Appendix 1

1.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE REVIEW

Overview of the methodology

- Basing itself upon the TORs, the mission developed a first proposal for the review methodology which was submitted to ETC Foundation – Urban Agriculture (ETC-UA) on 19 December 2008. The proposal was discussed and adjusted following discussions by email and a telephone conference with ETC-UA. The full version is presented in Appendix 2.
- Although the mid-term review visited only part of the regions and of the local projects, it went to a process of collecting data and response *from all regions on all major issues* covered in the report. In order to have a widespread coverage the following specific tasks were carried out: a. reading the annual reports of all partners as well as most relevant documents from each one of the regions (eg. situation analysis of UA in pilot cities, city action agendas, etc.) b. collecting data from all partners by the mission in two rounds c. a meeting with all partners to discuss draft findings and recommendations and have bilateral meetings with some of the partners that were not visited in the field.
- The methodology adopted in the mid-term review has very specific elements, and it is important that these be taken into consideration when reading the report:
 - A distinctive feature of the review was that it was conceived as a formative exercise. A good part of the field visits were dedicated to discussing current issues and not so much to judging the programme in a normative way. As a result, the review aimed at bringing to light elements for debate and key challenges to be addressed, and also findings with a more operational tone.
 - The review is at the same time a backward-looking, and a forward-looking exercise.

Some of the challenges and limitations of the mid-term review

- A very limited number of cities and of projects have been visited in relation to the ones where the CFF Program is active: we visited six out of 20 pilot cities engaged in a MPAP-process and seven pilot projects (of which only one in a dissemination city) out of the 39 planned or under implementation. The perceptions of the team were influenced by the field visits and as a result the perception of the team in some respects was biased. The first document sent to the Regional Coordinators and discussed at the meeting in *Leusden* on February 18th, reflected this partial vision. In that sense the meeting was

quite useful to make the necessary corrections. In order to obtain a more precise picture, the team developed a set of five tables which it asked each Regional team member to fill in. This information has been incorporated in the current document.

- One distorted perception concerned the status of the projects in pilot and dissemination cities. Based on direct observations and interviews, the perception was that these projects were generally at an early stage of execution. However, it seems that this perception was not representative of the full situation, as there are very significant variations from one region to the other.
- Given the large dimension of the program, its various components and the large number of cities where it is active, it was agreed by the team and the ETC-UA RUAF Coordinator that the team should concentrate on some key questions which would be addressed during the field visits. Therefore, the review does not pretend to be exhaustive, but simply highlights some key aspects and challenges of the program. These aspects are detailed in the methodology document (Appendix 2). Thus, although all the documents sent by ETC-UA and the RUAF Regional partners have been read and processed, it is still a partial assessment.
- The mission team had to take into account the different status of the American University of Beirut Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (AUB-ESDU) in the program, as it has only been recently included in the program as the 7th RUAF partner. The focus of AUB-ESDU has been on consolidation as a regional RUAF, capacity building in boundary partners, and information management.
- Conducting a global evaluation of a regional-based program carries the risk of the production of a general assessment, which does not capture or fully appreciate the importance of the variations between each region. This challenge was made greater by the fact that only four¹ out of the seven Regional Centres were visited.

Key steps for the review

The review started in December 2007 and will finish in late March 2008. It consisted of the following key steps:

- Desk review of existing reports and documents selected with the RUAF Coordinator in ETC-UA (November 2007).

¹ Unlike for the other centres, the meeting with the MDP team did not take place in its headquarters, in Harare, but in Bulawayo, the pilot project city in Zimbabwe, which constrained the discussions around the consolidation of the partner as a regional resource centre (compared to discussions that took place in the other centres).

- Formulation of the methodology for the review and telephone conference with the ETC-UA Coordinator for its finalization (first proposal submitted 19 December 2007; finalised 5 January 2008).
- Development of two formats (see Appendix 2) to obtain qualitative and updated data and opinions which would complement the annual reports from the Regional Centres. The first format sought to obtain a basic profile (in terms of population, ecosystem and climate and main characteristics) of the pilot and dissemination cities and identify the challenges faced by these in terms of the development objectives addressed by the CFF program. The second format consisted of a self-assessment by the Regional Centres on their perceived strengths and weaknesses. These formats were collectively filled in and/or discussed during the field visits and were a very useful tool to stimulate discussion.
- Joint mission by the team to the RUAF-CFF Coordinator in ETC-UA in order to discuss the review methods and objectives in more detail and obtain outstanding project documents (7 January 2008).
- Joint mission to three locations in Africa: Accra, Bobo Dioulasso and Dakar/Pikine (7-20 January 2008).
- Separate missions to Zimbabwe and to China, during the second half of January.
- Draft report of main findings and recommendations sent to ETC-UA (10 February 2008) and to the Regional Coordinators.
- Presentation of the Draft Report to the Regional Coordinators meeting (18 February 2008).
- Collection of additional information and gathering of evidence from the Regional Centres to substantiate certain key findings (18 February – 02 March 2008).
- Drafting of the Final Report (18 February – 03 March 2008).
- Video Conference with DGIS and IDRC representatives to discuss the Final report (11 March 2008).
- Submission of Final Report, having addressed the observations made by the Funding Institutions (31 March 2008).

Division of tasks between the team members

- The mid- term review was carried out by a team of two and required 37 days of work by Prof. Yves Cabannes and 30 by Dr. Margaret Pasquini(of which 20 and 18 days respectively, were spent in the field). The work was divided as follows:
 - During the first field visit to Africa (to the International Water Management Institute Sub-regional office West Africa – IWMI-Ghana – and Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine – IAGU), the team worked closely together, but divided the analysis of the components (see Chapter 3). The assessment and visits of the pilot projects were carried out together in order to exchange views. The team then worked on an individual basis for the subsequent visits, following the jointly-developed protocol: M. Pasquini went to Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), whereas Y. Cabannes went to Beijing and Chengdu (China).
 - For the three Regional Centres that were not visited (AUB-ESDU,International Water Management Institute Regional Office South Asia – IWMI India – and IPES Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible – IPES), we divided the analysis of the written sources and compared the results.
 - Although the report was a team effort, and contributions were made by both to all sections, M. Pasquini took the lead in writing three sections of Chapter 3 (knowledge management, capacity development of local stakeholders in urban agriculture and gender mainstreaming) and for Chapter 4, whereas Y. Cabannes took the lead for the other chapters and sections.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF CFF PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Positive general balance

- The CFF is an innovative and well-documented program. Its management is efficient and most of the deliverables have been produced on time, with a high level of efficiency and effectiveness. With some adjustments based on the recommendations of the mid-term review it should be possible to finalize the program in 2008, maintaining its high level of quality.

Main recommendation for 2008

- The main recommendation for the year 2008 to finalize the program in good terms (i.e. completing implementation of the pilot projects before Mid December 2008) is to avoid starting projects both in pilot and dissemination cities, if there are any uncertainties about not completing on time. For those that cannot be finalized before December 2008, the objectives should be reduced. The limited resources, which are saved, could be reprogrammed to complete what has been started to a higher standard. Resources could also possibly be prioritized for documentation of practices, and communication and training products. This will increase both the legitimacy of the program and its impact at local level. In addition, closing the CFF program in 2008 will allow the onset of the next program, FSTT, in early 2009, as planned.

2.2 EFFICIENCY

Highlights

Main conclusion

- The relation between inputs, activities and outputs is positive: (i) the various inputs have been optimized and the local resources have been mobilized; (ii) in general, the activities have been implemented in a timely fashion and (iii) the outputs delivered correspond quantitatively and qualitatively to the expected outputs. In summary, the **efficiency** of the program is considered **very high**.

Regional diversity in a relatively strict program framework

- During the mission visits, it was observed that a number of the Centres, for instance IAGU and the Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resource Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR), probably because they had to translate the original documents into their working languages, have ended up adapting the program, and its key concepts to their regional realities and diversities. What could have been a loss of coherence *de facto* became a source of additional wealth and creativity. For instance, the name of the program (CFF) became an excellent “Villes Agricoles du Futur” (“Agro-cities of Tomorrow”, which echoes the famous “Garden Cities of Tomorrow) and the *multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning*(MPAP) became the “3PFP”(Planification Participative de Projets et Formulation de Politiques) which fits perfectly with what the region has been promoting. A similar process was creatively carried out by IPES, when adapting the concepts to Portuguese and Spanish languages.
- In addition to conceptual adaptations, the Regional Centres have adapted in a creative way the various tools and methods, implementing the CFF program in a way that was better tailored to their regional specificities: for instance, IPES created a city farmers’ network and developed regional exchange between urban agriculture (UA) trainers; the Municipal Partnership Development (MDP) added a direct link between the multi-stakeholder planning on UA in the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) and the council decision-making on the basis of the MSF results; IAGU introduced the use of Agenda 21 multi-actor planning techniques (intensive workshops), IGSNRR introduced incorporating private investors into the planning process.
- In general terms the CFF program has been able to generate in a flexible way a multi-regional program, adapting itself to the specificities and comparative advantage of each region, without losing its global perspective.

The positive contribution of ETC-UA

- ETC-UA, despite the small size of its team has contributed positively to the various immediate objectives of the CFF program, and particularly to the capacity development of the Regional Centres, to the production of training aids, to the design and the development of the MPAP approach, to the inclusion of a gender perspective, the monitoring methods and to Knowledge and Information Management (KIM). In addition it has played a positive role on a whole range of subjects such as facilitating the regional and international exchanges and the systematization of experiences. Its contribution is

one of the reasons for the high level of efficiency and of effectiveness of the program. Their leading role is acknowledged.

Challenges

High number of components and program complexity

- In the program logic the MPAP process and capacity development components are the backbone of the activities. The other four components have a supporting role and are less central. This approach meant that in practice for some of the regions, the “gender” and the “monitoring” components in their current form added complexity which was not always easy to deal with. Furthermore, in some regions, the dissemination and pilot city projects are still at an early stage.

Links between the MPAP process and the projects

- The links between the MPAP process and the “small and demonstrative projects” are extremely interesting in each one of the cities visited. The program would gain clarity if these links were more explicitly presented. For example, in some cities and regions, the projects, are the next logical step after the Strategic Agenda Formulation, but in others they constitute a means of motivating stakeholders prior to launching the MPAP process. In Latin America, for instance, the key function of these small projects was to keep alive the motivation of the stakeholders, particularly of the urban farmers. It echoes IAGU statement: *“The pilot projects are not necessarily linked with the MPAP, so they can be implemented at the beginning of the MPAP in order to motivate the people to become involved in the process.”*

A systematic case by case analysis of the links between the projects and the MPAP processes which have already started could be a very rich and interesting topic for academic papers, for development strategies and for the FSTT program.

Communication products

- Both capitalization (or lessons learned) and communication products to date are of high quality. However, in some cases they are targeted to a limited range of audiences. In addition, although the monitoring and reporting system resulted in the regular production of numerous and well documented reports, these did not lead directly to “communication products” and training aids (this issue will be considered again in the recommendations for the future). Thus, the communication products do not reflect as much as they could

the wealth of the program in terms of *knowledge, know-how, methods and tools* generated.

- The RUAF partners have emphasized that the bulk of the dissemination efforts are planned for 2008, and it would be useful, therefore, for them to reflect more in detail on the needs of different audiences and tailor their strategy accordingly (as has already been done in some regions). This should be a priority for the remaining months of the CFF program.

A common program for very diverse RUAF members

- The RUAF Foundation gathers heterogeneous members with different perspectives: three are previous UN HABITAT/UNDP Urban Management Program anchoring institutions and have a long-standing history in working with local governments and on UA. The other four have a more research or academic focus. Their comparative strengths are of relatively different nature. A question for debate is how to build a global common project and not only a multi-regional one, with such different institutions. Academic and research institutions consider the publications of refereed papers as quite important from an institutional and career point of view. So far, however, very few have been produced, partly because the project was not set up to encourage partners to produce for an academic audience, and partly because of lack of time and academic support.
- One way to address this issue could be to express the Foundation partners' various interests and perspectives through the formulation of new projects and programs that would complement the existing ones (CFF followed by FSTT).

2.3 EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the program indicates the extent to which the outputs of the program have reached the immediate objectives.

Highlights

Self assessment by each regional centre of their level of achievements to date.

- The following table summarizes the answers given by each Regional Centre to the question: "*Indicate the extent to which you consider that you have achieved the development objectives. Use the following ranking: very high (1); high (2); fair (3); low (4); very low (5).*"

CFF Development objectives	IWMI Ghana	IAGU	MDP	IPES	IWMI India	AUB-ESDU ²	IGSNRR
Consolidation of your institution as a “regional resource centre on urban agriculture”	high	very high	high	very high	fair	fair	very high
Capacity development of your local stakeholders in urban agriculture	high	very high	high	high	high	fair	high
Participatory and multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture	high	high	very high	high	high	low	fair
Promoting gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture	fair	fair	fair	fair	high	high	fair
Establishment of monitoring systems in order to enhance learning from action	fair	low	fair	high	very high	low	fair

Source : Mid-term review mission and Regional RUAF Centres, 2008.

- The mission team used this exercise to stimulate discussion and reflection about the program achievements, but the results should be considered in the light of the limitations of the approach: (i) it's a self assessment and therefore the regional partners can give a different meaning to the words fair, high or very high; (ii) There are strong regional specificities: for instance UAB-ESDU has only recently joined the RUAF Foundation (and activities started in 2007 only) and therefore its consolidation as a regional centre is still limited; and (iii) each one of the objectives has a different weight in terms of expected outputs and activities (as is clearly indicated in the project document).
- However, the perception of the mission *coincides globally* with what was perceived by each centre and the following tendencies can be identified:
 - There is agreement across the board that the first three immediate objectives have been achieved relatively well. The high rank given to the consolidation of the institutions as regional resource centres is extremely important and positive.
 - The objectives “*Establishment of monitoring systems in order to enhance learning from action*” and “*Promoting gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture*” have a lower ranking (with a few exceptions).

² AUB-ESDU became a full partner of the RUAF network only in 2006 starting CFF activities in 2007

- A key contribution of the program is to have changed the attitude of urban actors towards UA, and to have put UA high on the local agenda in many regions. This is evidenced in a number of ways (varying from region to region) as will be detailed in the analysis per component in the next chapter.

Challenges

- The function of the pilot projects is to give stakeholders a practical example of what could be achieved in the field, in order to give them the motivation to engage in the MPAP process (which is often quite lengthy) or to demonstrate how some of the defined priorities during the planning stage can be developed concretely. However, the impression from the field visits was that the stakeholders, particularly for the larger cities, saw the pilot projects as disappointingly small. Some of the projects were considered relatively cumbersome in their reporting and in their management (particularly when located far from the regional centres, for example, in the case of Kigali). This is an important issue that will be discussed in relation to the FSTT program.
- In some of the regions, such as in Latin America, small projects in the dissemination cities have increased the outreach of the program and benefited from some of the lessons already learned in the pilot cities. At the same time, they have contributed to raising awareness on UA and put the issue on the local agenda. This being said, at the time of the evaluation, some of the projects in the pilot and dissemination cities had not yet started, or were at an early phase and moving at a slow pace. This led to the “main recommendation” expressed in section 2.1 *Overall assessment*.

2.4 RELEVANCE OF THE CFF PROGRAM

(Assessment of the achievement of the development objectives and of the relation between immediate and development objectives)

Highlights

- Most of the regional centres considered that their main contribution to development objectives is the *strengthening of participatory governance at city level*, and at the same time the *empowerment of urban farmers*. The mission fully endorse this opinion, based on the various meetings with the stakeholders, the self assessment format (see Appendix 2) the interviews and the visits, for instance in Dakar, Bobo Dioulasso or Chengdu where the urban farmers expressed clearly and strongly their view to the local authorities.

- Although the MDP team ranked participatory city governance and empowerment of farmers as the top achievements in the self-assessment format, when asked the same question during the mission's visit the Bulawayo Core Team responded that the project's greatest impact had been on food security. The MDP team felt that this perception was explained by the fact that last year there was a drought in Zimbabwe which led to serious shortages in maize for urban areas. This finding reinforces the idea that UA is not only a strategy to build resilient cities but is of particular importance, as well, in periods of crisis and hazards.
- The definition of participatory governance cannot be limited to the participation of the Civil Society and of the citizens, but encompasses as well the participation of the government and of the civil servants. The Chinese case reveals an interesting dimension of participatory governance. Here, although citizen participation is not yet taking place the interviews and the field visits strongly suggest that the CFF was particularly important to stimulate a higher participation of the civil servants and a better coordination within the government sphere: better coordination between the various tiers of government (local, regional, central); between the Chinese Communist Party and the administration; among the various sectors that at municipal level are or could be concerned with UA (planning, roads, water, etc. This is a positive step that the good results obtained in the field tend to legitimate.

Contribution to social inclusion

- In most cities the program has been able to reach diverse poor and very poor groups and tailor the projects to their specificities: widows and refugees from the Ivory Coast (Bobo Dioulasso); traditional urban farmers (Pikine); migrants from rural areas with very limited rights (Beijing); inmates from detention centres (Bobo Dioulasso); female-headed households (Villa Maria del Triunfo); displaced people because of war (Bogota); the elderly (Macaé, Brazil) ; HIV/AIDS infected and affected people (Maputo and Magadi); unemployed youth (Cape Coast); people living with disabilities (Tamale); slum women in Surbahi colony (Hyderabad). This achievement of the CFF project constitutes an extremely positive contribution to social inclusion approaches.

Challenges

Clarifying the relations between the development objectives

- The logic between the immediate objectives and the activities is developed in a strategy diagram presented in the CFF Project Document. However, these development objectives (environment management, poverty reduction, etc) are conceived at the same

level and have neither hierarchical relations nor causal relations between them. However, in reality two of them (governance and empowerment of urban farmers) have a causal relationship with the three others (poverty, food, environment).

- The program would gain intelligibility if these relations could be better established. It is proposed that: *“The building of participatory governance and the empowerment of actors is an end per se (and could be an immediate objective of the program) whereas the three other ones (poverty, environment, food security) can be reached to a significant extent only if a sound participatory democracy, an enabling policy framework and good urban governance is achieved. Attaining these goals will take much more time. They are (medium and long-term) development objectives. In addition, the extent to which each one of these goals will be attained will be country specific and very much linked to the urban environment at a particular time”.*
- Based on this assumption, one of the positive contributions of the program is that it has contributed so far to strengthening participatory governance and the empowerment of urban farmers, and at the same time it has brought policy changes. These achievements should lead, in the future, to the attainment of the other three development objectives. In certain particular cases, these latter three objectives are starting to be attained.

Security of tenure and access to clean and affordable water

- These are, in most cities, the two most crucial issues to be considered for a strong development of UA. Various innovative answers are being given in some cases. These would deserve more support, good documentation, proper dissemination and the integration of the lessons learned in training aids.

2.5 IMPACTS OF THE RUAF PROGRAM ON CITIES

It is still too soon to assess the impact that the CFF will have on cities as a whole. However some comments can already be made and will serve for future developments.

Highlights

On urban physical planning and urban management

- The CFF program has brought to light some very innovative approaches in urban physical planning terms such as *“lotissements maraichers”* (in Dakar, translated as horticulture development sites), *“trame verte”* (in Bobo Dioulasso, translated as green grid, or green development sites); agro tourism (Beijing) or green corridors integrated within the Master

Plan (Chengdu). These innovations should be highlighted, and capitalized upon. They give a distinctive feature to the program and at the same time will help to develop the interest of urban planners and will increase the integration of UA as part of urban development.

Challenges

Urban agriculture or agriculture in urban areas

- In general terms, and with some exceptions such as in China or Latin America, the program so far appears much more as an ***agricultural project*** in urban and peri urban areas than an ***urban*** program. As expressed by one of the coordinators, “*one of the limits of RUAF is that it does not pay attention to cities*”. However, the mission considers that efforts have been made when designing the Action Plan and formulating the Cities Agenda to link UA with other city key issues like water sanitation, waste management, local economic development and social inclusion/poverty alleviation. Gradually UA is becoming part of multi-sector urban system. This positive trend could be reinforced in the future (see suggestions in Chapter 5).

Selection of cities

- So far, some regions have chosen to work with cities of different sizes and climates in order to multiply their exposure to a wide range of urban situations. As an example IAGU is present in three types of locations: peripheries of capital cities (Pikine), capital cities (most of them in the region) and secondary cities (Porto Novo, Bobo Dioulasso). This diversity of situations brings a wider knowledge. However it is suggested for the future to concentrate efforts in a type of city where UA could make a marked difference, in relation to the capacities of partners and local potentialities. It seems that for IAGU, IWMI-Ghana and MDP *secondary cities* could become an interesting target along with *peripheries of large cities* (for instance IPES/Lima; IAGU/Dakar; IWMI-Ghana/Accra).

Modernizing agriculture, or defending existing urban farmers and improving their way of farming

- So far, two main approaches to UA were encountered: the first one, for instance in Pikine tends to defend the existing urban farming practices (mainly “*maraichage*”) and increase the security of tenure of urban farmers, whose land is being eaten away by the urbanization, or support their innovations, or else aim at a more socially inclusive UA. On the other end of the practices stands China, with a clear modern vision of agriculture, highly intensive and commercial, trying to introduce new products with a very high added

value. What kind of UA the program is proposing should be clarified. Both the defence of forms of traditional agriculture and the modernization of UA should be part of an urban strategy, with a clear focus, as expressed distinctively by RUAF, on addressing the livelihoods of the urban poor.

CHAPTER 3: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE CFF PROGRAM

- This chapter will review each one of the components of the CFF program in the following order:
 - Component 1: Consolidation of each regional institution as regional resource centres.
 - Component2: Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning and design and implementation of projects in pilot and dissemination cities.
 - Component3: Knowledge Management.
 - Component4: Capacity development of local stakeholders in urban agriculture.
 - Component 5: Learning oriented monitoring and evaluation.
 - Component 6: Gender mainstreaming.

A summary of recommendations and points for reflection will be given at the end of the present chapter.

3.1 COMPONENT 1: CONSOLIDATION OF EACH REGIONAL INSTITUTION AS REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTRES

Main findings

- Overall, the Regional Institutions made very good progress over the last years in terms of consolidating themselves as Regional *resource* Centres. The mission fully coincides with the self-assessment from each one of the Centres, when they expressed that this component is the one they are confident to have achieved.

High level of recognition and legitimacy

- The Regional Centres have gained a high level of legitimacy and recognition by key institutions at global (see for instance the correspondence and exchange from IDRC, Food and Agriculture Organisation – FAO – the World Bank, or the recent report from the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development – EIARD – considering that IWMI response to UA is *sound*), regional (FAO Latin America for instance), national level (Ministry for Struggle against Hunger in Brazil) and Municipal level (the letter of recognition from the Mayor of Bobo Dioulasso to IAGU, dated the 9th of January 2006). These examples are presented in Appendix 3.

A variety of requests from a wide range of organisations

- Another “indicator” that shows the growing consolidation of each Regional Institution as Regional Resource Centres can be perceived from the variety and the growing numbers of requests that they receive. In order to get a better sense of these requests, regularly indicated in the reports, the review team asked the partners to select two or three formal examples that would be illustrative of the present situation. Some of these are reproduced in Appendix 3.
- They clearly demonstrate two points. The first is that the requests for support originate from a wide variety of organisations (and individuals), including also institutions based in developed countries. The requesting organisations include:
 - International Organizations;
 - Central Governments (for instance the National Urban Coordinator from the Department of Agriculture from Zimbabwe);
 - Provincial Governments (for instance from Hunan Provincial Bureau of Township Enterprises, or from Andra Pradesh State Government in India);
 - Local Governments (for instance from a planning officer from Accra Municipality in Ghana or from Harare City Council);
 - Research Institutions and Universities, for instance from the Tribulhan University from Nepal or the “*Centre National de Recherches Agronomiques*” from Cote d’Ivoire and the “*Ecole supérieure de Commerce de Toulouse* in France and various American universities;
 - Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the Sustainable Agriculture Education;
 - Magazines and the media, for instance, the editor of the Agriculturist magazine;
 - Individuals, engaged in research or simply interested in UA.
- The second point is that these requests are not only coming from a wide range of stakeholders but cover a very wide range of fields. Again, the letters included in Appendix 3 are illustrative of this variety. The letters range from simple information requests (for a report, a published book or the RUAF magazine), to requests for project support; from requests to organise or receive a visit of one person or a full delegation, to hosting a student for some months, or to deliver training. It is important to note that these requests are not always directly linked to the implementation of the CFF program and thus always represent a burden for the regional Centre. However, as one of the Regional Coordinators pointed out, they can also be an opportunity for the new projects and for expansion.

Consolidation of staff

- Staff at the regional RUAFs centres have taken useful steps to consolidate their training and applying their skills in their work, and they have effectively organized, implemented and evaluated a variety of training activities for staff of boundary partners in CFF pilot and dissemination cities. Although partners indicated that developing the training in MPAP had been a learning process, they were generally confident in their ability to conduct processes of multi-actor planning and to act as facilitators, mediators and in lobbying. The mission coincides with this opinion.
- The Centres have gradually consolidated their staff, slowly increasing the number of professionals and diversifying the fields covered. This is the case of the IAGU team that counts now with four highly qualified professionals, of IWMI-India which has increased its new staff in order to address UA related activities, of IGSNRR that has consolidated a permanent team of junior and senior professionals or of IPES, which as IAGU has not lost any of its professional staff over the last ten years.

Are the Regional Centres becoming more sustainable?

- One of the critical issues that the evaluation had to address is the level of sustainability that the Regional Centres have achieved. A good indicator that reflects the orientation of the CFF program is their capacity to mobilize additional and external resources. The achievements are well documented in the annual reports and were confirmed during the meetings and the scrutiny of current activities. Most of the institutions have been able to mobilize resources on a relatively large number of issues related to UA. What seems particularly encouraging and that tends to suggest a good level of sustainability, is the broad variety of financial sources channelled (multilateral agencies, bilateral ones; NGOs; local governments; private developers; the producers themselves; cities; central government). Another interesting element is that all RUAF partners have several different sources of funding, with some variations in number and volume. This increasing funding base makes them more robust and definitely points out their sustainability. They are good examples for the few partners who have performed slightly less.

Strength of networks

- Another good indicator to assess the consolidation of the institutions as regional centres is the strength and the variety of their networks. Here the findings are less clear: even if most of the institutions are part of a large number of regional networks, either on UA (for instance the Chinese Urban Agriculture Association for IGSNRR, Agricultura Urbana

Investigaciones Latino America – AGUILA – for IPES, West African network on UA for IAGU or on other urban issues (Waste Water Management and Sustainable Sanitation Alliance – *SuSana* – for IWMI-India and -Ghana. In general terms, it is difficult to measure the vitality of these networks, what they really achieve, and to what extent they have benefited from and have been beneficial to the CFF program.

- However, the mission was able to collect some evidence which demonstrates their importance. As expressed by the IGSNRR coordinator, “the *Chinese Urban Agriculture Association* is a permanent semi-governmental organisation linked to the Ministry of Agriculture and due to the hierarchical structure of China it is in a good position to mobilize UA development in Chinese Cities. IGSNRR was one of the founders of the Association and is playing an active role in it as “think tank” of the Association, which provides a good platform to influence the cities”. For IAGU, their networks on UA have helped them to identify resource-persons in specific cities, to identify potential dissemination cities, to disseminate the call for projects, and to identify specific useful information and reports produced through non-RUAF financed programs. Similar benefits might apply to other regions as well.

Insertion within the institution

- There has been strong support by the overall institutions for the RUAF program and the consolidation of UA teams and departments. This was clearly verified during the field visits with IAGU (two meetings with the current director and active participation during the debriefing session), IGSNRR (strong participation of the whole department on rural and urban studies), ETC-UA (meeting with current director), IWMI-Ghana (presence and interest of team leader and of the Director for Africa). The substantive comments given by the responsible individuals from the institutions indicated their level of support and of commitment, and their effort to integrate UA within a broader picture. The consolidation of the UA department in IPES as one of the three major lines of action of IPES points towards the same conclusion. This is probably a major finding in terms of contribution of RUAF to the consolidation of the regional resource centres within existing institutions. However, changing leadership in large institutions can sometimes threaten this. For example, as a result of an external review, for a period of time there was some pressure from the main IWMI office to cut programs dealing with activities not directly related to its mandate of providing solutions to water management problems. According to the IWMI-Ghana and IWMI-India representatives at the RUAF Coordinators meeting in Leusden, this situation (to which the mission had been alerted during the field visits) has been recently solved.

Cross regional activities

- The regional RUAF centres are also starting to embark on a cross-regional exchange of experiences. For instance, this is already happening between Anglophone and Francophone West Africa, where there are also plans to set up a cross-regional advisory committee to facilitate the exchange. Thematic exchange meetings, and exchanges through the RUAF partners pages are other examples of the positive steps taken in this direction. More importantly the joint formulation of new projects such as the one with universities seems very positive.

Challenges

Staff turn over in some of the Centres.

- Some centres have faced, are currently facing or will face in 2008 the question of staff turnover. This has been the case for MDP (although the situation is now stable) and for IWMI-India, and will probably be the case for IWMI-Ghana, where, for various reasons³, only one of the four 2007 team's members will be carrying the program through to the end of the year. This raises a question of how to preserve institutional memory. Institutions such as IGNRSS which have a good number of master and PhD students are benefiting from their work. However, they are not able to absorb these students once they have finished their research, and this is a missed institutional opportunity from a long term perspective.
- The consequent loss in skills can slow down activities and put additional burdens on remaining staff. Some partners seem to have adapted to the challenge of staff turnover by training staff to cover multiple roles (i.e. individuals may "specialise" in particular roles, but will have a background in the other roles as well), and by fast-tracking the development of newly recruited staff through various training activities (e.g. the strategy adopted by IWMI-Ghana to cope with the foreseen staff turnover).
- Whilst regional centres have the contractual responsibility for solving their staffing problems, in particularly difficult momentous situations, the RUAF foundation as a whole could consider providing back-up to the region requesting support. For instance this could be achieved by transferring professionals or administrative staff to the region in need from the other regions, or even taking in charge some activities on a temporary basis. These approaches would reinforce the ties among the various centres and build strong bonds for the long term.

³ Two staff have moved on to new jobs; the third will be on temporary absence from April 2008.

Spreading too thin?

- Currently, several of the regional RUAFs are heavily involved both in the planning and the implementation of the program activities. However at the same time, they are involved in a number of time-consuming activities which they cannot avoid, and were in some cases unforeseen. Apparently, as expressed by the institutions that were visited, the networking, advocacy and lobbying activities are time consuming, and can generate stress and overwork, particularly as not all of them are related to the implementation of the CFF project, and the MPAP process (though partners recognised that some of the networking and lobbying activities had the potential of bringing new opportunities). A reflection on these activities which are difficult to plan should be made.
- More generally each one of the institutions is involved to a certain and variable extent in the following activities, some of which are related to the CFF program and others not:
 - Communication, Exchange and dissemination of information
 - Policy and Planning
 - Concrete implementation of Projects in the field
 - Knowledge Production and Research
 - Advocacy and lobby.
 - Training
 - Reporting for the CFF project.
 - Project formulation and channelling of new resources.

Even if multitasking is recommendable, some of the institutions have stretched their capacities too much and as a result might be spreading too thin to get consolidated results. It is suggested that research activities, that are not planned within the current RUAF programmes should be developed under specific projects and funds in order to eliminate a possible burden on the CFF resources.

- A second suggestion is to clarify to what extent the regional centres should implement projects in the city where they are established. This has been the case in Accra, and for specific reasons it has been the case in Pikine. Acting for the implementation of specific projects in the city where the regional centres are based brings some benefit as expressed by one of the coordinators: *Pikine is our first pilot and so has been a laboratory and many efforts have been done to push the implementation beyond the financial resources made available by the project. The IAGU proximity with Pikine did allow to play a specific role specially in case of problems or challenges. Considering Pikine lessons, the approach has been different for IAGU in Bobo Dioulasso and Porto Novo*. The very positive role played by IWMI-Ghana for the project in Accra and the lessons learned tend to reinforce this point. However such a leading role stretches limited capacities and should be

assessed very carefully, on a case by case basis and carefully identifying the role that can be played in the implementation of projects. For instance, IAGU is *de facto* playing a multiplicity of roles: mobilisation of the multi-stakeholder commission; monitoring of project; planning through the MPAP. It might be important, to consider playing only one of these roles and clearly delegate the others to the members that compose the enabling committees.

Points for reflection

Networks

- So far many of the networks in which the Regional Institutions are active, and primarily those related to UA have a regional (for instance AGUILA in Latin America) or national (for instance Chinese Urban Agriculture Association) coverage. This has been extremely positive and apparently one of the outcomes of the CFF and past RUAF programs. It might be interesting for the future to better connect these networks and establish some synergies between them.
- There might be a need to think strategically, with specific additional resources, on the networks issues in a cost / benefit perspective. Networking means resource mobilization, especially in terms of time. It is suggested to look into the real values that networks are and have been bringing to each one of the institutions and to compare them with their costs. In addition it might be interesting to address the question: which existing networks should be approached in a more pro-active way and what kind of benefit, in a broad sense they could bring to the UA related activities?

3.2 COMPONENT 2: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER POLICY FORMULATION AND ACTION PLANNING AND DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN PILOT AND DISSEMINATION CITIES

This section will address two central aspects of the CFF program: policy change and multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning on the one hand and design and implementation of projects in pilot and dissemination cities, on the other.

3.2.1 POLICY CHANGE AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER POLICY FORMULATION AND ACTION PLANNING

Main findings

A clear method with local variations

- The method used is clear, well defined, and the instruments are quite well developed. As summarized by the ETC-UA RUAF Coordinator a two-tier system is usually applied for the MPAP process: “(i) local enabling teams/committees responsible for the situation analysis and initiating the multi-stakeholder forums. The local teams were always conceived to consist of a small group of people/organisations only; (ii) The multi-stakeholder forums bring together a larger number of actors, and involve them in action planning, coordination, monitoring of the City Strategic Agenda. It is generally in the forum that urban farmers participate”.

The multi-stakeholder committees and forums as tools for participatory planning

- One of the key contributions of the CFF program has been its impressive capacity to build multi-stakeholder enabling committees and multi-stakeholders forums for action planning. In each one of the cities visited, but through the reports as well, the mission could get a sense of the openness and creativity of these local enabling committees. Each one of them is different and reflects the variety of urban actors involved. These members have not only engaged in a new approach of planning, but have appropriated the RUAF approach and are fully committed to engage into UA. This is an invaluable asset in terms of participatory planning. The local enabling committees and the forum are clearly contributing to building a participatory local governance, where the various actors, including the urban farmers have a voice. It is again one of the key contributions of the program.

Lessons learned from MPAP process

- The number of stakeholders in the enabling committees varies, but is generally rather high⁴ (e.g. eight in Gampaha, twelve in Pikine, fourteen in Bulawayo). However, some cities, such as Porto Novo, have decided to limit the number of members of the Local Support Committee (*Comité d'Appui Local* - CAL) to five representatives only, in order to simplify the participatory process. This seems a good way to intervene which still follows the project guidelines. Choosing a small and manageable committee composed of one

⁴ Hyderabad is an exception, as the enabling committee here comprises only two institutions.

representative only of each one of the categories of actors (one from the LG, one from the NGO, one from the university, one from the grassroots, etc) is in line with current participatory practices and seems appropriate. In that sort of solution, each one the representatives within the committee will liaise with its peers: the NGO will liaise with other NGOs, the local government will liaise with the various departments within the municipalities, etc.

Preliminary studies and diagnosis

- The preliminary studies on UA at city levels are in general very comprehensive and are well documented. They are much more than “exploratory studies” (*études exploratoires for IAGU*) and are more a comprehensive diagnosis. In some cases they are beyond what would be needed for preparing a planning document.

Positive and multiple contributions to “Policy changes”

- One of the most remarkable results obtained by the CFF, in a short period time, is its impact on what are called “policy changes” in the project. These changes should be “unpacked” in order to give a better understanding of the breadth of the impressive results achieved so far. The identified contributions fall under different levels of policies, developments plans and legal frameworks. Some illustrative examples will be given here below. These results demonstrate without any doubt the powerful approach that was taken by the program.

(i) Contribution to *sector* policies (UA) at National level:

- This has been primarily the case in Peru, Brazil, Ghana, or in China where UA became part of the eleventh five year plan that was published in 2006.
- The CFF program contributed directly as well to the formulation of Guidelines for *Beijing* for the development of urban- oriented modern agriculture. These guidelines under the responsibility of Beijing Rural Commission were published in 2005. Given their impact at national level, these guidelines will impact beyond the Beijing Metropolitan Region.

(ii) Contribution to *territorial* policies at National level:

- The Programme d’Action pour la Sauvergarde des Niayes (PASDUNES), the area around Dakar where traditionally UA is taking place, was formulated in a participatory way in 2004. It is in the pipe line and has not been approved yet. In addition the *Programme d’aménagement et de développement économique des*

Niayes (PADEN) is still under discussion. For these two documents to be applicable they have to be approved at National Level and published in the official gazette (*journal officiel*).

(iii) Contribution to legal frameworks, such as revision of by-laws

- In Villa Maria del Triunfo, Peru) a by-law (*ordenanza*) approved on August 2007, recognized UA as a permanent and legitimate activity in the city.
- In Bulawayo, an UA by-law was drafted in December 2007, and is being discussed by the Legal Committee of Bulawayo City Council.
- New regulations for Beijing in favour of collectively owned land tenure was confirmed and published in 2005.
- In Accra, Ghana, the by-laws related to UA and small livestock raising were revised and adapted thanks to the CFF program. These new by-laws generating a more enabling environment for UA, sale of live animals, scale of poultry, goats and sheep raising should be approved soon at city council level.

(iv) Contribution to municipal planning documents, such as *policy papers*, *municipal guidelines* or *Local development plan*.

- *Accra*: Communal Development Plan
- A *Bulawayo City Council Urban Agriculture Policy* has been formulated, discussed and approved by the UA Stakeholder Forum (November 2007), and subsequently by the Council Committee on Town Planning and Lands on the 10th of January 2008.
- The Municipal Development Program (*Programme de Développement Communal*, PDC, is a major planning document for the city of *Bobo Dioulasso*, Burkina Faso. UA has been integrated as a strategy. The Program is currently under discussion and should be approved soon at the municipal level.

(v) Contribution to spatial planning documents such as master plans or land use and zoning plans.

- UA has been included in the 2000 – 2015 Master Plan Document for Bulawayo. This plan is being implemented and in a recent revision of the Master Plan, more land has been allocated for UA.
- The revision of the key spatial planning document called *Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme* (SDAU) that is equivalent to a mid-term Master Plan is on-going. UA has been integrated as a component through parks,

“Trames vertes” and a green belt at peri-urban level linking up the various green existing and planned green areas

- A Distribution Plan (somehow similar to a zoning plan) for agriculture industry was integrated within the New Country Side Development Plan for *Beijing* Eleventh five year Plan (published in 2006)
- Again in China, the Cooperative Development Framework of *Wenjiang-Pixian-Dujiangyan* ecological demonstration area was approved in 2007.
- The revised SDAU for Dakar was approved in 2005. Thanks to the contribution of the RUAF Regional Centre it includes and now mentions areas for agricultural activities. This document still waits for a presidential decree to become fully applicable. Meanwhile, the approval of the revised SDAU has not been enough to maintain the existing UA areas.

(vi) International Platforms and declarations

- The La Paz declaration signed by a broad range of stakeholders in Latin America.
- The MPAP process has reached different stages in different countries. In some places the stakeholders have developed a strategic agenda but are not yet clear on how to incorporate it into policy. In other cases there has been progress on developing policies at different levels.

Illustrative examples from the field visit

- In Bulawayo the “legal framework” subcommittee had three targets: to develop an UA policy document; to develop specific UA legislation (by-laws); to institutionalise UA into Bulawayo City Council structure. The policy on UA has been developed and approved at the level of the Town Planning Committee. Council was expected to approve it in the 1st week of February. Following approval, an Urban Agriculture Unit will be set up within the Town Planning subsection. The bylaws have been submitted but so far have not been gazetted. UA is mentioned in the original 2000 Master Plan and is still incorporated. At national level MDP are working with the central government to develop a national level policy. In the Ministry of Agriculture there is now a National Urban Agriculture Coordinator and there are also UA extension offices.
- In a number of settings it was suggested that developing the policy framework and implementing the pilot projects should be the responsibility of different organisations (e.g. MPAP Core Team in Bulawayo decided at an early stage that implementation of the project should be subcontracted to an NGO and not the responsibility of the Council; the

Accra Working Group on Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture also expressed during the visit that the implementation of the project should have been given to an NGO and not the responsibility of one of its members). These are positive moves and examples.

- The development of the strategic agenda and the action plans can be a very slow process. Stakeholders may have numerous work commitments, which limit the time that they can give to the MPAP process (the work for the MPAP is not remunerated, and may not be recognised by the participants' institutions as a work-related activity). For example, in Pikine the working groups took six months to prepare the action plan, which is the reason why the regional RUAF partner IAGU opted for another working method (intensive workshops of several days each) for the working groups in Bobo Dioulasso and Porto Novo than that used in Pikine (monthly half day group meetings).

In other cases, stakeholders in the teams did not feel that they had the right competencies for certain tasks (e.g. the MPAP core team in Gampaha, Sri Lanka, did not feel they had the right professional expertise to conduct a critical policy review).

Challenges

The future of the multi-stakeholders enabling committees and forums

- As expressed previously, the local enabling committees and Multi-Stakeholder Forums are a key asset and a very positive contribution from the project to local governance. They seem to be very well adapted to each one of the local situations, but there remains a question as to what their future should be. Should they continue operating? It seems that their role, once the strategic agenda is formulated, needs to be better clarified and delimited. Should they take on an advisory role? Policy making? Monitoring of project implementation? There would be benefit if the rules of the game for the committees were formalized. A reflection on their level of institutionalization should be carried out during 2008.

Address significant delays of some MPAP processes

- Certain pilot cities have experienced significant delays with implementing the MPAP process (e.g. Ndola, Cape Town, Cotonou, Serilingampally, Bangalore). The reasons are well known (e.g. long bureaucratic processes, the need to train local partners in action planning and proposal writing, difficulties in transferring the funds to the coordination of the pilot projects, frequent staff changes, municipal elections) but it might be interesting to first consolidate this knowledge and second to take decisions about the interruption,

postponement, simplification or speeding up of the process. It is important for the completion of the CFF program in 2008.

Action Plans and City strategic Agenda

- There is a need of conceptual clarification, or at least of harmonization between these two terms in the program, as partners sometimes used them as interchangeable words. In the Francophone context this was partly a problem of translation. Even if there was officially a conceptual clarification in 2006 between these terms, this does not yet seem to be fully appropriated by all partners. The change expressed by ETC-UA RUAF Coordinator indicates that: "In 2006, we changed from aiming at making a proper Action Plan to preparing a Strategic Agenda in order to down scale the workload, enhance participation and shorten duration".

Action Plans as Broad Guidelines for Action

- The *Action Plans* (or strategic agendas as they are sometimes referred to) documents that were revised are more *Broad Guidelines for Action* with lists of organized topics and priority issues than a proper action plan with a set of well-developed priority action programs.
- In addition, there is a certain imbalance between the study on UA (generally very comprehensive) and the brief called Action Plan. It might be important to balance the two documents having a synthesis of the study and its key findings (part one), with a more structured and expanded action plan (called as well city strategic agenda) (part two) and a number of illustrative formulated projects (part three). These documents could be endorsed by the local government and could constitute the end product of the MPAP process.

Suggestions for completion of the CFF

- For cities that have not yet reached the stage of producing a city strategic agenda, regional partners need to carefully plan their actions and consider strategies to speed up the process. Possibilities could include:
 - Developing the strategic agenda in an intensive 15-day session immediately following the global forum (e.g. strategy adopted in Bobo Dioulasso, Ibadan and Freetown).
 - Separate the responsibility for developing the strategic agenda/revising policy from implementing the pilot project. Give the responsibility for implementation of

the pilot project to an NGO, as this has been generally a rule and a practice. It is recommended that local NGOs be the leading institution instead of other institutions such local governments dependencies, on the grounds of their capacity to deliver in shorter time.

- Re-program the pilot city as a dissemination city if a pilot project is already being implemented or can easily be implemented.
 - Increase coaching/monitoring visits by the regional partner.
-
- A reflection exercise to identify the factors which facilitated partner's successes (and lack of) in implementing the MPAP process and developing policy, by-laws, municipal development plans, etc. could be helpful when considering where and how to disseminate the MPAP process to other cities. This has already been done by the Regional Advisory Committee for the South and Southeast Asia region. A cross-regional analysis could be productive.

3.2.2 DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN PILOT AND DISSEMINATION CITIES

Main findings

- The reports and more importantly the updated table (see Appendix 4) provided by the ETC-UA RUAF Coordination team during the mission gives a comprehensive vision of the 39 projects that are currently at different stages of development. A general comment resulting from this analysis is that these projects are: (i) specific, (ii) focused, (iii) with identified and quantified outputs and (iv) cover a unique range of types of UA within the broad UA approach that has been forged by RUAF since its outset. At the same time, they involve quite a broad range of stakeholders, *especially poor urban farmers*, and are as a result quite in line with the projects objectives.
- The identification of these projects, their formulation and their launching represent a unique amount of work and of expertise that is to be put to the credit of all parties involved and that will represent, once all fruit are ripe, a unique contribution to sustainable development of cities.

Challenges(as perceived from the field visits)

Preliminary note

- The consolidated and updated table provided during the mission indicates the expected duration of the projects but neither gives the starting date nor the actual rate of completion. It was therefore difficult to get a full sense of those that were completed, nearly completed, interrupted or not started. In addition the last column refers to expected results but does not indicate which of the results have been attained so far.
- The observations made from this point onwards on the projects are essentially the result of the field visits to a very limited number of them (seven out of 39). Therefore the review mission is conscious that these conclusions might be not relevant or applicable to the CFF as a whole and might not reflect an overall situation. At the same time, the projects are by nature city and neighbourhood specific, and it was decided to raise issues from concrete realities instead of generalizing too easily. It is a limit of the present report, that argues for a more in-depth work, in a broader range of projects.

Formulation of the project.

- A (limited) number of the projects examined seem over ambitious (Nouakchott for instance) in relation to their outputs and their activities when compared with the limited resources available. The quantitative deliverables are not always clearly spelled out.

Delays faced by some projects.

- With support by the regional partners local stakeholders have made quite good efforts to develop project proposals and develop Action Plans and to formulate projects. However, in some cases, their implementation seems to be difficult and the project topics do not fully reflect the critical constraints of the farming areas. For instance in Pikine, Senegal, the pilot project identified by the multi-stakeholder Forum focuses on the issue “access to agricultural inputs and equipment”, while the mission heard from the farmers that insecurity of land tenure was the most important issue to address.
- It emerged during the field visits to the African cities, that despite a great deal of effort and commitment from the regional centres and from their local partners, there are significant delays with the implementation of projects both in pilot and dissemination cities. The mission highlights the specific difficulties and threats of multiple nature faced by African Cities in relation to the other regions.

Threats faced by various projects

- Although the pilot projects were conceived as small initiatives for demonstration purposes in the RUAF programme, turning them into a long-term success seemed to be of crucial importance for the validation of the whole programme in the eyes of various stakeholders. However, some projects face some threats, which cannot be addressed with the small amount of funding available in these pilot projects. Unless these threats are addressed, the projects will probably not survive, and this could compromise the credibility of RUAF and the people involved in the programme, and undermine the support for UA generated through the MPAP process.
- In *Bulawayo, Zimbabwe*, the greatest threat to the pilot project is lack of sufficient irrigation water owing to a drought which has affected the supply of wastewater to the project area. In general, because of the problem of water shortages the future expansion of UA in the city might require the installation of boreholes, however, to avoid conflict with domestic

water use an assessment of underground water resources is needed to determine to what extent borehole water is available for UA.

- The greatest threat to the project in *Pikine, Dakar, Senegal* is the lack of land tenure security. The farming area shrunk from 750 ha to 60 ha in a very short space of time. Farmers do not legally own or lease the land they farm, and as construction of a motorway branch is planned through the area in the near future, this site is likely to become a target for development.
- In *Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso*, just as in Bulawayo, the access to irrigation water is the main threat. Most of the wells dug within the project were dry at the time of the visit and subsequently only a small portion of the available land could be cultivated, to the great despair of the poor (mostly women) urban farmers for whom this project is vital. It is recommended that before the end of 2008, the water situation be solved, as was agreed with all local partners. It is essential for RUAF credibility, for UA and more than anything else, for the livelihoods and the hope of the extremely poor people involved. It seems that a drilled well would be the most reasonable and feasible solution. Mobilizing resources for this specific project seems a must.
- In the *Chinese cities visited*, because of the urban thrust and the dynamism of the IGRSNN, it is sometimes difficult to separate what is the earmarked contribution of the CFF from other activities led by the Regional Centre. This is not properly a threat, but an issue that could be solved with a clearer reporting system focused on the cities that can be “earmarked” as CFF or FSTT in the future.

The relation between MPAP and the pilot projects

- In the Southern African region the pilot projects did not come out of the MPAP process but were decided before-hand. Although in Bulawayo the pilot project does in fact address a critical constraint and falls in line with the MPAP agenda, there could have been the risk of setting up a project that was not linked to the priorities identified after the process. Pilot projects should be based on outcomes of the exploratory survey and ideally linked up to the strategic agendas emerging from the MPAP process, but as this is a long process, this can cause frustration and impatience. Politicians want to see action on the ground early on. In Latin America the projects have also been running in parallel to the MPAP, and in South and Southeast Asia partners also feel that pilot projects needed to be set up early (after exploratory study but before the City Strategic Agenda on MPAP was defined) to serve as a locally applicable “Proof of Concept”. However, regional partners were aware that by setting up the pilot projects early on, the MSF and enabling

committees could end up placing all their resources onto the pilot projects, forgetting the need to develop the strategic agendas.

Responsibility of project implementation

- The implementation of the pilot projects is supposed to be the responsibility of local partners. However, in some cases the capacity of the local partners to do this has been low, and thus to avoid significant delays the regional partners have been obliged to take a more active implementation role than envisaged (for example, IWMI-Ghana has been doing the majority of the work in implementing the pilot project in Accra which is proving very time-consuming and cumbersome).

Debate on projects in dissemination cities (based on field visits)

- The value of the dissemination projects is the object of controversy, or at least of debate. On the one hand they are useful to raise awareness about the RUAF programme, but they have taken up much of the regional partners' time (and travel resources), yet they are only worth 10,000 to 20,000 Euros. As there has not been an MPAP process, there is no supportive legal framework to help the projects continue. One could hope, based on successful cases, that the process will continue and that the project will act as a starter for MPAP process.

Points for reflection

- The regional partners seem to have often been obliged to get involved too heavily in the planning, coordination and/or implementation of the pilot projects because the local partners were lacking capacity (e.g. coordination by IWMI-Ghana in Freetown; IWMI-India in Serilingampally; IAGU in Pikine; MDP in the proposal preparation in Bulawayo). This is not a worthwhile investment of regional partners' time. It is important to try and secure a **strong local coordinator** for the planning and coordination of the projects in each city, for example, as is happening in Ibadan. Given the importance of finishing the project on time, if a strong local coordinator cannot be found, then the regional partners should consider dropping the pilot project.
- How can dissemination cities be encouraged to start an MPAP process?

Recommendations for Completion of CFF (see section 2.1, Overall Assessment)

- In some of the regions the projects are too numerous, sometimes too little advanced to be finalized without any risk before December. Therefore, partners should consider the options for reprogramming and carefully plan their actions till the end of 2008.

Possibilities include:

- Where contracts have been signed but there are doubts about the speed of implementation, partners could consider simplifying the project (e.g. in Freetown).
- Where contracts have not yet been signed, partners could consider dropping the project (e.g. Bamako, Tema) and diverting the funds to projects which are underway and require some extra funding for long-term impact and sustainability (e.g. towards borehole provision in Bobo Dioulasso, or water resource assessment in Bulawayo, or obtaining a detailed urbanisation plan in Pikine).
- The locations that are dropped under CFF could be prioritised for FSTT.

3.3 COMPONENT 3. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Main findings

An impressive range of materials of good quality produced by the regional RUAF partners

- Partners have been engaged in the production of a variety of interesting materials, with different regional emphases, ranging from manuals to local bulletins and newsletters, from radio programmes to information posters and leaflets. Appendix 5 lists the materials produced by ETC-UA and Appendix 6 includes a very limited selection of information and communication materials to illustrate the broad range of products produced by all the partners (an example is given of posters, manuals, working papers, DVD, CD- Rom, UA-Magazine in a Regional language, and a research book).

This section highlights some of the most interesting materials (NB: only one example is given per partner):

- ETC-UA has edited and produced a book on “Cities farming for the future; urban agriculture for green and productive cities” to which team members of ETC-UA and various regional partners contributed one or more chapters
- IPES has produced a number of Urban Agriculture Working Papers (*Cuadernos de Agricultura Urbana*). For example, the Working Paper No 3 is on Gender and Urban Agriculture in LAC cities. It contains the main results from the Regional Seminar on Gender and UA organised by the partner in 2006. As well as including case studies from four countries it discusses the gender concepts and instruments used in the cities and the lessons and recommendations on how to incorporate this issue in UA.

- UAB-ESDU have produced a CD with four issues of the Urban Agriculture Magazine in Arabic. The CD contains additional information material, including two film clips on UA in the Middle East and the North Africa region.
- IGNSRR has been engaged in producing a range of academic publications on UA. This year for example, Zhang Feifei et al. on "Using PRA to Assess Beijing Suburban Folk Custom Ecotourism Development - the Case of Beizhai Village".
- IWMI-India has developed several posters on no space low space technologies (e.g. a non permanent cultivation tower, cultivation rack, cultivation ladder, cultivation bags and containers, etc), which can be downloaded from the partner's website [<http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/mate.html#post>]. The cultivation rack poster is included in Appendix 2 as an example.
- In Southern Africa there has been a strong emphasis on producing training materials for farmers. Farmers were asking for technical information, and also policy makers are looking for best practice information. Literacy levels in Zimbabwe are quite high, and thus many farmers are able to read materials in English. Five training manuals have been produced on herbs, poultry, technologies for UA, urban mushroom cultivation and low input technologies (the latter is still to be printed). The front cover of the herbs manual is included in Appendix 2.
- IWMI-Ghana has produced two issues of a Newsletter on Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture for the Anglophone African region.
- IAGU has produced videos of the MPAP process in Bobo Dioulasso and Porto Novo.

This variety of material once again demonstrates the capacity of CFF to adapt itself and to value regional specificities, without losing its global perspective.

Outstanding role played by ETC-UA

- ETC-UA has been playing a leading and outstanding role in KIM, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The ETC-UA publication list for the CFF program given in Appendix 5 clearly indicates the impressive capacity of the ETC-UA team. These working materials and publications are organized under the following categories:
 - Project management guidelines;
 - Guidelines for MPAP process, for Knowledge Management, for Gender and for Monitoring;
 - Training Material for RUAF Staff capacity development. These materials are organized in seven modules, each one of them dealing with a component of the program;
 - Distance learning course (with Ryerson University);
 - Trip reports and coaching visits;
 - Minutes of the Program Coordinators and Board meetings;

- Books (three of them have been produced);
- CD-rom (Cities farming for the future);
- Urban Agriculture magazine (edition of 6 issues) and 13 papers published by ETC-UA.
- RUAF update (three-monthly bulletin on RUAF)
- Articles and papers produced in the context of RUAF CFF (14 papers produced).

The ETC-UA capacity in KIM (not excluding its other areas of expertise) most probably explains the very high level of efficiency and of effectiveness reached by the program over the last three years.

- A recommendation of the review is that ETC-UA should publish more widely some of the working materials specifically produced for the modules. Among the ones revised, the package on Gender is a good example of excellent material that would deserve a wider audience and should not be restricted to the program partners.

UA Magazine, a highly valued resource.

- Partners have taken the very positive step of seeking feedback on the UA Magazine in order to assess its value to readers and gather ideas on how it could be improved. First attempts to gather information were through a questionnaire survey, however, partners found that responses through this approach are limited. Thus, subsequent information gathering was done through phone interviews and focus group discussions. The information collected through these approaches confirmed that the Magazine is valued amongst researchers, lecturers, students and extension services, and to a lesser extent farmers.

Challenges

Production of communication documents

- Despite the range of products developed, the communication materials do not capture the full extent of information, knowledge and practical know-how that have been produced so far.
- The need to produce communication materials in different languages can also be a challenge, because of the difficulty of translating concepts, the differences in style of products, and quality control (i.e. those responsible for quality control will not be able to monitor the quality of products developed in all the partner languages).

- A few of the partners are still using and disseminating the products from the first RUAF phase (e.g. the RUAF video), and not putting enough emphasis on developing materials which capture the interesting developments under the new programme. This is not the case in all regions, of course. In Southern Africa for example, the script for a new video for the region is ready and will be produced through local expertise very soon. Partners in this region felt that there was a need to adapt the existing video because it shows livestock being kept in houses, which makes audiences in Southern Africa uncomfortable.

Communicating with a farmer audience

- In some of the regions (e.g. Anglophone and Francophone West Africa) the dissemination materials have been targeted primarily to policy makers and technocrats. Given the objectives of the project, it is logical that there should be an emphasis on this audience. Nevertheless, as the ultimate beneficiaries of the programme are poor urban farmers, there should be more efforts to reach out to this target group, and raise the awareness of farmers in the whole city (not just in the intended pilot project areas) about the project objectives.
- Now that the pilot projects have commenced the partners have started to think about the production of awareness-raising and technical materials for farmers, including posters and pamphlets, field guides/manuals and in the case of Anglophone W.A. a DVD for farmers. However, in regions where farmers are not literate, the impact of these materials will not be high. Translation into a local language may not be helpful: some languages are not written, and even where they are, usually farmers cannot read in them.

Achievements, gaps and challenges related to the regional websites.

- All partners host a regional website, however, the degree to which the sites are informative varies. Some of them, such as the IPES one are very informative, updated and with an easy navigation system. The selected documents both from the program and from other sources are quite useful as well. The increase in the numbers of visitors is quite astounding, just as in the Chinese case (see annual reports). The increase of hits and of visitors in all cases, including the RUAF site is a clear indicator of the importance of this part of the KIM component and of its contribution. In some cases, the situation could be improved still. The IWMI-Ghana website is very informative, although full detail only given for Accra. The IWMI-India also presents a lot of information, but could be improved by breaking long pages into several sub-pages, and have indices to help navigation and finding specific information. The MDP site has been completely updated and gives precise information on the CFF program. The IAGU website needs updating.

The problem seems to be the fact that the webmaster based in the US and is not doing the maintenance.

Points for reflection

- Whilst the CFF programme does not prioritise academic audiences in its production of dissemination materials, it was clear from the field visits that lecturers, researchers and students in Universities and research institutes were extremely interested in the outputs of the programme and were very active in approaching the regional partners with requests for information. There is much information generated through the programme that could form the basis of extremely interesting papers and contribute important insights to a number of academic debates (e.g. the regional gender case studies). By engaging in the production of scientific articles, the regional RUAF partners would raise their profile within an academic environment on a global scale, which potentially could lead to some very interesting partnerships tapping into new sources of research and development funding. These activities would need specific and separate funding.

Recommendations for completion of the CFF

- Each partner has developed detailed regional KIM strategies identifying and matching stakeholders and tools. However, partners could deepen their reflection in terms of thinking of the most appropriate products for different audiences and identifying who should be responsible for what, and in what timeframe, in order to fully capitalise on the knowledge generated in the programme. For example, the modules for the MPAP training would be extremely useful to cities wishing to replicate the process, and could therefore be consolidated into a MPAP training manual (which could be used in future programmes – see Chapter 4). To some extent, it might be possible for partners to adapt the materials developed by other regions for their own region. A discussion on what is being well-received and could be adapted in a fairly straightforward manner could be fruitful (e.g. MDP is planning to adapt the IWMI-India materials on no space low space technologies for a regional paper).
- Although the CFF programme focuses on participatory policy formulation and action planning, it is crucial to make sure that farmers in the wider city know what is happening. Posters and pamphlets might be of very limited effectiveness. Some of the partners should explore options for a radio programme. This has been discussed in Senegal, but it would appear that producing a radio programme there would require funding. However, this is not the case in all countries (e.g. the project has been advertised by radio in Ndola; in Benin Radio Immaculé Conception has a programme dedicated to farming and INRAB has been able to develop short emissions on their programmes at no cost).

- The feedback received on the UA Magazine indicates that it is valued in many regions, with some criticisms on its presentation and contents that should be addressed (e.g. photos do not stand out with the current colour scheme).

3.4. COMPONENT 4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS IN URBAN AGRICULTURE

Main findings

- Collaborating with various local partners, the regional RUAF partners have made positive progress with regards to developing and delivering various approaches for capacity building in UA to a wide range of stakeholders. Examples include:
 - Training modules for the training of trainers (all partners, with training modules prepared by ETC-UA in 2005 as a sound basis);
 - Training modules for the MPAP training (all partners, idem);
 - Policy seminars to share the MPAP products with policy makers in key strategic positions (e.g. heads of department, chief directors of ministries, presiding members of municipal assemblies, city mayors, etc) (all partners);
 - Exchange visit for the Director of the Agri-Committee and Presiding Member of the Assembly in Accra to go to Kampala, Uganda to learn about the bylaw review process (IWMI-Ghana);
 - City to city exchange visits and visit tours were organized by all regions;
 - Training modules for farmers and farmer manuals (MDP);
 - Guides for technicians (IPES).
- The training and capacity-building exercises have reached a very high number of stakeholders. The original proposal target was to reach 10-20 organisations in each region. This target was impressively surpassed by many of the partners (e.g. around 50 in the Francophone region).

Use by the local stakeholders of the knowledge acquired through the training.

- Each one of the regional Centres have been providing concrete evidence on the use of the knowledge acquired through training. This evidence was gained either through a follow up of the impact of the training six months after its completion and through direct exchange with the partners during field visits and projects. A number of examples of the evidence are listed below. This is probably one remarkable achievement of the CFF

program in terms of development of capacities of local stakeholders and more broadly speaking in terms of effectiveness.

Examples of local stakeholders' use of knowledge acquired during training

As far as the participants for the modules 1, 2 and 3 from the 3 Latin American pilot cities are concerned, the following answers were obtained: "between 65 and 80% of the Colombian, Brazilian and Peruvian participants informed that they used the contents of modules 1, 2 and 3 in their work (IPES evaluation)". As illustrative cases, participants from *Medellín* and *Bogotá* (Colombia) used the contents of modules 1 and 2 to formulate the components of UA and for developing multi-stakeholders processes in their cities. One participant from *Santa Maria* (Brazil) indicated that he used the contents of the course for the formulation of a municipal decree for land use and zoning for UA and for including UA as a part of the Urban Reform (Brazilian progressive policy). Participants from *Contagem* (Brazil) declared that they used module 1 as their source to formulate a project for setting up an allotment in a community kitchen. This project was presented to the CFF fund for local projects and was accepted.

The table below, organized by IWMI-Ghana and MDP provides additional examples of the variety and the relevance of the uses of the contents of the various modules delivered as a part of the training activities. The outreach of these uses, their variety and their practical impact in most cases are surely a very positive contribution.

<i>Institution where the change has taken place (indicate city)</i>	<i>RUAF module responsible for impact</i>	<i>Explain how the participant or participant's institution is applying knowledge acquired through the module in its urban agriculture activities</i>
University of Ghana, Accra (College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences)	MPAP Process	The CACS is using the participatory process in a video production in a farming community in Mankessim, Central region of Ghana
Dzorwulu Farmers, Accra	Concepts of UA and wastewater reuse in UA	The farmers are using the techniques developed by IWMI-Ghana on practical ways of reducing contamination of vegetables through waste water use in vegetable production.
KN University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana	Concepts of UA	UPA included as a topic in MSc programme on Development Planning and Management
SNV	Monitoring and in particular Outcome Mapping	SNV works with farmers in marketing agricultural products in general. They have developed outcome journals for the partners they work with and one for themselves. They are also starting a project on urban vegetable marketing as a result of participating in the TOT and the Bulawayo MPAP Training .
Department of Physical Planning, Bulawayo	The modules on Land use Mapping and Incorporating UA into Land use Plans	The Department has started incorporating UA in the land use plans they prepare. The modules raised their awareness and the need to incorporate UA in land use plans

Empowerment of local actors and change of relations between local governments and producers

- Very strong, and easy to prove. Probably one of the very best points of the program. UA is an excellent entry point to create participatory governance with empowered citizens.

A flexible and evolving approach

- The process of training stakeholders in MPAP evolved over time in all regions. Participants found that the one-week course was too long and too much information had to be absorbed. Thus, for the subsequent pilot cities partners split the training over several sessions. For example, IAGU developed the training in Bobo Dioulasso over two sessions, and MDP has planned MPAP training for Cape Town and Ndola over three sessions. The modules for the MPAP training also evolved over time, and in some cases needed to be adapted to particular city contexts.

Challenges

- In some regions, farmer participants complained that the MPAP-related training modules were too theoretical. This might have limited their active and informed contribution to the MPAP-process.
- The MPAP training process involved trainers both from the RUAF team and from external institutions. Whilst in China and Latin America there were quite a number of strong trainers outside of the RUAF team, in the Francophone and Anglophone West African region and in the Southern African region the regional RUAF partners played a critical role in delivering the MPAP training. If the process were to be disseminated to other cities in these regions, at this point in time these RUAF partners would still need to be heavily involved.

Recommendations for completion of the CFF and beyond

- Develop a network among the partners in the various cities (or even in the micro-region) with good MPAP capacity to replicate and train elsewhere and build a longer term institutional relationship with regional RUAF partner.

3.5 COMPONENT 5: LEARNING ORIENTED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

As stated in Chapter 1, because of the large dimension of the program, the team had to focus on a set of key questions. Thus, this component of the program was not revised in detail during the field visits, as time was too short to be able to have a proper sense of all the aspects of the CFF program. The observations in this section might be only partial or limited.

Main findings

- Impressive range of monitoring tools and methods for each one of the components.
- As stated previously, the manuals prepared by ETC-UA to implement each one of the components are very relevant and of high quality, quite useful for the program and explain partially the rate of success of the program. They would deserve a wider dissemination and their transformation into communication products.
- Various tools are extremely relevant. This is particularly the case for the outcome journals and the benchmarking system. What makes these benchmarks particularly interesting is that: (i) they were discussed with the local partners; (ii) they are tailored to local situations, and (iii) classified under three different categories as “*necessary, feasible or ideal*”. As assessed during the visit to IAGU, this system allows to get relatively easily a rapid overview of the existing situation and the progress made overtime.

Challenges and limits

- The monitoring system for each of the components and primarily in relation to impact monitoring seems too heavy and should be simplified. The impact-monitoring requirements for the *pilot projects* seem over-dimensioned in respect to the available budget and in relation to the size of the project. Also, the more significant impacts for the projects are likely to emerge in the longer-term, beyond the lifetime of the CFF. One of the regional coordinators speaking for his region nuances the statement, “*Monitoring is cumbersome IF travel by regional partners is required. But if self- and impact monitoring is outsourced to a local agency trained to undertake the monitoring it is more manageable*”.
- More fundamentally, the reporting system so far does not help to produce knowledge at the height of what is generated in the field. There should be a better overlap between reporting on the one hand and knowledge production on the other. This is particularly important for the research institutions involved that need to produce original knowledge and papers for refereed journals.

- It was difficult at first to convince local stakeholders to use the outcome mapping tool, as it was perceived as a form of “checking up”. However, once they became familiar with it, many saw its value and a couple of institutions have even adopted it in their own work. Now the RUAF partners introduce the outcome mapping more gradually and build it into the planning process.

3.6 COMPONENT 6: GENDER MANSTREAMING

Main findings

In view of the short time available during the field visits, the mission approached the topic of gender mainstreaming by targeting the information collection to a few significant elements listed in the document “*Mainstreaming gender in the RUAF network*”. The first two of these are relevant at regional level and the last three at local level.

The appointment of gender-sensitive staff and creation of a gender balance in these teams

- Overall, the regional teams were found to comprise gender-sensitive staff and to have sought to have a gender-balance (this however can be affected by staff turnover).

Networking with gender-sensitive organisations and interest groups

- Not all of the regional RUAFs have attempted to network with gender-sensitive organisations and interest groups in order to reinforce their own gender capacities. (e.g. MDP and IWMI-Ghana indicated that they had networked with gender-sensitive organisations, but IAGU had not).

Promoting gender balance in local teams and MSF in each pilot city

- Regional partners delivered training on gender issues and made considerable efforts to promote a gender balance in the local teams and multi-stakeholder forums. However, participants in these events were appointed by each stakeholder institution and partners had no control over who was sent. Consequently, the proportion of men and women participants varied from city to city. In Bobo Dioulasso, Dakar and Bulawayo women are a minority, but in Cotonou and Ndola numbers of men and women are almost balanced. However, even where numbers are balanced it may not reflect the relative importance of gender in the discussions in the meetings.

Implementation of specific gender case studies

- Gender case studies (either at local or regional level) have been carried out or are in the process of being undertaken.

Promoting the use of gender sensitive tools and gender disaggregated indicators for the monitoring of project results

- Partners use gender-disaggregated tools in monitoring but pilot projects have not advanced sufficiently for full application.

Challenges

Limitations of the monitoring system

- A weakness of the monitoring system with regards to gender, is that it is difficult to determine the extent to which local partners have been receptive to training on gender. Local partners are asked to evaluate themselves before and after training, but although those receiving gender-training may claim to be sensitised, this may not have any practical translation in their work (the regional partners do not have access to information that proves that local partners carrying out UA work are now taking into account gender issues).

Who should champion gender issues?

- In a number of the target countries, where patriarchal attitudes are prevalent, promoting gender mainstreaming is a challenge. It is an open question how best to introduce gender issues in these types of settings. Certain partners suggested that gender issues can be most effectively championed by a male, but as the team observed, this strategy is not always effective. In Bobo Dioulasso, for example, the MPAP facilitating team included a male gender expert, yet gender was not included in the strategic agenda

Gender issues in the situational analyses

- Gender issues were not always investigated in all of the situational analyses. For example, this was the case in Bulawayo. To correct this omission, the MDP team commissioned a supplementary report from a consultant, however, the report was fairly general and descriptive, and whilst it identified that “the power structure is skewed in favour of men who control productive resources like finance, division of labour, information and decision-making power”, it did not offer many clear ideas on how to

promote equal access to resources. The MDP team are now awaiting the regional gender case study report for insights into the implications of various gender issues on the pilot projects.

- It is to be noted that in order to strengthen the integration of gender issues in the formulation and implementation of the pilot projects additional funds have been made available.

Points for reflection

- In some regions the social setting is such that it is not possible to reach gender balance in the core teams and MSF (e.g. there are not enough qualified women available, and women may also have social and family obligations which override their working commitments).
- Did the strong emphasis on gender balance distract the attention from the central issue, i.e. improve the relevance and impact of the project and policies for both men and women? Findings from the field would suggest that this has been the case in some settings. For example, in West Africa whilst the exploratory surveys highlighted that production aspects of UA are often controlled by men (because they control access to land) and commercialisation aspects are controlled by women, the pilot projects have tended to focus on the production side of UA, neglecting the commercialisation aspects⁵. Women have been able to participate in some of the West African pilot projects (e.g. Bobo Dioulasso and Bulawayo), but if according to local customs it is men who hold rights over land, what will happen once the local partners are no longer actively involved?

Recommendations for completion of the CFF

- With regards to the pilot projects which include women, partners need to examine and reflect on the question of access to land in more depth. Are women beneficiaries likely to continue to retain control over the land they accessed because of the project? If social arrangements are such that there is a risk that they may lose control once the local partners withdraw from the site, what can be done to minimise this risk? The local and regional gender studies should provide insights – but some will not be available for several months. The IWMI-Ghana regional study is due to be available in February and might also hold lessons for Francophone Africa and Southern Africa?

⁵ Though there are exceptions to this. For example, the Ibadan and Freetown pilot projects also have a marketing focus.

3.7 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND POINTS FOR REFLECTION (REFER TO RELEVANT SECTIONS IN CHAPTERS 2 AND 3 FOR FULL DETAILS)

Component	Recommendations	Points for reflection
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the outcome for partners involving themselves in various networks? What has been their values for the institutions? How to support the production of publishable refereed articles, which is a strong concern for four of the Regional RUAF partners?
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take actions to simplify, halt or speed up the <i>MPAP</i> process in <i>pilot</i> cities where it has not advanced sufficiently yet. Take actions to simplify, halt or speed up the <i>projects</i> in <i>pilot and dissemination cities</i> that have not yet started in order to ensure that the CFF is completed in a timely fashion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What factors are important for the success of an MPAP process and what factors constrain it? What is the likelihood of the MPAP process starting up in the dissemination cities? What role should the local enabling committees play in the future? To what degree should they be institutionalized?
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In certain regions further prioritization of products and audiences might be needed. Publish and disseminate to a wider audience some of the ETC-UA working and training materials. Identify effective dissemination tools for alerting farmer audiences throughout the pilot/dissemination cities to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the next possible improvements for the UA magazine? How to link up the magazine with other potential communication products such as an <i>e-bulletin</i> or a refereed journal.

	<p>activities carried out under CFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specific recommendations for regional RUAF websites such as IAGU that should finalize its regional RUAF website according to a design that was agreed upon. ▪ Reflect and take measures on what should be the role, the status and the form that the multi-stakeholders should have once the Action Plan is finalized. ▪ Finalize in the best way the projects that are facing difficulties (Bobo Dioulasso, Pikine for instance) 	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a network among the partners in the various cities (or even micro-region) with good MPAP capacity to replicate / train elsewhere and build longer term institutional relationship with regional RUAF partners. 	
5		
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some settings where women's access to land is constrained, partners need to determine what the risk is of women in the pilot project losing access to the land after the local partners withdraw and take steps to minimize this risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has too much emphasis on gender balance in regions where it could not be achieved for various reasons distracted from the main focus of ensuring that the project is relevant to the needs of both men and women?

CHAPTER 4: RECOMMENDATIONS TO DGIS, IDRC and the RUAF partners for the From Seed To Table (2009-2010)

Overall Assessment

- The overall assessment is that the FSTT program is an extremely innovative project which addresses crucial issues which emerged in previous phases. It is a logical continuation of the past activities, and the fact that it was formulated together with the partners operating in CFF should be a guarantee of efficiency and effectiveness. The following recommendations and suggestions have to be considered within this positive premise. None of the recommendations are fundamentally questioning the rationale of the program, but it is felt that they might be useful to some of the regions.

Suggestions to tackle a number of potential challenges

Planning for FSTT in 2008

- The two-year time-scale is very tight and probably over-ambitious for some of the regions at least. Based on the review of the CFF that ran for four years, it seems likely that at least some of the regions the timing could run over two years. Thus, the program would benefit if partners commenced planning in 2008, identifying the target cities and setting up agreements and work plans with local partners. This is the main observation for this chapter.

Ensuring continuity between the CFF and the FSTT programs

- In the current program logic, the FSTT projects are not directly linked to the city strategic agendas. There is a risk, thus, that the activities developed for the FSTT program conflict with the activities planned in the city strategic agendas.
- There is the implication in the program that the FSTT would be carried out in the CFF pilot cities. However, regional partners did not feel that it was necessarily desirable to continue working with a particular city, if the progress there was dependent on their sustained inputs and guidance. It is probable that some of the current pilot cities would not be ideal candidates for inclusion in FSTT, and in this case, partners may want to consider selecting a dissemination city or a city outside the project.

- Partners need to define, firstly, how many cities they wish to focus on, and secondly they should clearly identify criteria which they could use to classify cities and help guide the final selection (see next section).
- If partners decide to select a city which was either a dissemination city or was outside of the project, there needs to be an MPAP process. As there are only two years in FSTT, in these cases the projects and the MPAP process need to be developed in parallel. It is important that at the end of the process the strategic agenda and the FSTT projects are directly linked. Perhaps there are insights in the Bulawayo experience (where the pilot project was decided even before the MSF was set up, but still nevertheless addresses one of the issues of the city strategic agenda) to show how this could be achieved.

Selecting cities and projects for the new program

- The number of cities to be included in FSTT should be defined in 2008. The mission suggests that each region should concentrate on two cities only, in order to gain more impact. Exceptional cases, for the regions that have been performing well at project level during the CFF phase, could be considered. The resources that are saved could be, on a regional basis, be reallocated to specific activities.
- As expressed in the project design, the pilot cities should be considered as a priority. The mission team had the impression that this consideration was not always fully clear for the regional centres.
- It is suggested to develop a selection process within the pilot cities and to establish a set of criteria that could be tailored according to the regional specificities. It is proposed to build up a simple weighted multi-criteria method, which could consider (amongst others):
 - Presence of a strong local partner that could become a sub-regional centre;
 - Commercial feasibility of the project;
 - Well organized organizations (traders, producers, small agro-industries);
 - Potential leverage effect on expansion of UA in the city;
 - Presence of a MPAP;
 - Coherence with existing policies;
 - Degree of enabling local environment;
 - Type of city;
 - Availability of participatory budgets;
 - Availability of physical resources;
 - Existing large-scale and economically significant UA sector.

- In case the pilot cities do not meet minimum criteria, the exercise could be extended to other cities such as the dissemination ones or others that have expressed interest and that are part of the regional networks, or else that are new opportunities.

Stronger involvement of local partners

- In the FSTT program, the regional RUAF partners should only play a backstopping and capacity-building role. The responsibility for coordination of projects should be taken on by a *local technical organisation* in every city, with capacity of implementation and management. Capacity of these partners could be built up with the long-term view of including them as full RUAF partners in programs beyond 2010.
- The FSTT concept note envisages the regional partners being able to disseminate the MPAP process to other cities. Perhaps however the focus should be on building the capacity of local partners in cities where the MPAP process has led to strong outcomes, so that there can be city-to-city dissemination (e.g. Bulawayo Core Team has received requests for support by other municipalities).

Developing dissemination and training tools for the CFF products

- Regional partners developed many interesting training modules for the MPAP process, some of which were adapted over time and contextualised in each city. In order to help to replicate the MPAP process in other cities it would be very useful to draw together the modules and the practical experiences in delivering these modules to develop a training manual. The FSTT program should contain a budget line to develop this manual, unless it is finalized within the CFF resources.

Strengthening farmer AND other stakeholders along the value chain.

- Although the FSTT is designed to consider the entire value chain, by focusing on strengthening and mobilising farmer associations, its impacts will be reduced to one section of the chain. If farmers are to be involved in processing or direct selling to consumers they will have to operate on a very small scale. A vital and strong market supply chain requires separate categories of processors, transporters and retailers, and it is more important to ensure that farmers can command a good price from intermediaries and get a high value added to their product, than to try to get them direct access to the consumer or the market.
- Because in many regions production aspects tend to be controlled by men, and marketing aspects by women, providing support to farmer associations only may not be particularly

effective in working towards RUAF's goal of promoting equal access to and control over productive resources for UA for men and women. Thus it is recommended that the program build the capacity of different stakeholders along the entire value chain and work towards improving the relations between these actors and between the various sections of the chains (inputs for production, production, transformation or conservation and marketing).

Spatial dimension of the value chain

- It is suggested to work on value chains, trying not only to identify where the value is created and how it will benefit the producers, but at the same time to define a spatial strategy: for instance, production in suburban areas or satellite cities, transformation in peri urban areas and marketing in urban areas (to be developed with other possibilities, based on Chinese approach and on the Brazilian concept of *verticalisation* of production).

Building on the CFF lessons for mainstreaming gender

- The FSTT program adopts approaches to gender mainstreaming that are similar to those under the CFF program. However, in the CFF most of the partners felt that mainstreaming gender had been one of their biggest challenges, which suggests that the approaches are not adequately tailored to the country contexts. Partners need to diagnose the reasons why gender mainstreaming may not have been very successful under CFF, and reflect on what approaches might work better.
- This diagnosis should have a broader scope that would embrace social realities of the various regions. More attention should be given to
 - age groups (as the youth and the elderly are engaged in UA with specific tasks)
 - gender relations within extended families, single headed households. or polygamic families.
 - Gender relations within a multicultural and pluri-ethnic environment, where relations among men and among women are a complex side of the equation.
 - Gender relations in relation to existing rights.

Keeping the program on a manageable scale

- The FSTT program has an ambitious and comprehensive design, and partners should give serious reflection on keeping it to a manageable scale. Challenges that partners faced under CFF and which should be considered include:
 - Not enough buffer time for the milestones
 - Time-consuming monitoring system

- Long/expensive/difficult travel for regional partners to cities
- Balance between process and products, or action and research/study.

A broad approach for financial mechanisms

- In order to have more accessible credit for urban farmers, it is suggested to broaden the approach to promising financial mechanisms such as:
 - selecting cities with participatory budgeting, in order to get a more permanent access to finance (See case of Cuenca, Ecuador);
 - Mixed public/private local funds and programs (See Santa Maria, Brazil or *PortoSol* in Porto Alegre);
 - Savings groups (Shack Dwellers International approach, and more generally community based micro finance);
 - Subsidy funds from fair trade and charities.

The mission considers that these could be much easier avenues for urban farmers to access credit than Micro Finance Institutions.

Simple reporting system

- The reporting system should be kept as lean as possible. The current proposal of one annual progress and financial report (external) therefore on months 12 and 23 seems appropriate. A progress update (internal only; mainly to identify issues that need discussion among the partners or with the programme coordination) on months 6, 12 and 17 (i.e. three in total instead of three times a year) could complement the reporting system.

CHAPTER 5. CONTRIBUTION FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

5.1 RUAF FOUNDATION AFTER 2010

- As stated in the TORs (see Appendix 1), the mission was supposed to: *Provide “food for thought” for the development of a vision on the desired role and program of the RUAF Foundation after 2010 and the steps that might be taken by the RUAF partners in order to prepare for such development.* Therefore, this chapter will make preliminary suggestions on the following aspects:
 - Development visions for the future
 - Possible institutional scenarios
 - Potential programs to be considered beyond 2010.
 - Steps that might be taken by the RUAF partners

5.1.1 DEVELOPMENT VISIONS

Future urban scenarios

- The review clearly indicated that the links between the CFF and a broader urban framework vary from one region to the other. RUAF would gain in impact, sustainability and in mobilization of resources both nationally and internationally by opening up its perspective towards a more “Urban looking” approach. Various works exist on the possible future urban scenarios both in the North and in the South, and it is suggested to link up the future of UA to these different scenarios, to identify where and how UA could contribute and make a change to the future of cities.

What kind of cities?

- Another suggestion is to strategically choose in what kind of cities the regional centres and their local partners should concentrate their efforts in order to obtain the best impact in addressing crucial urban issues such as food security, improvement of the environment, management or reduction of urban poverty. Should more effort be made in: Metropolitan regions? Capital cities? Secondary cities? Peri-urban municipalities of large capitals? Fast growing small and intermediate centres?
- It is suggested that the regional centres explore in their region or in their countries where they could optimize their impact and where UA has the best chances to develop and be part of the planning of the cities of tomorrow. A reflection in terms of cost/benefit and opportunity cost might help to focus on one or more specific type of cities. The price of urban land, according to the location might vary from one to 1000 or even more, meaning that the price of one hectare is equivalent to the cost of 1000 hectares elsewhere in the city, with all what this entails in terms of

income generation or environment benefits. It seems that secondary cities and the peri-urban municipalities of large capitals have in most cases a comparative advantage.

A more micro regional approach

- Some of the cities where the program is active could become the irradiating pole for their micro region. For instance, the city of Bobo Dioulasso could become a Centre for the whole sub-region stretching from the North of Cote d'Ivoire (Dioula speakers), up to Sikasso in Mali, and consider the whole Bobo Dioulasso province. These micro regions, beyond colonial and national boundaries, might be part of the same water basin, share similar ecosystem, or develop longstanding economic exchanges. Strengthening micro-regions, around resource cities that would champion UA will root the program deeper into local grounds.

Strengthening the links with some specific urban sectors

- It is suggested to develop and tightly link up UA activities with key urban sectors that are growing in importance and in particular: (i) **water** supply, (ii) water sanitation and (iii) organic & solid **waste** management (both public and domestic). These links are being developed already (cf SWITCH program for instance) and seem extremely important. It is for example the case for the SWITCH program. Various reasons argue for this proposal:
 - Waste management and water supply and sanitation are clear responsibilities for most Local Governments. Therefore an integrated approach with UA would certainly be more attractive for them.
 - These sectors are very high, and for very good reasons, on the urban development agenda. Therefore dealing with them along with UA will increase the attention towards UA.
 - Water and waste management is a clear field of expertise and of interest expressed by various of the regional centres, not only by the UA teams but just as importantly by the directors of the institutions. This is for instance the case for IPES that has acquired expertise and comparative advantage in *"integrated and sustainable solid waste management"* or in *"eco sanitation"* or the case of IWMI-India that *"over eight years had experience in implementing regional programs evaluating and mitigating the impact of waste water re-use in peri urban agriculture"*⁶.
 - These are crucial issues for developing an urban organic agriculture policy.

Key bottlenecks to be addressed for urban sustainable development

- Even if extremely difficult to attain and very challenging, especially in large cities where massive or rampant forced evictions are taking place, it is of crucial importance for RUAF to address, at

⁶ Source: additional data sheets provided by the regional teams.

local, at policy and at national levels, the question of **Security of tenure for urban farmers**. So far, RUAF has gained knowledge and expertise and stands with a comparative advantage on probably the most unsolved question for the future of socially just cities. Other key issues to be addressed are the *access to non-polluted and affordable water* and *water-saving irrigation technologies* which can be appropriated by the urban poor farmers.

5.1.2 POSSIBLE INSTITUTIONAL SCENARIOS

From a multi-regional to a global program

- One of the findings of the mid-term review is that the past RUAF programs have been able to build on the comparative advantages and on the specificities of the different regions. Most probably the FSTT will continue in the same direction. Now, one of the challenges in a long-term horizon will be to reinforce the *global dimension* of RUAF, maintaining its rich diversity. Reinforcing the global dimension will bring about mutual benefits, that will clearly address the RUAF vision. Several of the projects suggested in this chapter are aiming at generating a more global and not mainly multi-regional perspective. Reinforcing this tendency towards a more global program will suppose:
 - A stronger exchange program between the professionals from the centres.
 - The definition of a more limited number of common performance criteria for all the RUAF members.
 - The definition by each one of the existing and future members of criteria that will be region-specific (and possibly city-specific)

Extending the geographic coverage

- It is suggested to build a joint (inter-member) 10 year strategy in order to define if RUAF should grow, to which extent, if it should associate more regions or associate them in a different way. The following regions might be considered among the possibilities to be discussed:
 - Central Africa.
 - The Caribbean, possibly based around the vast Cuban expertise and without losing the strong links established with IPES.
 - The Chinese regional Centre, IGNSRR, is already expanding its work to Taiwan and might expand it further towards The Koreas, Japan and Vietnam.
 - Russia and the Balkans.
 - However, in terms of coverage, the key issue concerns which centre should be dealing with the developed world (as there is a strong demand for this by some members). The most immediate answer seems to be ETC-UA, even if so far this has not been its focus.

Should there be “new RUAF” members?

- This question requires further strategic discussion among the RUAF members. Various scenarios might be considered:
 - The RUAF Foundation remains as it is, with 7 members.
 - Grow slowly, according to emerging opportunities and along the same model of the regional centres, which act as an interface with their region.
 - Open to new “regional centres”, as soon as they fulfil minimum criteria that could be refined.
 - Invite the existing local or national partners to join in. In this case some transparent criteria and rules should be defined. This seems to be an important avenue to consider, and it has raised a lot of interest among some potential local and national partners. The 50 existing “local partners” actively implementing the CFF are the first institutions to be considered.
 - Invite the private sector to join in, for instance micro credit institutions, or development banks, fair trade and green trade organizations. Again, this could be a strategic move that could bring a sustainability element and crucial resources for the urban farmers and local authorities.

Strengthening strategic alliances

- Another finding of the review is that RUAF members have been extremely able to develop strategic relations with a broad range of institutions. Based on this know-how, it might be important for the future to strategically define which could be the key partners that would support the attainment of RUAF mission. It is proposed here that the Foundation could expand its relations in four directions.

(i) With donors

- A pro-active lobbying approach should be systematically designed with the major international aid agencies actively involved in the urban fields (unfortunately there are not too many). Once the strategy is defined, with the support of ETC-UA the regional centres could lobby them and seek to build a long-term relationship.
- Lobbying large foundations, such as the Gates Foundation could give access to core funding to cover certain structural costs and allow for more innovative /risky projects.

(ii) With cities and their organizations

- The United Cities and Local Government(UCLG) and their regional representations (UCLG-A, FLACMA, etc.) are today the united voice of local governments. It is therefore extremely important to develop permanent and solid links with UCLG that will strengthen in the long run what the

RUAF partners' cities are doing. As a priority it is suggested to lobby for a Working Group or a Commission on UA within the UCLG. These are the two main internal policy tools. The Commission for Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy, the Working Groups on Local finance or the Local Authority Forum of Peripheral (FALP) cities could be approached in priority.

- More attention should be paid to cities with Participatory Budgeting and UA should be developed as a priority with cities that practice participatory budgeting. This is one of the main suggestions of the present review. So far around 2200 local governments in the world have adopted this method, and most probably this number will expand. Furthermore, various of the RUAF regional partners have expertise on this issue (MDP for instance) or are currently working with cities that put their investments to debate through participatory budgeting (IPES for instance). As a result, the programme could tap into a more permanent and regular flow of financial resources which could also provide leverage for additional resources, both local and endogenous.

(iii) With producers organizations and grassroots movements, active at national and international levels

- These links do exist in various countries but could and should be extended, particularly with those organizations struggling for security of tenure, for instance in India (National Slum Dweller Federation), in Africa (Shacks Dwellers International) or in Latin America (International Alliance of Inhabitants). It would be a good way to link up RUAF with broader urban social dynamics.

(iv) With Universities and Research Centres

- The mapping done by RUAF Foundation clearly indicates the multiple links that already exist with Universities and Research Centres. This tendency should be reinforced and specific training and capacity building put into place.

Magazine, Journal and/or e-bulletin

- In addition to the existing magazine that has improved and that will continue to improve through time, a critical, strategic and institutional reflection should lead the interested institutions to formulate and promote a more diversified communication strategy. So far the (non-excluding) options that are at stake, and that were discussed during the review are the following:
 - An *e-journal* or an *e-bulletin* that would simply expand what various regions are already doing.
 - A revised, updated, better designed magazine
 - UA scientific papers in major urban journals. This strategy already exists but very timidly and would need stronger support.

- A refereed Journal, specializing in UA related issues, and that would establish a strong dialogue with urban researchers. Some of them could be invited to be part of the editorial board of the journal and /or be peer reviewers.

5.2 POTENTIAL PROGRAMS BEYOND 2010

- It is suggested to build an action plan for the 2010-2020 period, taking into consideration the future challenges that cities are most likely to be facing. A consideration of external and global factors that will affect the future of cities and more particularly UA in its broad sense could be important.
- In particular, the impact of climate change on UA development seems to justify a scoping study during the 2008/2009 period. Resources should be made available on this particularly crucial issue. The importance given to climate change will bring new opportunities to UA development, and will justify even more than before its incremental and massive introduction in planning. However, for cities located in areas with a projected water shortage, the integration of UA could be very challenging (agriculture uses large quantities of water, and municipalities will be particularly concerned with conflict with domestic water provision). Optimization of the use of used and treated water will become quite an issue
- As a result of the design of a strategic RUAF Action Plan, some Priority Programs will emerge. Here are a few that were identified in the field, discussed with the partners and that are worth considering.
 - **Large-scale city based UA integrated projects**, part of **urban** programs at city scale. It is an expectation from most Regional Centres and various elected officials. It is the opinion of the review team that scaling up and concentrating in a limited set of cities, in order to demonstrate what could be done should be a priority.
 - **Exchange program within the regional centres and networking activities**. This program could become a regular one and a major tool to have each one of the centres benefiting from the know-how from others. Missions of duration of six months could be considered. Networking activities, exchange and dissemination of information is *de facto*, a burden for each one of the centres and is not fully funded as such. A specific and funded program could address this issue.
 - **Support to new regional centres and to local *partners* institutions (resource centres), and not so much to local stakeholders**. These local institutions would play at sub regional level, or at city level, the role that the regional centres play at regional level. They could become eligible to become RUAF partners. Given the existing coverage each regional centre

should be able to coach 5 to 7 local partners, in order to reach a critical mass of 50 institutions (resource centres) worldwide.

- **Create an inter-municipal and global plant and seed exchange system for UA.** In front of the threats coming from genetically modified organisms and from the constant privatization of bio-life by transnational companies, cities could become the reservoir of species that could be freely exchanged amongst them for the benefit of people. This should be primarily the case for medicinal plants and for vegetables.
- **Green and fair trade label for UA products.** This was a request from one of the cities visited. It could become a major project and the RUAF Foundation could develop its own "*RUAF urban organic agriculture*" label as an assurance of high quality (as many of these labels need to be better controlled). Such a program would give RUAF a leading position in the field and significant resources for its sustainability.
- **UA for diet diversification.** In many settings, UA is an excellent source of relatively cheap and nutritious food for urban consumers. Currently, the number of products produced in UA is fairly limited, but UA could be used to introduce urban consumers to a much wider range of food items. A program could be designed to encourage select UA sites to develop into "niche product" production areas, and large-scale awareness-raising events (e.g. food fairs) could be organised to give a high profile both to UA and to a range of "niche" products, and to demonstrate ways of preparing these products. The program could prioritise school children as its target group.
- **Inter-municipal training program on UA (planning, production, transformation, marketing).** Such a program could be adapted from the European Union URB-AL program doing the same with 10 innovative cities on participatory planning and management (mainly Participatory Budgeting). Each one of these cities designs a module with a local university, tests it locally and then offers it to the other cities from the network. [Or should a RUAF general manual be developed - see point under the FSTT – and then adapted to local conditions? Certain of the local partners could be trained to become facilitators in the full MPAP process, and could be hired as consultants?]
- **International master on Urban planning for UA.** Starting from ETC-UA initiative with Ryerson on distance learning, and taking into account the ERASMUS MUNDUS opportunity (a well-funded EU program) a full master course could be put into place, connected to the previous program and be geared towards urban planners and developers. It would be a way of enabling UA to enter in the management of cities. Other specialized universities, such as the Development Planning Unit (DPU) University College London could possibly be associated.

5.3 STEPS THAT MIGHT BE TAKEN BY THE RUAF PARTNERS

For the following years and in order to be prepared for the post FSTT phase, the following is put for consideration:

2008

- RUAF Regional centres' 2010 -2020 strategic plan for:
 - Their own development.
 - The formulation of a Global RUAF Action Plan, identifying what should remain region-specific and what could be global RUAF program.
- Identification and self-assessment of the urban fields in which each one of the Regional centres think they have a comparative advantage, and of the one they think they could develop over the next years, as part of their strategic plan.

	Comparative advantage/expertise	Belong to network	Interest to invest in the issue
Waste management			
Water supply			
Water sanitation			
Income generation			
Urban planning			
Others.....			

The preliminary results obtained with some of the regional centres clearly indicated some complementarities and possible cross-fertilizations.

- Mapping of potential local partner institutions and of potential regional centres.
- Mapping of strategic cities for the seed and plant exchange and for the large-scale program.
- Identification of potential funders and lobby

2009

- Launching of a RUAF strategic 2010- 2020 Action Plan (2009)
- Formulation of projects and negotiations

Specialization or multi-tasking

- Ideally a strong regional centre should be able to carry out or delegate (strategic choices) the following activities, necessary for mainstreaming UA in the urban arena: Communication, Exchange and dissemination of information; Policy and Planning; Concrete implementation of Projects in the field; Knowledge Production and Research; Advocacy and lobby; Training; Reporting for the CFF project; Project formulation and channelling of new resources.
- At the same time, each one of the regional centres has developed its own institutional plan in relation to UA. However, it is suggested that the RUAF Regional Centres reflect upon the field of activities (training, policy making, etc) that they consider essential and where they would optimize their contribution. Subsequently a development plan should be carried out. As the programs will grow and expand, it does not seem feasible to have the regional centres doing everything, as they tend to try to do currently, with a clear risk of “spreading too thin”.

CHAPTER SIX. APPENDIX

1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW MISSION

2: METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THE MISSION

3: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

SECTION 1: TABLE. EXAMPLE OF LETTERS OF REQUESTS PER TYPE OF ORGANISATIONS.

SECTION 2: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IMWI-WEST AFRICA

SECTION 3: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IAGU

SECTION 4: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM MDP

SECTION 5: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IPES

4: OVERVIEW RUAF CFF PROJECTS IN PILOT AND DISSEMINATION CITIES

5: ETC PUBLICATION LIST FOR CFF PROGRAM

6: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

7: STAKEHOLDERS VISITED BY THE MISSION

APPENDIX 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW MISSION

APPENDIX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW MISSION

Background

The initiative to initiate the RUAF-programme was taken during the second meeting of the Support on Urban Agriculture (SGUA) in Ottawa, Canada, in 1996 and ETC was requested to lead its formulation and implementation.

The first phase of the RUAF-programme (implemented between 1999 and 2004) was basically a global information and communication project aiming:

- to enhance awareness of policy makers and development organisations of the importance of urban agriculture for urban poverty alleviation, nutrition and food security, waste recycling
- to improve access of local stakeholders in urban agriculture to research data and project experiences
- to facilitate regional networking and exchange of information on urban agriculture

The project included the documentation of experiences, the set up of databases, the production of books and the Urban Agriculture Magazine (5 languages), the organisation of international and regional workshops on various aspects and types of urban agriculture, among others.

During this period gradually 6 regional resource centres on urban agriculture were established. In 2004 the RUAF partners jointly established the RUAF Foundation. In 2006 AUB-ESDU joined as 8th member of the RUAF Foundation.

The Cities Farming for the Future programme (2005-2008) is administrated by the RUAF Foundation and implemented by seven regional RUAF partners (IPES, MDP, IAGU, IGSNRR, AUB-ESDU, IWMI-India, IWMI Ghana) with co-ordination and support by ETC (Leusden, the Netherlands).

The CFF programme seeks to make a contribution to urban poverty reduction, urban food security, improved urban environmental management, empowerment of urban farmers and participatory city governance by:

- Consolidation of the regional resource centres
- Capacity development of local stakeholders in urban agriculture
- Facilitating participatory and multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture with over 48 organisations in 20 cities in seven regions.
- Promoting gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture and the establishment of monitoring systems in order to enhance learning from action.

In 2007 DGIS approved the From Seed to Table project (2009-2010) that will develop pilot actions aiming to strengthen the capacities of urban farmer organisations and to facilitate market chain development (with the intention to be replicated at larger scale in the next four year phase of the RUAF programme).

The Mid Term Review is planned to take place in early 2008, being "Mid Term" for the 2005-2010 period allowing us to draw lessons from the past three years and to look forward to the next three years of the project.

Objectives of the Midterm Review

The overall objective of the Midterm Review is: ***to review the performance to date of the RUAF-Cities Farming for the Future programme in terms of the realisation of its objectives and envisaged activities since its inception and to draw lessons and provide recommendations on the remaining period of the actual RUAF-CFF project and the planned RUAF-From Seed to Table project (2009-2010).***

The Midterm Review should actively engage the RUAF teams at global and regional level in order to make it a participatory and formative process and to enhance the applicability of the recommendations of the Mid Term Review mission.

The results of the Mid Term Review will be used to adapt the RUAF-CFF activity plans for 2008 (PC meeting February 2008 Leusden) and to further develop the strategies for the RUAF-FSTT project (PC meeting October 2008, Nanjing).

Specific objectives are:

5. To review the progress made regarding the realisation of planned outputs and desired outcomes and impacts of the RUAF programme as well as the strategies and methods applied by the RUAF partners at the various levels of implementation and present some clear lessons learned based on a critical reflection on the strengths and weaknesses of the approaches taken within the different components of the RUAF programme
6. To review the adequacy of the present RUAF planning, coordination, monitoring, learning and administrative mechanisms and identify opportunities for improvement.
7. On the basis of the review in (1) and (2) to advise DGIS, IDRC and the RUAF partners regarding who may need to do what in order for the project to deliver more effectively and efficiently on its specific objectives during a. the remainder of the present project (2008) and b. in the From Seed to Table project (2009-2010).
8. Provide "food for thought" for the development of a vision on the desired role and programme of the RUAF Foundation after 2010 and the steps that might be taken by the RUAF partners in order to prepare for such development.

Composition of the Review Team

The review Team will be composed of two senior external advisors with ample experience in international development cooperation:

- Dr Yves Cabannes, Chair Development Planning Unit, University College London, UK and former coordinator of the Urban Management Programme of UNDP-Habitat in Latin America
- Dr Margaret Pasquini, Research officer, CAZS-Natural Resources, Bangor University, UK and coordinator of the EU-INCO funded INDIGENOVEG project (international research project on indigenous vegetables production and marketing in urban and peri-urban agroculture in S.S.A.)

Dr Cabannes has strong expertise in participatory urban planning and policy development, poverty reduction and urban governance.

Dr Pasquini has a strong expertise in urban vegetable production and marketing and use of urban organic wastes in urban agriculture.

Both have a sound understanding of poverty and gender issues in agriculture and urban development.

Activities to be performed by the Review Mission

- a. Design of the methodology and division of labour work for the Review Mission
- b. Review of key project file documents (project document RUAF-CFF, progress reports, , proceedings of the RUAF-CFF PC meetings, outcome mapping journals, Project document RUAF-FStT, etcetera).
- c. A visit to ETC in Leusden the Netherlands in order to collect additional information by:
 - meetings with the RUAF coordinator and specialists
 - review of information on the RUAF-CFF project and its results available at ETC
- d. Visits to four of the RUAF regions in order to collect additional information by:
 - meetings with the regional RUAF teams
 - review of regionally available project documentation and products
 - visits to local project partners in one or two of the RUAF pilot cities per region
- e. Other activities, proposed by the mission in their methodological proposal
- f. Draft main findings and recommendations of the review mission and their presentation to and discussion with the RUAF Programme Coordination Committee (February 18).
- g. Production of the draft full report on the Mid Term Review to be sent to ETC-UA on February 28 latest and presented to and discussed with representatives of DGIS, IDRC and RUAF Foundation on March 13 or 14 in a video conference.
- h. Editing of the final report that has to be remitted to the ETC-UA before March 15.
- i. The report should contain approx.40 to 50 pages -excluding annexes- and should include a separate paragraph on each specific objective of the midterm review (see terms of reference) as well as an Introduction to objectives and methodology of the review and structure of the report and a Summary of main findings and recommendations

APPENDIX 2

METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THE MISSION (PRODUCT 1)

APPENDIX 2: METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THE MISSION (PRODUCT 1)

1. The review team first reactions from reading the reports and the TORs

- The *mid term review* will review the programme achievements in 2006 and 2007, but at the same time it is highly **forward looking** exercise on three different time scales:
 - Up to 2008, with the conclusion of the **CFF** project (i.e which is less than 12 months after the review). See specific objective 3.
 - For 2009-10, with the implementation of the already approved **FSTT** – From Seeds to Table program. See specific objective 3.
 - Beyond 2010 - A **new** RUAF Foundation program (2010-2015?). See specific objective 4.
- The 20 day field visit is an essential component of the review which will allow the review team to meet four of the Regional Centres (IAGU, MDP, IGNxx, IWMI Ghana) and the Coordination Centre (ETC). In order to get a consolidated view across the board and gather the perceptions of the centres which cannot be visited in the timeframe of the review, it is proposed that each regional centre complete a simple additional self assessment (two pages). See guidelines and questions in Annex 1, point 2.
- The mission will visit six cities during the field visit period (Pikine/Dakar; Accra; Chengdu, Beijing, Bulawayo and Bobo Dioulasso). This number is very limited compared to the actual number of cities where the CFF Program has been taking place or is due to take place. In order to overcome what could be considered a shortcoming of the exercise, it is proposed that each centre (possibly with reference to other local centres) fill in a two page document that should help the team to get a better sense of the current and future challenges that the cities and the local governments are facing, not only in relation to urban agriculture, but also in relation to the key issues the CFF Program is seeking to address (poverty, environment, food security, gender equity, empowerment of producers). Despite the additional effort that this represents for each Regional Centre it is a crucial contribution to ground and root the reflections of the review team to specific cities and to avoid delivering a type of meta- or global perspective which is far from the day-to-day challenges faced locally.
- The reports revised so far give a first impression of an impressive record of achievements and results obtained in a relatively short period of time. The programme is apparently highly efficient (this is an aspect that will be further examined) with a fair level of effectiveness (capacity of the delivered outputs to reach the immediate objectives of the programme). This appears to be particularly the case with regards to "Capacity development in the regional partners and consolidation of the regional RUAFs", "Capacity development in boundary partners" and "Knowledge management". It is quite clear that the programme is still young, even if it is the result of some previous phases. It is less simple to assess the pertinence of the programme and the extent to which the immediate objectives attained are in their turn contributing to reducing urban poverty, reducing gender inequity, improving environment management or increasing food security. The pilot projects are central in the efforts towards achieving these development objectives, but they are running at the end of the CFF programme, which poses difficulties for the evaluation of their longer-term impacts. Overall, it is difficult to get a sense of the impact that the CFF will have on differing urban situations (which of the Millennium Development Goals will be reached and to what extent?).

2. Features of the proposed evaluation method

- The review will be both a backward and a forward looking evaluation.
- The mid term review is conceived as a formative process and should be part of a collective effort to address the current challenges that both the Resource Centres and the Cities were they work are facing. The evaluation process will be *iterative* and *interactive*. The interaction between the

review team and the programme actors will take place at certain key moments: four meetings will take place with the coordinator by phone in December and early January; visits to the regional centres will take place in January; a visit to the programme coordinators which will also include representatives from the regional Resource Centres will take place on February 18; and a video conference with the donors will take place either on the 12th, 13th or 14th of March (most convenient tool for all partners to be explored in the New Year).

- The evaluation framework will comprise four relatively conventional levels of evaluation: efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and impact that will be developed further on.
- As one of the highlighted features of the CFF is its multi-stakeholder approach, the field visits and the review in general will give prime attention to the difference of opinions and of the perceptions of the different actors involved. This approach should lead the team to answer one of the queries of the TORs related to who should do what to improve the performance of the programme, the output delivery and the adequacy of the present RUAF mechanisms.

3. Key questions to be addressed during the field visits

During the fields visits the team would like to concentrate on a few specific aspects of the existing programs together with local partners. We are conscious that time will not allow to grasp all issues and all details (two-four days per city is extremely short). We will therefore rely on existing reports, city profiles and self assessments questionnaires (see annex 1). The key aspects that will be more precisely reviewed and discussed are:

- *Current and future challenges faced by the cities where CFF is active*

This assessment, partially gained through the short city profiles, will be complemented through interviews with a range of stakeholders. It should provide hints for the forward-looking exercise and with regards to the pertinence and potential contribution that the CFF, Seeds to table and future programmes could make to the problems the cities are facing.

- *The level of consolidation of each regional institution as a regional resource centre.*

For this issue, the team would expect: (a) a collective meeting with the UA staff; (c) individual meetings with the UA coordinator and (d) individual meetings with the directors of the institution.

In the case of IGSNRR in China the team would also like to request a collective meeting with the main directors in the institution, from units which are not concerned with UA, to discuss their impression of the development of UA in their institutional agenda/mandate. The team would also like to request that additional staff from MDP in Zimbabwe, who are not working on UA, be invited to discuss with the review team.

- *Capacity development of local stakeholders in urban agriculture*

This question will be examined through discussions with the regional UA staff and review of training materials developed by the partners. In addition, the team will interview any farmers who have received training during the visits to the pilot project location (e.g. farmers in Bulawayo trained in 2006).

- *The policy and action planning on urban agriculture.*

Before or most probably upon arrival the review team will study the Policy and Action Plan, assessing its level of implementation and of institutionalization, based on interviews, and based on revision of laws, by-laws, decrees, specific spatial plans, etc. The team will also seek to understand how the stakeholder forums have been constituted and have operated in each city. This is a crucial aspect in order to relate the program to the governance dimension and in order to get a sense of the weaknesses and the strengths of the policy in terms of bringing about positive changes. The review team will also consider if and how these stakeholder forums could be institutionalised in the next phase of the programme..

- *Pilot projects*

The assessment of this component will start from the revision of:

- The criteria used for the selection of the cities which are not at the moment fully clear to the team;
- The mechanisms for approval of projects and;
- The approval status of all projects in the region, both in the pilot and dissemination cities.
- The process of transfer and the results achieved so far to the dissemination cities.

The team will focus particularly on the impact and sustainability of the pilot projects.

Following review of all available project documents (from the exploratory surveys to the project proposals to any interim reports and monitoring journals), key questions to be explored include: what mechanisms have been put into place to ensure that the systems set up can continue after the intervention period? How will the small-scale projects be scaled up to other neighbourhoods/areas in the city? What are the links between the MPAP process and the project? Which development objectives does the pilot project directly contribute to (urban poverty reduction, urban food security, improved urban environmental management, empowerment of urban farmers and participatory city governance)? Why is it that in certain regions (Southern Africa, West Africa) only limited numbers of trainers that were trained in the years before are participating in the implementation of the RUAF training activities in the new pilot cities⁷. What are the reasons, implications and required corrective actions?

The team will complement the review of the pilot project documents with in depth field analysis of one pilot project location in each country.

▪ *Knowledge management*

The focus will be on the tools, methods and ways developed to reach various local stakeholders.

▪ *Gender mainstreaming.*

The field work will concentrate on gathering information to evaluate a few of the elements listed in the document "*Mainstreaming gender in the RUAF network*".

At the **regional** level:

- The appointment of gender-sensitive staff in the regional RUAF teams and creation of a gender balance in these teams.
- Networking with gender-sensitive organisations and interest groups to reinforce their own gender capacities.

At the **local** level:

- Promoting gender balance in the composition of the local teams and among the participants in the Multi-stakeholder Forums in each pilot city.
- Implementation of specific gender case studies in the RUAF pilot studies in order to strengthen the gender perspective.
- Promoting the use of gender sensitive tools and gender disaggregated indicators for the monitoring of project results.

4. Division of tasks

- During the joint mission, the two reviewers will work together and participate in the same meetings.
- When travelling in the field separately, the reviewers will employ a common format and interview protocol, to ensure that a comparative analysis can be made across regions.
- The reviewers will divide the drafting of the report work, each taking a leading role for different chapters. The exact responsibilities for each chapter will be agreed following the visit to West Africa.

⁷ This is an issue which was flagged in the 2007 annual report, and could have significant implications for long-term sustainability

Documents to be provided

- Annual reports 2007 from each regional institution
- Exploratory survey report for the city being visited; all approved pilot project proposals for the region; any interim reports reporting on the outcomes of the pilot projects.
- Strategic Action Plan/Agenda and/or Policy on urban agriculture for each pilot city
- Approved pilot project proposals
- Outcome journals
- All information materials for various stakeholder categories produced by each region

(NB Henk: most of these documents we have been sharing with the mission, accept for the regional information and training materials; please check at arrival whether they have received a complete set)

MID TERM REVIEW. METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THE MISSION

GUIDELINES FOR DATA COLLECTION ON CITIES AND ON REGIONAL CENTRES.

The team would like each one of the regional coordinators to supply the following basic information at the starting date of the mission (partners to be visited) or by email before February 1.

This information will help the review team to get a better sense of:

- The present and expected challenges that each one of the cities are facing;
- The perceived strengths and weaknesses of each of the institutions.

FORMAT 1 . CITY PROFILES AND CHALLENGES (2/3 PAGES MAXIMUM FOR EACH CITY)

These profiles are to be done for each city/municipal area where policy planning and action plans have been taking place and/or were pilot projects have been approved.

- *Basic data on cities*
 - Population (date) and expected growth (2015 horizon);
 - Ecosystem and climate;
 - Main characteristics of the city
- *Current and future challenges in the 5 areas of concern of the CFF program*

Summarize in a few words illustrated by key quantitative or qualitative data both the current and expected challenges that the city is facing for the following issues that CFF is contributing to:

 - Urban poverty;
 - Urban food security;
 - Urban environment;
 - Empowerment of urban farmers;
 - Participatory city governance.
- *Other major challenges faced by the city*

Apart from challenges in the 5 areas mentioned before, what are the current and expected (horizon 2015) challenges and potential problems faced by the city.

MID TERM REVIEW. METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THE MISSION

FORMAT 2. PROGRAM SELF ASSESSMENT BY REGIONAL PARTNERS (2/3 PAGES MAXIMUM)

The team would like each one of the regional coordinators to supply the following basic information at the starting date of the mission (partners to be visited) or by email before February 1.

This information will help the review team to get a better sense of:

- The present and expected challenges that each one of the cities are facing;
- The perceived strengths and weaknesses of each of the institutions.

These are internal data that will be processed by the reviewing team and that not be made public. The team is expecting about two pages from each of the seven regional partners.

- Rank (1-5, with 1 being the strongest) the development objectives that in your opinion you have achieved best so far (Immediate objectives)
 - Consolidation of your institutional as a “regional resource centre”;
 - Capacity development of your local stakeholders in urban agriculture;
 - Participatory and multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture;
 - Promoting gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture;
 - Establishment of monitoring systems in order to enhance learning from action.
- What are your major achievements in relation to the expected results over the first three years of the CFF program?
- What achievements have you attained that go beyond the expected program results (give evidence)?
- What are your strengths in terms of the implementation of the CFF programme?
- What are the weaknesses that you have to address?
- The program is supposed to end in 2008. Do you feel confident of reaching the RUAF-CFF goals in your region by then? What would be a reasonable completion date?
- What are your suggestions to deliver the expected outputs and reach the programme goals before the end of 2008, without losing quality?
- The CFF program “*seeks to make a contribution to urban poverty reduction, urban food security, improved urban environmental management, empowerment of urban farmers and participatory city governance*”. After three years of activities, to which one of these issues do you feel that you have been able to contribute? Please rank the issues (1-5, with 1 being the strongest) and give qualitative and quantitative evidence of such contributions.

MID TERM REVIEW. METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THE MISSION

ANNEX 2 – POSSIBLE STRUCTURE FOR THE FINAL REPORT (40 TO 50 PAGES -EXCLUDING ANNEXES-)

CHAPTER 1. PRESENTATION

Introduction to objectives of the Review

Methodology of the review

Summary of main findings and recommendations

CHAPTER 2. REVIEW OF CFF PROGRESS

1. Efficiency (review of inputs, activities and outputs delivered)

The review will examine among others the adequacy of the present RUAF mechanisms for the project implementation: (i) planning, (ii) coordination, (iii) monitoring, (iv) learning and (v) administration.

The strategies and methods applied by the RUAF partners at the various levels of implementation will be critically reviewed

2. Effectiveness

Review of outputs delivered and attainment of immediate objectives.

3.Relevance and pertinence of the CFF Program.

Examining the capacities of the immediate objectives to contribute to the five key development objectives: (i) urban poverty reduction, (ii) urban food security, (iii) improved urban environmental management, (iv) empowerment of urban farmers , (v) participatory city governance.

4. Impacts of the RUAF program on the cities.

CHAPTER 3. LESSONS LEARNED from the review

CHAPTER 4. RECOMMENDATIONS to DGIS, IDRC and the RUAF partners

1. For the completion of CFF project (2008)
2. For the Seed to Table project (2009-2010).

CHAPTER 5. CONTRIBUTION FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

1. RUAF Foundation after 2010.
 - Possible institutional scenarios
 - Development visions
2. Potential programs beyond 2010
3. Steps that might be taken by the RUAF partners

APPENDIX 3

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

SECTION 1: TABLE. EXAMPLE OF LETTERS OF REQUESTS PER TYPE OF
ORGANISATIONS.

SECTION 2: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IMWI-WEST
AFRICA

SECTION 3: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IAGU

SECTION 4: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM MDP

SECTION 5: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IPES

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

SECTION 1: EXAMPLE OF LETTERS OF REQUESTS PER TYPE OF ORGANISATIONS.

	IWMI-West Africa	IAGU	MDP	IPES
International organizations		FAO		IDRC
				FAO
				World Bank
Central government			NATIONAL Urban Agriculture Coordinator	BRAZILIAN Ministerio de Desenvolvimento Social y Combate a Fome
Local government	Planning officer, ACCRA		Harare City Council	
Research institutions	Centre National des Recherches Agronomiques in Cote d'Ivoire			Ecole d'Ingénieur Agro- développement international, Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Toulouse (France)
NGOs				NGO. Sustainable Agriculture Education
Other	Editor of New Agriculturist magazine	Phd from Cocody University Ivory Coast	Urban and Regional Planning dpt. Copperbelt University in Zambia	

SECTION 2: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IMWI-WEST AFRICA

From: Christophe KOUAME [mailto:christophe.kouame@cnra.ci]

Sent: Thursday, November 16, 2006 3:17 PM

To: e.abraham@cgiar.org

Subject: Book request

Dear Officer:

Please send me a copy of the book "Irrigated Urban Vegetable Production in Ghana: Characteristics, Benefits and Risks"

Thank you in advance
Dr KOUAME Christophe
Centre National de Recherche Agronomique
Unité Coopération Internationale
International Cooperation Unit
01 BP 17 40 Abidjan 01
COTE D'IVOIRE
Tel +225 23 47 24 24 Fax +225 23 47 24 11
site web: www.cnra.ci

From: Mike Davison [mailto:m.davison@wrenmedia.co.uk]

Sent: Thursday, November 16, 2006 5:22 PM

To: e.abraham@cgiar.org

Subject: Review of Irrigated urban vegetable production in Ghana

Dear Mr Abraham,

I'm keen to include a review of Irrigated urban vegetable production in Ghana in a forthcoming edition of New Agriculturist magazine. If you have any review copies, and could send one to the address below, I'd be very grateful.

WRENmedia Ltd, Lodge Farm, Fressingfield, Eye, Suffolk IP21 5SA, UK

If you would like to see our current page of book reviews, please use the following link:
<http://www.new-agri.co.uk/06-6/inprint.html>. Many thanks,

Producers of New Agriculturist, <http://www.new-agri.co.uk> Mike

From: Mohammed Kaltumi [mailto:mohammedkaltumi@yahoo.com]


Sent: Friday, January 26, 2007 3:42 PM

To: e.abraham@cgiar.org

Subject: request

Send me a single print copy of your book titled Integrated Urban Vegetable production in Ghana Characteristics, benefits and risk. Thanks
Mohammed Kaltumi
(Planning Officer Guzamala)
P.O.BOX 1735
Maiduguri ,Nigeria.

SECTION 3: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IAGU

	联合国 粮食及 农业组织	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION	منظمة الأمم المتحدة للزراعة والغذاء
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy	Cables: FOODAGRI ROME	Telex: 625852 FAO I 610181 FAO I	Facsimile: +39 0657053152	Telephone: +39 0657051	
Our Ref.:		Your Ref.:			

29 September, 2005

Invitation letter

Dear Mr. Moussa SY,

It is our pleasure to invite you to participate in the GCP/CAN/955/CAN Project "Urban and Peri-urban agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations" Launching Workshop, organized by Priority Area for Interdisciplinary Action – Food for the Cities (PAIA-FC). This event will be held on 17, 18 and 19 October 2005 in FAO, Rome, Italy.

The aim of the workshop is to launch the project, finalize a common framework for case study implementation in the cities selected (specifying methodological approach, analytical tools and contents), develop project methodological guidelines and agree upon a project schedule.

In that frame, we would appreciate it if you could prepare a city presentation (max. 20 minutes) on Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture in Dakar, according to the outline in annex 1 of the Workshop Invitation Document attached.


Please note that travel expenses (flights in economy class) and DSA (accommodation and living costs lump sum) will be entirely borne by the GCP/CAN/955/CAN Project. However, in order to speed and facilitate the bureaucratic procedures, it would be advisable that you make your booking (by choosing economy class and the most direct itinerary) and submit, as soon as possible, the estimate of your travel costs to our office so that we can obtain the clearance of our travel unit and raise a travel authorization accordingly. The money spent for the ticket will be fully refundable once the travel has been accomplished and the ticket stubs returned to our office for the submission of the claim.

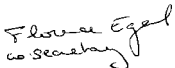
Please confirm your attendance to Ms. Clarissa Ruggieri by email to:

Clarissa.Ruggieri@fao.org.

We hope you will be able to attend this meeting and we look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,


Paul M. Faure
Chairman
Food for the Cities
PAIA


Florence Eguel
co Secretary

De: kouman kra [kouma76@yahoo.fr]
Envoyé: mercredi 18 juillet 2007 16:59
À: moussa@iagu.org
Objet: Votre magazine

Monsieur,

Je prépare un projet de thèse à l'Université de Cocody (Abidjan). Mon thème porte sur la l'agriculture urbaine dans le District d'Abidjan.

Je souhaiterais obtenir les différentes publications de votre magazine (Agriculture urbaine).

Je vous saurai gré des dispositions que vous voudriez bien prendre pour me permettre de savoir les conditions pour acquérir vos publications.

Cordialement!

KRA Kouame Kouman
Architecte-Urbainiste,

Au DAUDL / BNETD

+225 22 48 34 00 poste 3104

(+225) 07 42 89 85 / 01 06 03 90

08 bp 1549 Abj 08 RC

SECTION 4: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM MDP

Compliments of the Season,

I m Francis Mpiana, a Fifth Year Student at the Copperbelt University in Zambia, studying Urban and Regional Planning. I got your address from Mr. Zulu working for Ndola City Council in Zambia.

At our University, we have a student body of Planners who are involved in research and other academic tours, apparently, I m the President for the same. In our year plan is a component of academic tours, which we have done for local study tours in most of Zambia's town. We therefore wanted to have a broader perspective of research by looking at a regional level and carry out a research from that angle. We would love to have one international tour during the course of this year.

The essence of my mail was just to request either from you or through you any means you may facilitate our tour by giving us any necessary information partaining to the same. Preferably, we may keep in touch that I inform you of whattype of assistance and logistic arrangements you may do for us.

For now, I just wanted to inform about the same.

Your responce will be most apprciated

Francis Mpiana

CBU-Kitwe

ZAMBIA

Cell:+260977687250

SECTION 5: EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT FROM IPES

[REPORTE DE TRANSMISION]

10 MAY. 2007 12:26

NO.	OTRO FACSIMIL	HORA DE INICIO	DURACION	MODOS	PAGINAS	RESULTADO
01	01 30 75 62 61	10 MAY. 12:23	03'05	TRANS	04	OK

La empresa o el organismo: **Promocion del Desarrollo Sostenible (IPES)**
Representado legalmente por : Señor Jorge PRICE, Director Ejecutivo

Dirección : Calle Audiencia N 194 - San Isidro - Lima - 27 - PEROU
Teléfono : 511 440 6099 (Annexe 104) Fax : 511 440 6099 (Annexe 107) Correo electrónico : www.ipes.org

Y

EL ISTOM Ecole d'Ingénieur Agro-Développement International
Representada legalmente por el : Sr. Silvere Lamy, Directeur General

Dirección : 32, boulevard du Port 95094 Cergy-Pontoise cedex
Teléfono : 01.30.75.62.65 / +33.1.30.75.62.65 Fax : 01.30.75.62.61 / +33.1.30.75.62.61
Correo electrónico : stages@istom.net

Referente a la práctica efectuada por:

LAUMONIER Marie, estudiante de 3 año en ISTOM

Nacido (a) el : 26/09/1984
Nº de seguridad social : 2 84 09 75 112 382 55

Dirección : 4 rue des Grouettes - 91240 - Saint Michel sur Orge - FRANCE
Teléfono celular : 06 87 83 67 46 Correo electrónico : m.laumonier@istom.net

Siendo en la empresa o el organismo : Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible (IPES)
Dirección: Calle Audiencia N 194 - San Isidro - 27 - Lima - PEROU
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Fax : 511 440 6099 (Annexe 107)
Correo electrónico :

La supervisión del practicante en la empresa ou organismo será llevada a cabo por el Supervisor (tutor, o jefe) de prácticas :

Señor Gunther MERZTHAL (Coordinator Regional para America Latina y el Caribe - Programa Global "Ciudades Cultivando para el Futuro" - IPES (Perou) - RUAF Foundation (Holande),
Teléfono : 511 440 6099 (Annexe 104)
Correo electrónico : gunther@ipes.org.pe

Y por :
Teléfono :
Correo electrónico :



March 22th, 2007

Mr. Jorge Price
Executive President
Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible (IPES)
Calle Audiencia N° 194,
San Isidro, Lima 27,
Peru

Dear Mr. Price,

On behalf of IDRC, its President Maureen O'Neil, and its Board of Governors, I would like to thank you and your institution for your participation in IDRC's Board of Governors visit to the region in February-March 2007.

These periodic visits have the central objective of exchanging information on the importance of scientific investigation in the development agenda and jointly analyzing the aspects that make up this agenda in the current national and regional contexts.

I can confidently say that this years' visit to Peru, Bolivia and Brazil to meet with over 12 partner institutions and many more partner researchers fulfilled its objective and I would like to thank you again for the part you and your organization played in making this important event a success.

Sincerely,

Federico Búrone
Regional Director for
Latin America and the Caribbean

CC: Gunther Merzthal, Regional Coordinator for Latin America, IPES ✓
Maureen O'Neil, President, IDRC

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean / Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe / Bureau régional pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes
Avenida Brasil 2655, 11300 Montevideo, Uruguay
Tel: (598-2) 709.0042 Fax: (598-2) 708.6776 E-mail: fburone@idrc.org.uy
Head Office / Sede / Siège Social: PO Box / BP 8500, Ottawa, ON Canada K1G 3H9 www.idrc.ca www.crdi.ca

www.idrc.ca/lacro

Canada

Gunther Merzthal

De: IPES AGRICULTURA URBANA [au@ipes.org.pe]
Enviado el: martes, 19 de febrero de 2008 08:59 p.m.
Para: gunther@ipes.org.pe
Asunto: RV: La Agricultura Urbana en Lima

De: Alethea Marie Harper [mailto:alethea.marie@gmail.com]
Enviado el: Martes, 19 de Febrero de 2008 02:54 p.m.
Para: noemi@ipes.org.pe; au@ipes.org.pe
Asunto: La Agricultura Urbana en Lima

Estimada Noemí Soto y estimado Gunther Merzthal,

Leí un webpage sobre sus proyectos en la Villa María del Triunfo (http://ipes.org/au/dónde_intervenimos/peru_villa_maria.html). Es muy impresionante, y me gustaría hacerles unas preguntas.

Le ruego me disculpe por mis errores. Mi español es muy básico.

Voy a hacer una visita en Lima entre el 23 marzo y el 5 abril (las fechas estan aproximadas). Recibí una beca para viajar en México, Cuba, Peru, Chile y Argentina; quería estudiar la agricultura urbana, la seguridad alimentaria y la sistema comida ("food system" en ingles, no sé si es la frase correcta en español), y comparar lo que aprender con las condiciones in mi ciudad, Oakland California. (La Universidad de California, Berkeley, me dio la beca) ¿Estarán ustedes en Lima en eso momento? Me gustaría mucho encontrarles, si es posible. Me parece que IPES/RUAF hace trabajo muy importante en América Latina y en el Caribe. ¿Me pueden recomendar barrios y proyectos a visitar, en Lima o en Habana, Santiago, or Buenos Aires?

Muchas gracias,

Alethea Marie Harper
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25 JAN 2006

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IPES-PROMOCION DEL DESAROLLO
MISTER GUNTHER MERZTHAL
Coordinador Regional Programa
SOSTENIBLE
CALLE AUDIENCIA 194
SAN ISIDRO LIMA 27
PEROU

Toulouse, 13 January 2006

Dear Sir,

One of our students, **DAMIEN MEYRIGNAC**, will be doing a training period in your Company from 02.03.2006 to 01.07.2006.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the interest you have shown in our training programmes and therefore in our School.

We would be grateful if you return both copies completed and signed of the Internship Regulation (white and pink).

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours ,


Vincent BARTHE-DEJEAN
Company Relations Officer

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CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE DE TOULOUSE

Gunther Merzthal

De: jwurwarg@worldbank.org
Enviado el: jueves, 06 de diciembre de 2007 04:11 p.m.
Para: gunther@ipes.org.pe
CC: wurwarg@gmail.com
Asunto: Urban Agriculture program in Lima

Gunther,

Marielle Dubbeling at RUAF, as you know, gave me your email address. I am very interested in urban agriculture and urban food security, particularly in Latin America and I have heard good things about your program in Lima.

I was working on food security and policy and urban agriculture in New York City, and just recently took a position at the World Bank working on urban issues in Latin America. I am hoping to be able to incorporate more urban agriculture into my present job.

I will actually be in Lima for fun, not for work, beginning January 19th and my friend who is CCed here and I would love to be able to visit your urban agriculture project and learn more about IPES in general. Is there any time during the week of January 20th that might be good for you?

Looking forward to meeting with you,
Jessica

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APPENDIX 4

OVERVIEW RUAF CFF PROJECTS IN PILOT AND DISSEMINATION CITIES

APPENDIX 4: OVERVIEW RUAF CFF PROJECTS IN PILOT AND DISSEMINATION CITIES

I. Pilot Projects in Pilot cities

Name/Title project	Location	Participating organisations	Duration	Main activities	Expected results
1. Appui à la mise en place d'un système adéquat d'approvisionnement en intrants et équipements aux Agriculteurs Urbains de Pikine	Pikine , Dakar Senegal	- IAGU - ANCAR - UPROVAN - CFPH	7 months	Piloting with: - Facilitating access of urban producers to agricultural inputs and equipment - Establishment of a group rotating credit fund for the future replacement of equipment	20 households have gained access to inputs and equipment 1 group credit scheme in operation
2. Projet de sécurisation des agriculteurs et agricultrices urbain (es) et de valorisation des trames vertes de la Commune de Bobo-Dioulasso	Bobo Dioulasso Burkina Faso	- Mairie de Bobo-Dioulasso - Coordination du Projet Agriculture Urbaine de Bobo-Dioulasso (CPAU-B) - Community of Bobo D.	7 months	- Creation of productive zones within the public green spaces of sector 25 - Facilitating access of the producers to seed, compost etc and tools) - Providing access to water for irrigation - Construction of a simple shed for tools and produce - Construction of one composting unit	- 2,5 hectares has formally been made available by the Municipality to 30 households - 60% of these producers have raised their income with 20 % - 10 wells, a shed and composting unit have been made - 80 % of the 30 farmers use compost - Un local de stockage de petit matériel de production et d'intrants est construit
3. Projet d'appui au groupement maraîcher "allogo" de Donoukin Porto Novo	Porto Novo Benin	Mairie de Porto Novo Groupement des femmes ONG CIPGRE CERPA UCP	9 months	Capacity development regarding production and management of a tree nursery and the use of composts from urban organic wastes Provision of the required equipment and inputs Construction of a small shed including meeting/training room and storage room Creation of a system for maintenance and replacement of tools and equipment	-10 tree nursery units have been established I-increase with 50% the agricultural income of the group members -Diversification of their production system -Enhanced recycling of the urban wastes -Equipment maintenance system in operation
4. Improving the availability of treated domestic wastewater for poor urban farmers at Gum plantation to enhance	Bulawayo , Zimbabwe.	- Institute of Water and Sanitation, Development (IWSD). - SNV - Environment Africa - Zimbabwe Open	5 months	- Improved access to recycled municipal waste water by improving the existing pipeline and lining of the canal - Training farmers in adequate water management and food production practices - Introducing of at least 2 new crops to the	- improved irrigation infrastructure - 100 farmers (of whom 60 females) from the Gum plantation have increased their agricultural production by at least 50% and their income by about 30%

food security and livelihoods		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University Bulawayo City Council (BCC) Parks dept. BCC UA dept Nat. Agr. Extension Service (AREX) Agri. Bank and SEDCO Inter-Departmental Committee on UA (IDUA)) UA Stakeholder Forum Community groups at Gum plantation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plantation with good potential for enhancing food security Strengthening of the organisation and management of the farmer groups at the Gum plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food security for the participating urban farmers and their families Organisation and management of the Gum plantation has improved civil society organisations and local government provide have learned to provided better services to the urban producers farmers have adopted organic methods of production
5. Under preparation	Cape Town, South Africa				
6. Setting up low input nutrition garden to improve nutrition and food security for the urban poor through urban farming	Ndola, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ndola Nutrition Group, -Catholic Diocese, -Ministry of Agriculture -Ndola City Council -Department of Social Welfare 	8 months starting March 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training farmers to set up low-input gardens -Introducing poultry as part of UA -Training farmers in organic farming -introducing water harvesting techniques in nutrition garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 farmers in total (of which 36 female) have been skilled in low-input UA - improved health and nutrition status of the malnourished children and people living with HIV / AIDS in Kaloko -water available through good harvesting techniques
7. Promoting Public Education and Policy Support for Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Accra	Accra, Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STEPRI-CSIR - UG - MoFA-AMA - EPA - MoFA-DAES - AMA – MPH - GAWU - AMA-PS - TCPD - LL - DVF - IWMI-RUAF 	11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of existing policies and best practices on UA in other cities/countries; Documentation of lessons learnt and knowledge sharing activities - Drafting policy recommendations and best practices as a basis for specific policy formulation for UPA in AMA - Production of CDs and videos on UA to educate urban producers and the Accra population on UA and related food safety issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a draft UA policy document for consideration by AMA has been produced - Increased recognition for UPA of Accra policy makers - Increased public awareness on UPA - Reduction in on-farm and off- farm food contamination
8. Value Addition to Vegetable Production towards Increased	Freetown, Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAFFS - FCC - NAFSL 	10 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate the timely supply of appropriate farm inputs, extension and other support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - skilled urban producers - water availability all year round - increased and safe vegetable

Marketability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NU - MLCP - FAO 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate the adequate and year round supply of quality irrigation water - train urban producers on sustainable crop production, water management, pest management techniques and improved post production management of farm products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production - improved marketability of products - a well-capacitated coordinating team - pilot project replicated to other communities - more organisations are providing inputs and services to urban farmers
9. Improving the efficiency of UPA production and processing systems in Ibadan	Ibadan, Nigeria	MANRRD, Ibadan North-West LGI, Ibadan North LGI, Akinyele LGI, NACRDB, JDPC, CERNMRD, All Farmers Association of Nigeria, NHRI, IARTDER	10 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize local organisations to provide effective services to urban producers - Train the project beneficiaries in vegetable production practices, waste water use, safe use of agro-chemicals, improved pig production and safe waste disposal practices - Undertake participatory monitoring of the pilot project - Promote beneficiaries access to credit - Promote access to safe water for irrigation through facilitating the provision of 6 deep wells - Set up a market information system and assist urban producers to explore new market linkages for their products - Monitor the impacts of UPA - Develop jointly with relevant policy makers an action plan and institutional framework for replication of the pilot project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local organisations provide more support services to urban producers and conduct more action research with them - 100 (40 vegetable producers, 40 gari processors, and 20 pig farmers) urban producers apply improved production practices and safe use of waste water use and agro-chemicals. - 30% of UPA pilot project practitioners will explore new market/linkages for their products. - 25% of beneficiaries will increase their UPA activities - plan/framework for replicating the pilot project at larger scale has been made
10. Establishment of a producers' research, training and demonstration centre on arid urban gardening in	Villa Maria del Triunfo, Lima, Peru	Multi stakeholder Forum on Urban Agriculture in VMdT Network of Urban producers on VMdT Municipality of VMdT IPES	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a local training and demonstration centre Training of 12 urban producers as local promoters in ecological production techniques Supply if food to 15 local food kitchens Identification of commercialization strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 local training centre functioning and managed by local network of urban producers 12 trained promoters are undertaking training activities for 570 other urban producers 12 households have increased their income with 30%
11. Promover el uso productivo agrícola de espacios urbanos publicos degenerados	Belo Horizonte, Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordenação Política e Equipe Local CCF BH - Prefeitura Municipal de Belo Horizonte - Rede de Intercâmbio de Tecnologias Alternativas 	4 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of 21 urban producers in agro ecological production methods - Regeneration van 8.000 m2 of derelict urban space as productive gardens - Promover the recycling of local waste materials for the production of structures and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21 families (15 de Cardoso, 3 from Bonsucesso y 3 from Vale do Jatobá) have improved their food security and are functioning as multipliers in these three neighbourhoods - 8000 m2 of gardens on former derelict land

					- Sheds, fences and equipment produced from local waste materials
12. Cultivando en mi casa	Bogota, Colombia.	- Jardín Botánico de Bogotá - Universidad del Rosario		- Establishment of roof top gardens of ca. 20 m2 using raised structures and containers - training of these families en ecological production methods reuse of urban wastes and storm water as well as proper preparation and use of nutritious foods and medicinal herbs - promote dissemination of these methods to other families in the community	The food security of 20 poor urban families in Bosa has been improved (mainly women/head of families, displaced families, minorities, etcetera)
13. Establishment of kitchen gardens and school garden 'bright spots' in Surabhi Colony	Serilingam pala, Hyderabad, India	- Surabhi Committee - Serilingampally Municipal Office - Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare - Residential Girls High School and Jr. College - Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University	12 months	Participatory situation analysis Training of teachers and urban producers on establishment of gardens, low space no space technologies and composting of household wastes Establishment of a 1 acre school gardens and 40 home gardens	Over 50% increase in vegetable consumption in 40 households (180 persons) Over 50% reduced cash expenditure on vegetables Improvements to the local environment through sustainable waste management and composting
14. Farmer Field Schools with Magadi peri-urban farmer groups	Magadi, Bangalore, India	Magadi Farmer groups, Magadi Town Municipal Council, Local NGOs, Women's Self Help Groups, Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture AMEF	9 months	FFS Exposure visit to Kolar FFS Participatory diagnosis of farmer groups/production methods and marketing systems and inputs/income Training of FFS Facilitators Conducting season long LEISA based FFS on selected urban cropping systems Training in composting of HH waste, crop residues and municipal solid wastes and utilization of compost in agriculture Exposure visit to TMC/SHGs to Suryapet	6 farmer groups X 20 Farmers are applying eco-friendly (LEISA) production methods and use composted organic wastes in their agricultural production processes 12 FFS facilitators are scaling up FFS activities 10% of municipal solid waste is separated, composted and utilized on farmers fields Links with urban consumer groups for sale of produce (Organic Bazaars) have been established
15. Under preparation	Gampaha, Sri Lanka		8 months starting March 15		
16. Cooperative	Huairou	- Huairou Fruit &	24 months	* Market analysis and developing market	1 Mushroom nursery is in operation

capacity building for sustainable development	Beijing, China	Vegetable Cooperative - IGSNRR - Beijing Agriculture College - Beijing Bureau of Agriculture - Huairou district government		channels for mushrooms * Mushroom seed production unit * Training farmers in Mushroom production * Assisting producers in establishing mushroom production units	and family based mushroom units are in operation and marketing their products
17. Empower farmers' knowledge on UA policy and innovative practices	Shunyi Beijing, China	- Shunyi 3-Agros (Agriculture, Farmer & Countryside) Research and Extension Association - IGSNRR - Shunyi District Government - China society of Agriculture - China Renming University	12 months	* Strengthen Shunyi 3 Agros Research and Extension Centre and help them to link with relevant sources of information and agro-research organizations * Preparation of a publication aiming at dissemination national and municipal policies on urban agriculture in such way that farmers can understand easily * Demonstrate innovative UA practices to local farmers * Assistance in linking to external sources of funding	One book on "New Countryside Development" has been published. Households have been trained in new UA practices Good institutional working relations for continued cooperation in UA research and extension
18. Integrated river fish protection and development project	Dujiangyan Chengdu, China	- Chengdu Dujiangyan River-Fish Cooperative - Provincial, Municipal and District level Policy Research Departments - IGSNRR - Dujiangyan Agriculture Technology Promotion Centre	18 months	Help the cooperative to diversify their activities and establishing fish production units and incorporating agro-tourism by: * Provide planning advice to the cooperative * Help the cooperative to get funding support from the Ministry of Science and Technology; * Lobby experts for helping farmers to grow fish * Involve the cooperative members in wetland conservation and water purification * Help the cooperative to market their products (branding, sales through internet)	* Funding support by Ministry of Science and Technology secured * Technical assistance in fish progress * Production units being established * Environmental awareness and skills of members has been enhanced
19. City Farmers' supermarket strengthening food security (From Field to Table) through green certification	Minhang , Shanghai, China	- Minhang District Policy Research Departments - IGSNRR - City Supermarket Company	10 months	* Training of small urban farmers to grow certified green food for sales in cooperating super market chain	Green label established Urban farmers are producing certified food products and market through the Supermarket chain

II. Pilot projects in Dissemination Cities

Name/Title project	Location	Participating organisations	Duration	Main activities	Expected results
1. Valorisation des déchets biodégradables et gestion des ressources en eau pour une agriculture durable sur le site maraîcher de Dar Naim	Nouakchott , Mauritania Duration: 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ONG Tenmiya - Commune de Dar Naim - Union des coopératives agropastorales de Dar Naim - Union régionale des coopératives agropastorales de Nouakchott 	12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of one unit for processing urban organic wastes; training on safe compost production methods - Training urban producers on safe and ecological production methods - Enabling access to recycled wastewater for irrigation; training on safe water management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of compost to min. 250 producers - 100 farmers gained access to water - 100 farmers have gained economically by increased sales of produce to markets in Nouakchott
2. Projet d'appui au secteur primaire	Cotonou , Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republique du Benin - Departement du Littoral - Mairie de Cotonou - Direction de la Prospective et du developpement Municipal - Les organisations des pêcheurs - Les organisations des éleveurs - Les Partenaires au Développement - les SAIC 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of 2 demonstration fish farms (1 with fish and 1 with escargots) - Training of the pond and fish/escargots management practices of urban producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish and escargots production has increased with 25% and the demand of hotels in Cotonou is satisfied - The management capacity of 15 fish producers has been improved and their income has been enhanced with 15 percent
3. Projet de valorisation des déchets par la fabrication du compost pour AU	Kigali , Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Association pour la Préservation de l'Hygiène et de l'Environnement - 8 Associations d'agriculteurs paysannes 	12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness of the urban population of Kigali regarding recycling of organic wastes and its productive use in the production of food within small urban spaces - Training of urban producers in the use of compost in their agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced public awareness regarding value of compost - Enhanced agricultural production 25% of 325 urban producers through the productive use of recycled urban wastes
4. Under preparation	Bamako , Mali				
5. Project on composting	Ngumba , Nairobi,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nairobi City Council - Communities 	11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a network for urban farmers and mechanism for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More support for urban agriculture by local support

domestic waste for urban farming	Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UFI - Waste Pickers Association - UN Habitat - Coalition of African Organization for Food Security and Sustainable Development (COASAD), - - Kenya National Association of Social Workers - National AIDS Control Council (NACC) 		<p>advocacy on all issues pertaining to urban farming in the City of Nairobi and its environs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide bags and other equipment for sorting domestic wastes and production of compost - Provision of seed packs and a pump for irrigation - Provide advice and guidance on ways to minimize health risks associated with use of composting and use of compost in UA 	<p>organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network of urban producers in Nairobi has been established with communication and collaboration with other urban farmer organizations elsewhere - Enhanced separation of domestic wastes at household level and its recycling for reuse in urban agriculture by 75 % in ngumba. - Increased food production 50% and crop variety resulting in increased profits by 30 % and improved nutritional standards of at least 50% of participating households
6. Urban agriculture for better nutrition and combatting HIV/AIDS	Maputo, Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth Association for community development in Mozambique - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Education - Communities - Anglican Church 	12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of demonstration cum training gardens at grounds of 3 schools, 3 hospitals, churches and 1 community centres - Training HIV affected households and school children how to produce nutritious crops and medicines on small spaces around the home - Supply of seeds and simple tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of cheap nutritious food for HIV affected people (directly involved in first stage: 35 households, and 500 school children
7. Improvement in urban farming systems through effective impact monitoring	Butembo, DR Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CAUB -HIVOS -Communities -Butembo Town Council 	8 months Starting March 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Setting up a best practice UA garden in the city through waste recycling -putting in place a system for community impact monitoring -report on best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -adoption by 138 farmers of good organic UA practices using recycled waste -adoption of community impact monitoring
8. Promoting Urban Homestead Fish culture through Participatory	Akure, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DAE - FUTA - MAFFR - Research students 	15 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey to analyse socioeconomic conditions and existing situation and constraints concerning homestead fish culture by poor households in the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concrete fish tank production has been adopted by at least 50 households - Income and nutritional level

Approach				<p>area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of low income households on techniques of homestead concrete fish tank farming - Construction of demonstration concrete fish tanks in the project area and analysis of their performance and contribution to beneficiary households' livelihood - support willing community members to establish their own homestead fish culture units 	<p>of households that adopted homestead fish tank farming has been improved by 90% out of the 50 participating households. by 90% out of the 50 participating households</p>
9. Enhancing urban food security through sustainable urban vegetable production and farmer group development	Tamale, Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fooshegu Farmers Association - Garizegu Farmers Association - Urban Agriculture Network - Action Aid International, Tamale - Metropolitan Cooperative Department 	18 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train urban producers in environmentally sustainable urban vegetable production techniques - Train farmer association leadership on group formation and group dynamics - Compile vacant land register and assess the suitability of the vacant lands to support agricultural development in Tamale - Campaign for land tenure schemes such as land trusts, leases Land grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased food security and income in 66 poor households (especially women, People living With Disabilities (PWD) and youth - The urban producers involved in the project apply implement successfully environmentally sustainable agricultural practices - Positively influenced the public and local government regulatory frameworks that impact on urban agricultural land. - Enhanced Community-based leadership development and advanced voice of women as beneficiaries of agricultural projects.
10. Urban agriculture youth project	Cape Coast, Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cape Coast MADU - DoC 	10 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve livelihood of unemployed youth through vegetable production - build capacity of unemployed youth in group dynamics and vegetable production - support youth with required resources to produce vegetables - measure effect of project on beneficiaries, families and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - about 50 unemployed youth has found employment in UA and acquired knowledge, skills in group dynamics and modern technologies in vegetable production and - improvement in nutrition due to intake of nutritious vegetables and incomes from sale of quality vegetables

				community members	- data on achievements and impact have been made available for future intervention measure
11. Under preparation	Tema, Ghana				
12. Agricultura Urbana e sustentabilidade socioambiental / Cultivar plantas – cultivar paz	Macaé, Rio de Janeiro Brazil	- Centro de Estudos Ambientais e de Cultura Contemporânea-CEAMC - Prefeitura Municipal de Macaé: - AGRAPE – Fundação Agropecuária de Abastecimento e Pesca - Universidade Candido Mendes	12 Months	- Documentation of the traditional agricultural knowledge of 10 elderly UA practitioners - Training of 20 students (Escola Municipal de Pescadores e da Escola Municipal Neuza Brizola), are trained to stimulate school gardens and educate school children on community gardening, agro-ecological production and waste management - Also 10 unemployed women (active urban producers) are trained to disseminate agro-ecological production techniques and stimulate establishment of community gardens and waste management practices in their communities - Establishment of a community garden with 10 mentally ill persons - Distribution of educational materials	- 20 students, 10 women and 10 mentally ill persons are trained in setting up schoolgardens and ecological agricultural practices - More public participation in beautification and cleaning of the city and productive use of open spaces - Establishment of 3 school or community gardens with 50 participants, applying ecological production practices
13. Implantacao de um sistema integrado de producao coletiva em ara urbana	Contagem, Belo Horizonte, Brazil	Several departments of the Municipality of Contagem Cooks Community Project (CSANA)	Duration: 1 year -	- Creation of a community garden (with community kitchen) for fruit/vegetable production and distribution - Provide agricultural inputs - Train the participants in agro-ecological production methods (including composting) - Strengthen community organization and establish a participatory administration system	- 20 socially vulnerable and food insecure households have improved their food intake quantitative and qualitatively and have raised an additional income from UA.
14. Consolidación y	Rosario, Argentina.	- Centro de Estudios de Producciones Agroecológicas	8 months	- Strengthening the production and sales capacities of the urban	-25 producers (of which 15 women) and 6 teachers have

puesta en funcionamiento del Parque Huerta Molino Blanco en la ciudad de Rosario.		(CEPAR) - Municipalidad de Rosario		producers involved in el Parque Huerta (park - garden) of Molino Blanco. - Enhance the access of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood Molino Blanco to the "parque huerta" for recreation - Promote the consumption of healthy ecological vegetables among schoolchildren of Molino Blanco by establishment of a school garden and training 6 teachers	been trained as trainers -2 hectares of park have been converted in a productive gardens producing 5.000 kilos of vegetables and aromatic plants each month -500 households are applying ecological production methods and generate about USD 150/year of income -500 m2 of the park has been upgraded as recreational area for use by 150 children in the neighbourhood and in another 500 m2 a school garden has been established for use by 120 school kids guided by 6 teachers
15 Participación en Fondo de pequeños proyectos comunitarios	Villa el Salvador Lima, Peru	- IPES - Municipalidad de Villa El Salvador	7 months	- Evaluation and selection of proposals - Guide the selected projects - Strengthening the capacities of the organizations involved in transformation and commercialization	- the 18 urban agriculture projects selected ranged from compost production, animal husbandry (guinea pigs and hens) and ecological vegetables farms to transformation (fruit jams and juice). - Enhance food security of the beneficiaries and generate supplementary income while favouring a strong educational and awareness raising approach - 1,200 direct beneficiaries.
16. Establishment of an Allotment Garden with Ecosan Toilet for the Urban Poor of Barangay Macasandig	Cagayan de Oro Philippines.	PUVeP - Xavier Science Foundation - Allotment Gardeners of Barangay Macasandig - City Government of Cagayan de Oro (CDO)	12 months	-Organizational diagnosis of the barangay including the socioeconomic profile of the participating households. - Facilitating legal access to land for 20 urban poor families in barangay Macasandig for the establishment of an allotment garden - Facilitation of the establishment	One allotment garden association is in operation and duly registered at the Department of Labour and Employment One ecosan toilet is constructed and well used The nutritional status and hygienic situation of 20 urban

				and registration of an allotment garden association and related capacity building - Training on sustainable vegetable production and ecological sanitation for the allotment gardeners - Construction of ecosan toilet - collection of baseline data on types of pumps	poor families in barangay Macasandig has been improved A data base on types of pumps is available and used to demonstrate the viability of a ramp pump vs. other pump types
17/18 Home Gardens in the city	J P Nagar resp Banashankari Bangalore India	P Nagar resp. Banashankari Resident's Associations, AMEF, IDF, ISES and other support organisations Local BBMP officials (Horticulture, Engineer, Water Board)	11 months	- Capacity building of interested urban citizens/gardeners and helpers ('Maalis') in the establishment and management of terrace and kitchen gardens - Establishing links with "Self Help Groups" and other support organizations as well as donor organisations - Upgrading a Community Park - Creation of a common pool of implements/ inputs to be maintained by the Resident's Association - Building of food and ecological awareness in schools and other institutions	- 50-75 urban households and 15-20 maali's are applying adequate gardening practices in their terrace or kitchen gardens - Two community parks with medicinal plants and two pools of tools are being maintained by the respective Resident's Associations. - Enhanced recycling of waste both at household and community levels. - In 3-5 schools and other institutions awareness on healthy food, environment and use of medicinal plants has increased - Strategic linkages have been established between the Associations and 5-6 Self Help Groups and other support institutions as well as donors
19. Urban Agriculture for a Sustainable City	Colombo, Sri Lanka	- Western Province Department of Agriculture - Department of Agrarian Services - Divisional Secretariats	18 months	- Identification and training of the participating households on ecological cultivation and pest management methods and composting of organic wastes - Introduction of vertical cultivation structures and composting units in poor urban household (especially women and youth) - Building networks among the	- 300 beneficiaries are applying special agricultural technologies for cultivating in limited spaces - urban organic wastes are composted and productively reused in urban agriculture - Food expenditures of the 300 beneficiaries have been reduced by 10-15% and/or

				urban producers -Identification of potential market chains	their cash income has increased with 10-15 % - The beneficiaries have increased their vegetable consumption with 15-20% resulting in increased nutritional standards
20. Restoring two cooperatives in peri-urban Dingxiang	Dingxiang Xinzhou, China	- Dingxiang Agriculture Bureau - Dingxiang County Mayor Office - Shanxi University - Village Committee - Farmers	24 months	- Diagnosis of the present situation - Multi-stakeholder meetings to discuss structure and functioning of the new cooperative - Set up working group - Action planning	Two bottom-up and market based cooperatives are in operation
21. Haidong peri-urban agro-tourism development project Lake Laishi	Lijang , Yuannan, China	- Lijang Municipality - Lashi Township, 4 village associations - China Urban Agriculture Coordination Group+ IGSNRR	8 months?	- Participatory diagnosis of the actual situation - Study trip to best practices in agro-tourism development. - Strengthen local cooperatives and assist in creating market linkages with hotels and spas - Design of a 5 year project and obtain funding (from private Investor mainly) - Train farmers in organic agricultural production methods of fruits and vegetables - Train and assist farmers in the development of agro-tourism activities (pick your own fruits, horse riding, stay on farm, farm restaurant) - Promote pig feed from organic wastes from hotels/restaurants and local biogas and organic fertilizer production	- Project designed, funded and in operation - Diversification of income sources - Local farmers producing organic food for local hotels/restaurant - Local farmers providing touristic services Less migration (esp. of young girls). - Contribution to maintenance of Naxi culture (farm buildings, local cuisine).
22. Diagnosis and action planning to improve the livelihood of migrant vegetable growers and	Chaoyang and Shunyi Beijing, China	- IGSNRR - Local Village Committee - Beijing Agriculture Committee - Migrant Farmers - Local Farmers	8 months	* Analysis of the farming and livelihood situation of the migrant vegetable growers * Development of proposals to improve the rights and livelihood of the peri-urban migrant vegetable growers	Key issues of migrant farmers have been diagnosed and recommendations for improvement have been developed Access of local migrants to education has been Improved

policy advice					
23. Diagnosis and action planning to improve the performance of family-based agro-tourism in Beizhai village	Huairou Beijing, China	- Beijing agri-tourism and recreation association - IGSNRR - Beizhai Village Committee - Farmers	8 months	* Analysis of existing family based agro-tourism in this district * Establishment of an on-site training centre * Training of the farm-households to upgrade their management capacity and touristic services * help designing menu & agro-tour route	Key issues in Family based agro-tourism in Beizhai village have been diagnosed and priorities for improvement have been identified. A bilingual menu and an agro- tour route are under design
24. Feel the peri-urban countryside with your legs and minds	Nanjing China	- IGSNRR - Nanjing Agriculture Bureau - Nanjing Tourism Bureau - University	8 months	* Diagnosis of Nanjing's UA development * Identify most interesting visiting sites and design a peri-urban countryside route.	The route has been established and a bilingual introduction to each site has been prepared. World Urban Forum participants have been introduced to UA in peri-urban Nanjing

Abbreviations for IWMI-RUAF - pilot projects

AAI - Action Aid International,
 AMA – Accra Metropolitan Assembly
 CERNRMRD - Centre for Environment, Renewable Natural Resources Management Research & Development
 CFF – Cities Farming for the Future
 CSIR –Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
 DERD - Department of Extension and Rural Development
 DoAE - Department of Agricultural Economics,
 DoC - Department of Co-operatives
 DPG - Dept of Parks & Garden,
 DVF - Dzorwulu Vegetable Farmers
 EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
 FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization
 FCC - Freetown City Council,
 FFS – From Foot-to-Seat
 FUTA - Federal University of Technology, Akure
 GAWU – Ghana Agricultural Workers Union
 IARTD - Institute of Agricultural Research & Training
 IWMI- International Water Management Institute
 JDPC - Justice Development & Peace Commission
 LC - Lands Commission,
 LGI - North-West Local Government Institution
 LL - La Livestock
 M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MADU - Metropolitan Agriculture Development Unit
MAFFR - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Resources
MAFFS - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security,
MANRRD - Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Rural Development
MLCP- Ministry of Lands and Country Planning,
MoFA - Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPO - Metro Planning Office
NACRDB - Nigeria Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
NAFSL - National Association of Farmers of Sierra Leone,
NHRI - National Horticultural Research Institute
NU -Njala University,
RDFG - Roman Down Farmers Group,
RUAF –Resource Centres on Urban Agric and Food Security
STEPRI- Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
TCP - Town &Country Planning,
TCPD - Town and Country Planning Dept,
UDS – University of Development Studies
UG – University of Ghana
UPA – Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture
VFAFG - Vegetable Farmers Association of Fooshegu and Gumbihini

APPENDIX 5

- ETC-UA PUBLICATION LIST FOR RUAF-CFF PROGRAM

APPENDIX 5: ETC-UA PUBLICATION LIST FOR RUAF-CFF PROGRAM

Working materials and publications prepared by ETC-UA in the context of RUAF-CFF

1. Project management Guidelines

- Henk de Zeeuw *Guidelines for financial administration of RUAF-CFF*, 2005
- Henk de Zeeuw *Format annual Progress report and Activity Plan*, 2005 (updated in 2006)
- Henk de Zeeuw and Ben Snijder *EXCEL sheet for financial reporting*, 2005 (updated 2007)
- Henk de Zeeuw *Format and thermometer Progress update* (for 3 monthly meetings)
- Henk de Zeeuw en Marielle Dubbeling *Format Coaching visits* 2006
- Henk de Zeeuw *RUAF-CFF in a nutshell* 2005
- Henk de Zeeuw *ToR members regional RUAF teams*, 2005
- Henk de Zeeuw *ToR local coordinator MPAP process in pilot city*, 2006
- Henk de Zeeuw *ToR external accountance regional RUAF's*
- *Format Time sheet*
- *Format Standard sub-contracts*

2. Guidelines for:

a. MPAP-process

- Marielle Dubbeling *A guideline on the planning and guidance of an MPAP-process in RUAF pilot cities*
- Marielle Dubbeling *Tools for joint decision-making and conflict resolution*
- Marielle Dubbeling *Guideline for the exploratory study (including stakeholder analysis, participatory situation analysis, land mapping and policy review)*
- Marielle Dubbeling
- Henk de Zeeuw *Guideline for participatory action planning and budgeting*
- Henk de Zeeuw *Format for the presentation of pilot projects*
- Henk de Zeeuw *Guideline for the assessment of pilot projects* 2005
- Henk de Zeeuw *Guideline preparation study visits*

b. Knowledge management

- René van Veenhuizen *RUAF Knowledge and Information Strategy*, 2007
- René van Veenhuizen *Adapted procedure of the UA Magazine production*, 2007

c. Gender

- Joanna Wilbers and Henk de Zeeuw *Gender sensitive PRA tools*
- Joanna Wilbers and Henk de Zeeuw *RUAF Checklist Gender mainstreaming*, 2006
- Henk de Zeeuw *Guideline preparation regional gender workshops*, 2006

d. Monitoring

- Henk de Zeeuw *Logical Framework and monitoring indicators RUAF-CFF*, 2005
- Henk de Zeeuw *Quality Management system RUAF-CFF*, 2006
- Joanna Wilbers and Henk de Zeeuw *Methodology RUAF Impact Monitoring*, 2006

3. Training materials

3.1. RUAF staff capacity development

These materials were developed by ETC-UA for the Induction training of the Regional RUAF teams and some selected local partners from the first pilot cities in 2005. The MPAP-process related modules (module 2) were adapted/upgraded in 2007 for the training of new regional staff.

These materials also formed the basis for the development of materials in each region for the ToT and MPAP training courses in the regions.

Module 1 Introduction to Urban agriculture

- Concepts; forms of urban agriculture and local dynamics of UPA
- UPA and Food security, nutrition and UA as an additional strategy for HIV/AIDS mitigation
- UPA as a strategy for local economic development
- UPA and urban environmental management
- Participation of urban farmers in analysis and identification of solutions

Module 2 Multistakeholder Processes for Action planning and Policy design on UA (MPAP) process and tools

- Introduction to MPAP: what and why, overall process and phases.
- Preparatory actions
- Exploratory study: review of secondary data
- Exploratory study: stakeholder analysis
- Exploratory study: Land use mapping
- Exploratory study: Participatory situation analysis and use of gender sensitive PRA-tools
- Exploratory study: Policy review
- Establishing the Multi-stakeholder Forum; Creating a broader institutional framework and commitment; Stakeholder dialogue, decision making and conflict resolution
- Development of a City Strategic Agenda on UPA a. Process; b Key issues and courses of action
- Operationalisation (planning of specific projects) and financing of the City Strategic Agenda
- Adaptation of existing (or formulation of new) laws, norms and regulations
- Policy lobbying and engagement
- Review of the process of initiating and implementing an MPAP process in the pilot cities

Module 3 Training in RUAF-CFF

- RUAF Capacity building strategy
- Adult learning principles and development of lesson plans
- RUAF approach to training: concepts, types of training applied
- Training Needs Assessment
- Training in session planning and use of interactive training methods
- Organisation, Planning and M&E of training activities (ToT, MPAP, policy awareness seminars, study visits)

Module 4 Gender

- Introduction to gender conceptual framework
- Gender in training activities
- Use of gender sensitive tools in situation analysis
- Gender sensitive planning
- Design and implementation of gender case studies

Module 5 Monitoring

- Overview Quality management system in RUAF-CFF
- In built Monitoring
- Outcome mapping
- Impacts monitoring (pilot projects)
- Gender in monitoring

Module 6 Pilot Projects

- Guiding the preparation and implementation of pilot projects in pilot cities
- Competitive fund: criteria for assessment of proposed pilot projects in dissemination cities

Module 7 Knowledge and Information management in RUAF-CFF

- UA-Magazine
- Web of website
- Databases
- Series of RUAF Working papers
- Regional materials

3.2 Distance learning course (with Ryerson University)

- **Course 1 Introduction to Urban Agriculture** (all 14 modules have been finalized: Concepts, UA-Types, Stakeholders in UPA, Benefits and Risks of UPA, Constraints & opportunities for UPA, history and trends of UPA, Analysing UA-systems, Developing adequate support strategies for UPA
- **Course 2 Dimensions of Urban Agriculture** (14 modules): 3 modules (draft) have been produced: Policy dimensions of UPA, UPA and food security, UPA and health, UPA and local economic development .

4. Trip reports on coaching visits

5. Minutes PC meetings (annual, 3monthly, thematic) and Minutes Board meetings

6. BOOKS

- Veenhuizen Rene van (editor) *Profitability and Sustainability of Urban Agriculture*, FAO, Rome (forthcoming). **Co-funding by FAO and RUAF**
- Rene van Veenhuizen (editor) *Cities farming for the Future; Urban Agriculture for Green and Productive Cities, ETC-UA/RUAF, IDRC and IIRR, 2006*.
This major publication (14 chapters, 40 case studies, 460 pages) shows the wide presence and importance of urban agriculture and focuses on the development in the past five years and challenges ahead. Publication produced by ETC with inputs from RUAF partners and other organisations; **Co-funded by IDRC, ETC-UA, IIRR and RUAF** and published by IIRR and IDRC jointly.

Rene van Veenhuizen coordinated and edited this publication. Moreover ETC-UA contributed with the following chapters:
 - Dubbeling, M and Merzthal, G. *Sustaining Urban agriculture requires the Involvement of Multiple Stakeholders*.
 - Veenhuizen, Rene van. *Introduction to Cities Farming for the Future*
- Wilbers, Joanna, Henk de Zeeuw, Mary Njenga, Alice Hovorka, Gordon Prain and Diana Lee-Smith; *Women feeding cities Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture projects* (forthcoming). **Co-funding IDRC and RUAF**

7. CD-roms, DVD's, Videos

- CD-rom *Cities farming for the Future*, June 2006 (distributed at World Urban Forum III in Vancouver, June 2006) **Co-funding IDRC and RUAF**

8. URBAN AGRICULTURE MAGAZINE

(English version edited by Rene van Veenhuizen)

No 14 *Urban Aquatic Production*, Juli 2005

Guest editors: Dr David Little, Dr. Stuart Bunting and Dr. Will Leschen (Stirling University, Scotland) August 2005 **Co-funding Papussa project**

No 15 *Multiple Functions of Urban Agriculture*, December 2005

Guest editor: Leo van den Berg, Alterra, the Netherlands

No 16 *Formulating effective policies on urban agriculture*, October 2006

- Guest Editors: RUAF team, ETC-Urban Agriculture, the Netherlands
- No 17 *Strengthening urban producers organisations*, February 2007
Guest editor: Cecilia Castro, IPES, Peru and in cooperation with FAO
- No 18 *Building communities through urban agriculture*
Guest editor: Martin Bailkey, University of Wisconsin-Madison), July 2007
- No 19 *Stimulating Innovativeness in Urban Agriculture*, December 2007
Guest editors: Will Critchley, Ann Waters Bayer and Chesha Wettasinha (Prolinnova) and Dr Gordon Prain (CIP-Urban Harvest)

ETC-UA contributed the following articles to the UA-Magazine during RUAF-CFF

- Reinders, Hans Peter, *Innovativeness of Dutch Vineyards*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 19, 2007
- Van Veenhuizen, R. *Editorial: Stimulating Innovativeness in Urban Agriculture*. UA-Magazine 19, 2007
- Zeeuw Henk de and Gordon Prain *Enhancing technical, organizational and institutional innovation in urban agriculture*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 19, 2007
- Martin Bailkey, Joanna Wilbers and René van Veenhuizen, *Editorial: Building Communities through Urban Agriculture*. Urban Agriculture Magazine no 18, July 2007
- Wilbers, Joanna René van Veenhuizen and Cecilia Castro *Strengthening Urban Producer Organisations*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 17, 2007
- Dubbeling, M. *An Inter-Regional Action-Research Agenda: Recommendations for strengthening social organisations of urban and periurban producers*. UA-Magazine 17, 2007
- Dubbeling Marielle and Henk de Zeeuw. *Interactive policy formulation for sustainable urban agriculture development*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 16, 2006
- Wilbers Joanne and Henk de Zeeuw. *A Critical review of Recent Policy Documents on Urban Agriculture*. Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 16, 2006
- Zeeuw, Henk de Marielle Dubbeling, Joanna Wilbers en René van Veenhuizen. *Courses of Action for Municipal Policies on Urban Agriculture*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 16, 2006
- Veenhuizen René van, *Editorial: Formulating Effective Policies on Urban Agriculture*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 16, 2006
- Pouw, Marije Joanna Wilbers. *Urban Agriculture in the Netherlands: Multi-functionality as an organisational strategy*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 15, 2006
- Berg, L. van den, R. van Veenhuizen, *Editorial: Multiple functions of Urban Agriculture*. UA-Magazine 15, 2005
- Leschen, W., D. Little, S. Bunting, R. van Veenhuizen. *Editorial: Urban Aquatic Production*. UA-Magazine 14, 2005

9. RUAF-UPDATE

Three monthly bulletin on RUAF; Issues 3 to 9

10. Other papers and articles produced in the context of RUAF-CFF

- Prain Gordon and Henk de Zeeuw *Enhancing technical, organizational and institutional innovation in urban agriculture*, Urban Agriculture Magazine no. 19, 2007
- René van Veenhuizen. *Inclusive, Green and Productive Cities, the role of urban agriculture*, Paper presented to the Conference The Importance of Ecological Belts Surrounding Metropolitan Cities, Istanbul Metropolitan Planning Bureau and Balkan Association of Environment), June 15-16, 2007, Istanbul
- Veenhuizen. René van *International Initiatives on Urban Agriculture*, Paper presented to the Conference on Urban Agriculture organized by Heifer International, June, 2007 Chicago, USA
- Marielle Dubbeling. *The RUAF Cities Farming for the Future programme* Paper presented to Final project workshop on the Analysis of the Sustainability of urban agriculture in Antananarivo, April, 2007 Antananarivo, Madagascar

- Marielle Dubbeling. *Methodologies for monitoring and evaluation urban agriculture projects*. Paper presented at the inception workshop of the IDRC Focus City Project in Tunis. March, 2007 Tunis
- Marielle Dubbeling. *Participatory planning of multifunctional urban land use in Rosario (Argentina) and the Randstad (the Netherlands)*. Paper presented at the International workshop on peri-urban agriculture. October 2007, Paris.
- Dubbeling Marielle *Growing better cities to enhance food security, create jobs and protect the environment*. Paper presented at World Urban Forum III June 2006 Vancouver
- Dubbeling, Marielle, 2006. "Green and Productive Cities: municipalities contributing to the Millennium Development Goals through urban agriculture". Paper presented at the World Urban Forum 2006. Vancouver, Canada.
- Dubbeling Marielle *The World Urban Forum and the future of urban agriculture*. ICT Update, Issue 33, September 2006;
- Veenhuizen René van *Perspectives: Communicating, visualizing, campaigning*. ICT Update, Issue 33, September 2006 ;
- Zeeuw Henk de *Cultivating Inclusive Cities: Multi-stakeholder Policy Making and Action Planning for Urban Agriculture and Food Security*. Paper and Power point presentation for WUF-III June Vancouver, 2006
- Zeeuw Henk de. *Spatial planning and urban agriculture in the Randstad*, The Netherlands, Paper presented at the Urban Agriculture Conference in Chengdu, China, July 2006
- Zeeuw, H. de, *Gardens of Hope ; Urban micro-farming as a complementary strategy for mitigation of the HIV-AIDS pandemic*; Paper presented at the regional workshop On Urban Micro-farming and HIV-AIDS, 23-25 Cape Town/Johanneburg August 2005
- Zeeuw Henk de *UN-HABITATS' Provisional position regarding Urban Agriculture*, 2005 Habitat Debate 2005

APPENDIX 6

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

APPENDIX 6: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

SECTION 1: SUMMARY TABLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS PRESENTED AS EXAMPLES BY RUAF FOUNDATION MEMBERS

	IWMI- West Africa	IAGU	MDP	IPES	IWMI- South Asia	IGSNRR	ESDU	ETC
POSTER					√			
MANUAL			√					
WORKING PAPER				√				
DVD						√		
CD		√						√
UA MAGAZINE- ARABIC							√	
RESEARCH BOOK	√							

**SECTION 2: POSTER ON THE CULTIVATION RACK, A NO SPACE LOW SPACE
TECHNOLOGY, PRODUCED BY IWMI-SOUTH ASIA**

CULTIVATION RACK

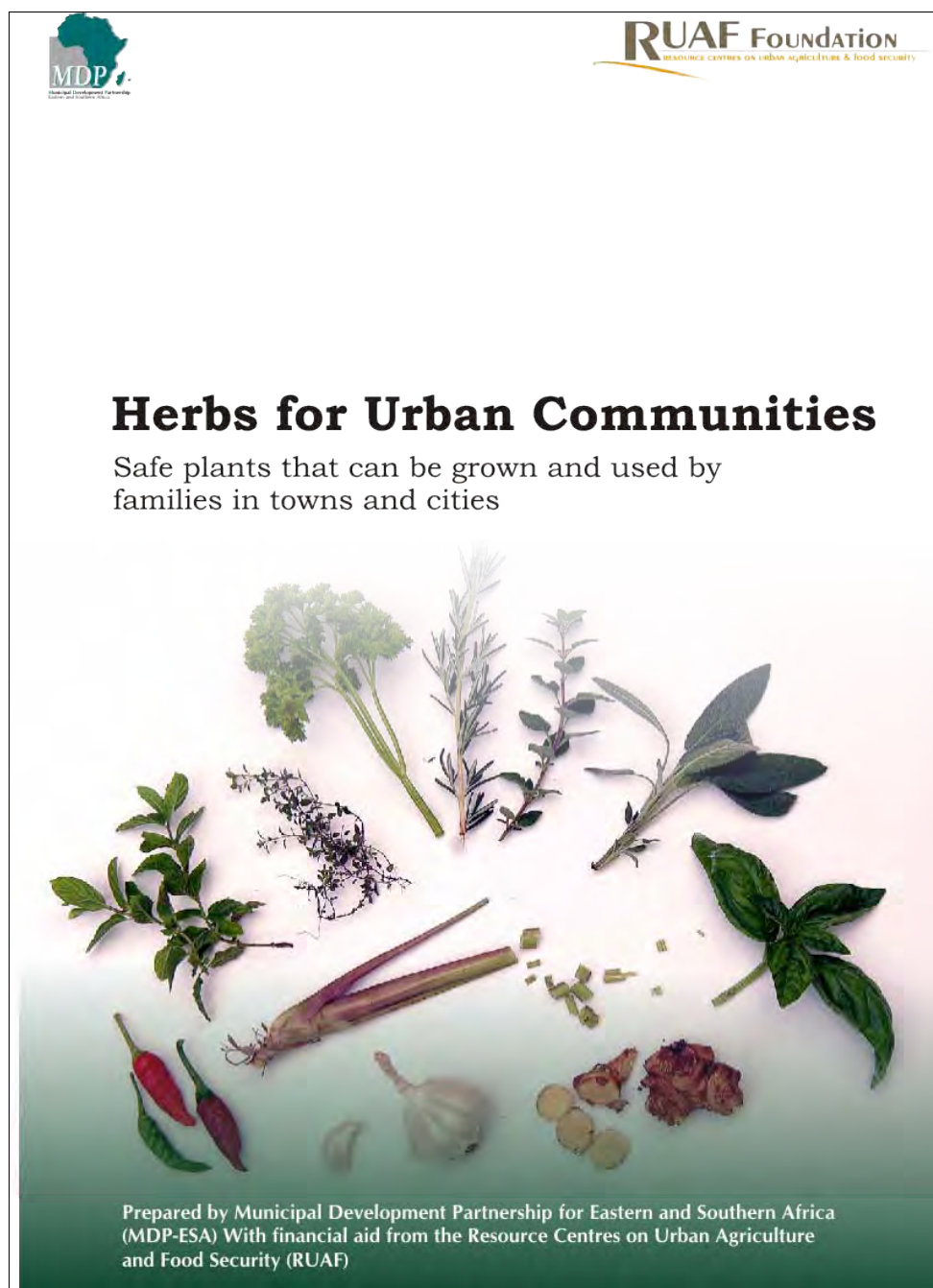

CULTIVATION RACK


ONE SIDE CULTIVATION RACK		DOUBLE SIDE CULTIVATION RACK	
One side rack	Double side rack	Double side rack	Double side rack
			
Advantages of cultivation rack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low space • Minimum weeding • Minimum digging • Reduce damage from domestic animals • Mix cropping system • Fresh food • Crop sanitation 	Line Diagram 		
Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron bar/wooden • PVC gutter • PVC end cap • Enamel paint • Cultivation media • Plants 		Preparation of pvc Gutter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate pvc gutter into 47" pieces • Fix end caps at open ends of the gutter • Make small holes in the bottom at 12" apart • Fill with cultivation media • Establishment of leafy vegetable plants on the gutter • Fix gutters to the rack 	Plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leafy Vegetables Ipomea aquatica Centella Asiatica Alternanthera versicolor Lettuce- Lactuca sativa • Spices - Mint • Flower plants Basil leaves
		Management of cultivation rack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation (when necessary) • Pest management (IPM) • Fertilizer (Organic/organic) • Rotating (every 3 months) • Crop rotation 	


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International Water Management Institute South Asia Regional Office c/o ICRISSAT, Patancheru - 502324, A.P. India.
Tel: +91 40 3071 3071 Ext 2735 034 3071 3735 Fax: +91 40 3071 3074 / 3071 3075

**SECTION 3: FRONT PAGE OF THE “HERB FOR URBAN COMMUNITIES” MANUAL
PRODUCED BY MDP**



**SECTION 4: FRONT PAGE OF THE WORKING PAPER ON URBAN AND PERI URBAN
PORK RAISING IN LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CITIES PRODUCED BY IPES**



SECTION 5: URBAN AGRICULTURE DVD PRODUCED BY IGSNRR AND BY IWMI



**SECTION 6: URBAN AGRICULTURE RESOURCES CD PRODUCED BY ETC/IAGU FOR
THE FRANCOPHONE REGION**



SECTION 7: FRONT PAGE OF THE URBAN AGRICULTURE MAGAZINE "ISSUE NO"
PRODUCED BY ESDU

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مجلة الزراعة الحضرية

أهلاً بكم
في العدد الأول من مجلة
الزراعة الحضرية

من أكبر التحديات بالمستقبل النمو المطرد للمدن وسكان
الحضر، ومع هذا النمو تزداد أهمية الزراعة الحضرية للتنمية
الحضرية المستدامة، ومع انتشار الوعي بهذه النقطة، يرتفع
عدد المشاركين في هذه القضية. في الأعوام القليلة الماضية،
خصصت العديد من المجلات والتبشرات أعداداً لهذا الموضوع،
وعقدت عدة ورش عمل ومؤتمرات تناوله.

مجلة الزراعة الحضرية

ستكون المجلة بمثابة منبر لتبادل المعلومات القيمة حول
الزراعة الحضرية ومناقشتها، بما في ذلك نتائج الأبحاث،
وآراء المشاركين، ونقد تجارب المبادرات التقليدية وغير
التقليدية للزراعة الحضرية، وتأمل أن تساعد المجلة على
تعزيز المناقشات عبر التخصصية، وتيسيرها. إن الزراعة
الحضرية هي نموذج لظاهرة عابرة للقطاعات ومن الضروري
أن تمكس التعاون التمشط ما بين العديد من التخصصات،
كالخطوط، والصحة، وإدارة المياه، وعلوم الزراعة، والبيئة،
في نفس الوقت. ليست مجلة الزراعة الحضرية بمجلة علمية
أخرى للخبراء في مجال ما.

فمن الضروري تعاون المساهمين بكل فئاتهم ليحث المعارف
المتزايدة الخاصة بالزراعة الحضرية وتجميعها. ينبغي للخبرات
المقدمة أن تعكس وجهات نظر كل مزارعي المدن، رجالاً
ونسائاً، وكل المستهلكين والسلطات المحلية، والمؤسسات
التجارية الخاصة، وغيرها من مؤسسات تقديم الخدمات.
ويتطلب تطوير نظم زراعة حضرية مستدامة المشاركة الفعالة
للمدنيين من العاملين بالمجال، ومساندتهم، وهم: العامة،
وجماعات الأحياء المحلية، بالإضافة إلى منتجي الغذاء
ومستهلكيه.

منشور المجلة تبادل المعلومات حول تأثير الزراعة الحضرية
وتشجيع تحليل القضايا الحيوية ومناقشتها من أجل تنمية
هذا القطاع. ونرحب بالمساهمات حول المبادرات الجديدة
على مستوى الفرد أو العائلة أو المؤسسة أو الحي أو المدينة
أو الدولة. وتريد أن تنشر الممارسات "الشيئية" والجيدة وحتى
"السئية" فيما يخص الزراعة الحضرية.

وسنولي اهتماماً للنواحي التكنولوجية، كاستعمال تقنيات
الزراعة الملائمة لظروف الحضر، على سبيل المثال، وللنواحي
الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لنظم إنتاج الغذاء وتوزيعه بالحضر،
كالقضايا الخاصة بالجنس، والتوزيع، والروابط ما بين المنتج
والمستهلك، وكذلك سنولي اهتماماً خاصاً لإدماج الزراعة
الحضرية في تنمية المدينة وتخطيط استخدام الأراضي
وتطوير معايير وقواعد محلية للزراعة الحضرية ملائمة وعملية
على نحو أفضل.

الاتفاقية

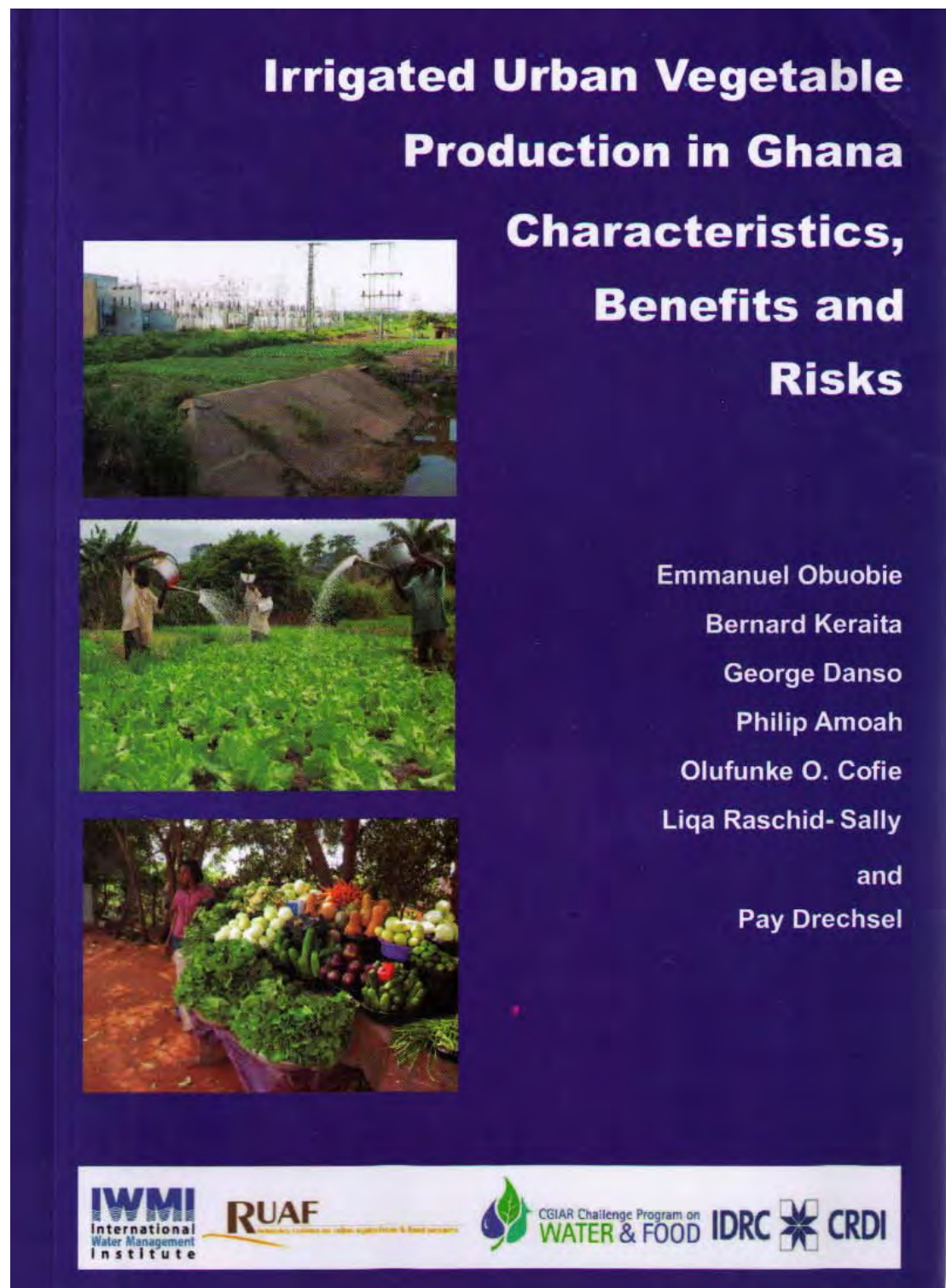
في ١٩٩٦، قامت مجموعة من المنظمات الدولية، والتي تشكل مجموعة
المساندة حول الزراعة الحضرية، بالاجتماع في مدينة أوتوا بكندا
لمناقشة إمكانيات الزراعة الحضرية وعواملها، كما ناقشوا
الاستراتيجيات التي يمكن استعمالها للتغلب على العقبات الأساسية في
طريق الإنتاج الغذائي المستدام في المدن الجنوبية وحولها.

توصلت هذه المجموعة من الخبراء إلى أن أكبر عتبة يجب التغلب عليها
أولاً هي الافتقار إلى التواصل فيما يخص الزراعة الحضرية ما بين
ممارسي الزراعة الحضرية حالياً ومستقبلاً، من الباحثين، ومزارعي
الحضر، ومخططي الحضر، ومنظمات حماية المستهلك، والعاملين
بالمدينة، والمنظمات الوطنية والدولية وغيرها من المساهمين، وتم تطوير
برنامج مركز الموارد الخاصة بالزراعة الحضرية والغايات ليعالج هذه
المشكلة.

وأحد الأساليب التي يتبعها المركز بغرض تيسير حركة المعلومات
والمناقش حول الأدوار الحقيقية والمحتملة للزراعة الحضرية والمحيطة
بالحضر هو إصدار مجلة الزراعة الحضرية، ويوفر موقع المركز على
الإنترنت معلومات إضافية، مثل قائمة بأحدث ما نشر في هذا المجال،
ودليل عن المؤسسات والأشخاص العاملين بمجال الزراعة الحضرية
وقاعدة بيانات للمراجع، بالإضافة إلى الأخبار كما يشتمل هذا العدد
من المجلة على بعض هذه المعلومات.

العدد الأول

SECTION 8: COVER OF BOOK “IRRIGATED URBAN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN GHANA. CHARACTERISTICS, BENEFITS AND RISKS” PRODUCED BY IWMI-WEST AFRICA



APPENDIX 7

STAKEHOLDERS VISITED BY THE MISSION

APPENDIX 7: STAKEHOLDERS VISITED BY THE MISSION

SECTION 1: STAKEHOLDERS VISITED IN GHANA

Accra Working Group on Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture (AWGUPA)

	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mrs Adzokor Doku	MoFA-AMA	Director of MoFA
2	Dr. Nelson Obirih-Opere	STEPRI-CSIR	Researcher
3	Dr. Irene Egyir	Dept. of Agric. Econs. UG.	Senior Lecturer
4	Theophilus O. Larbi	IWMI	Research Officer
5	Florence Agyei	EPA-Accra	Head of Office
6	Atsu Titati	EnterpriseWorks, Ghana	Country Director
7	Dr. Funke Cofie	IWMI	RUAF Coordinator
8	Hon. Nii Amarh Ashitey	Food and Agriculture Sub-Committee (AMA)	Chair

Farmers

- AWGUPA member Mr Bukari from LA Farm Gate
- Mr Fousseini from Dzorzulu farmers association

SECTION 2: STAKEHOLDERS VISITED IN BURKINA FASO

Meeting with councillors

	Name	Organization
1	N'DIAYE Soumaila	Local Coordinator
2	OUATTARA Assita	1 st Adjointe Maire Bobo
3	SY Moussa	IAGU
4	SANOU Eve	Presidente Commission Environment et Development Local Commune
5	DRABO Saydou (DSTM)	DSTM
6	SANOGO Sidi	Maire de Dafra
7	x	
8	xx	

Meeting with MPAP facilitating team

	Name	Organization
1	N'DIAYE Soumaila	
2	NACRO Bismarck	
3	YAMBRESSINGA Hamidou	
4	BADINI Assane	
5	BENGALI Marie Madeleine	
6	SANOU Boureima	
7	SAWADOGO ZOURE Marie	
8	ZONGO Daouda (In Place Of Konate Monique)	
9	BAGUIAN Hamidou	
10	SIRIMA Thiemoko	
11	SAWADOGO Leon	
12	OUEDRAOGO Barro Asseta	

SECTION 3: STAKEHOLDERS VISITED IN SENEGAL

Meeting with Comité d'Appui Technique

Farmers

- Pilot project farmers led by the President of Union des producteurs de la vallée de Niayes (UPROVAN) – Bisahim Fall and Secrétaire General of UPROVAN of the Pikine Nord Municipality Oumar Cissoko

Other meetings

- Directeur des Services Techniques de la ville de Pikine – Meissa Gueye Samb & Chef du Service Aménagement urbain de la ville de Pikine – El Hadji Ale Seck
- Mayor Commune d'Arrondissement du Pikine – Amadou Diarra & Adjoint au Maire de Pikine Nord – Bisahim Fall

SECTION 4: STAKEHOLDERS VISITED IN ZIMBABWE

Core Team and Partner Meeting

No	Name	Organization
1.	D.C. Sarupinda	SNV
2.	C. Mpofu-Zuze	Environmental Management Agency
3.	R. Nyandora	Department of Physical Planning
4.	C. Chaibva	Zimbabwe Open University
5.	N. Mlobane	World Vision
6.	E. Panesu	Bulawayo City Council (BCC)
7.	I. J. Ncube	BCC
8.	M. Masotstha	Zimbabwe Farmer's Union
9.	J.J. Ndebele	BCC
10.	F.S. Makoni	Institute of Water and Sanitation Development
11.	S. Dube	BCC
12.	T. Ncube	Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA)
13.	N. Ndlovu	Department of Physical Planning
14.	B. Ncube	BCC

Pilot project farmers

- Farmers at the Gum plantation pilot project site

Other meetings

- Mayor of Bulawayo – Japhet Ndabeni-Ncube
- Chairperson of Bulawayo multistakeholder forum – Richard Sibanda
- skrajrat

SECTION 5 : List of people and places visited in China

25 January 2008

Morning: IGSNRR

Participants of the meeting:

Pro. Yves Cabannes

Pro. Guo Huancheng (consultant, RUAF- China)

Pro. Cai Jianming (coordinator, RUAF-China)

Pro. Liu Shenghe (Training Officer, RUAF-China)

Pro. Ren Guozhu (Information Officer, RUAF-Chin)

Zhang Feifei (Secretary, RUAF-China)
Kang Jie (Master student of Beijing Normal University)
Sergio Emilio Garcia Tello (Researcher from Faculty of Economics, National Autonomous University of Mexico)
Han Fei (PhD student of IGSNRR)
Ji Wenhua (PhD Student of IGSNRR)

Afternoon: Beijing Shunyi District
Zhang Lincheng- secretary of Shunyi 3-agro (Countryside, Agriculture and Farmer) education base
Guo Youcai- mayor of Dongjiangzhouying Village, Zhaoquanying Town

Night: Beijing Recreation farming & Agritourism Association
Liu Junping- Secretary
Yang Yushan- Vice Secretary
Chen Yijie-Staff

26 January 2008

Jiding Lida picking garden, Beijing Tongzhou District
Fan Zhuanwen- Manager
Heyang Farmstead, Beijing Tongzhou District
Yang Yanfen- Vice Manager

27 January 2008

Morning:

1. Sanyi Pengjing Garden (in Huang shi Village, Wan Chun Town, Wenjiang District)
Lei Su- Director, Policy Research Department of Wenjiang District
Ou Lihong- Deputy Director, Policy Research Department of Wenjiang District
Wang Zehua- Administrative Researcher, Wenjiang District Committee Office
Gao Zengming- Director, Floriculture & Horticulture Bureau of Wenjiang District
2. Jiang He Fish Cooperative (in Gucheng Village, Shiyang Town, Dujiangyan city)
Luo Zhaopeng- Secretary, Dujiangyan municipal Committee
Liu Tao- Promotion Office, Dujiangyan
Duan Baoping, Ji Shihong, Hu Guotian, Zhang Guoping, Huang De'an, Nie Chenghong- Jiang He Fish cooperative

Afternoon:

1. Tongchun Village and Yongquan Village, Huayuan Town (in Pixian County)
Chun Guanghua- Director, Policy Research Department of Pixian; Director, Coordinating Bureau of Pixian
Lan Youyu- Director, Huayuan Town
Yin Hualong- Deputy Director, Huayuan Town
Zhou Bangfu- Secretary, Party branch of Tongchun Village
Chen Yuping- Director, Tongchun Village
Yang Genxiang- Secretary, Party branch of Yongquan Village
Xu Suhua- Director, Yongquan Village
2. Nongke Village, Youai Town
Huang Kaocheng- Director, Youai Town
Dai Jun- Deputy secretary, Youai Town Committee
Lei Yu- Staff, Nongke Village scenic spot Administrative Bureau
Liu Jian- Jingxiang Garden in Nongke Village
Zhang Lianxiang- China Pengjing Garden in Nongke Village

28 January 2008

Morning:

1. Zhengxing Town Shuangliu County
Zhou Guangyi- Standing Committee Member, Shuangliu County Committee
Minister, United Front Work Department of Shuangliu County Committee
Chairman, Shuangliu County Federation of Trade Unions
Secretary, Shuangliu Zhengxing Town Committee
Wu Yongmei- Vice Mayor of Zhengxing Town, Shuangliu