



CITIES FARMING FOR THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

FINAL PROGRESS REPORT

(Results obtained **2005-2008**)

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SUMMARY

The RUAF Cities Farming for the Future programme completed its fourth and final year of implementation with good final results.

The RUAF-CFF programme has achieved important results in the years 2005-2008 that can be summarized as follows:

1. Regional Resource centres on urban agriculture and Food Security have been consolidated and have developed the required capacities to deliver adequate services to local stakeholders

The RUAF regional resource centres have further developed their technical knowledge and skills in a broad range of subjects, especially in capacity development on urban agriculture in local governments and other stakeholders and facilitating multi stakeholder policy development and action planning. In most cases the regional centres have been fully incorporated in their institutions. The centres are advising an increasing number of local and national governments, universities, NGO's and producer organisations on urban agriculture. Their capacity to formulate new projects on urban agriculture jointly with local partners and generate additional funding has substantially increased (between 2005-2008 the seven regional RUAF partners formulated and implemented with local partners 30 additional UA projects with a total budget of close to Euro 7 million; some of these are still ongoing). The strategic linkages between the regional resource centres and regional national and local organisations have been strengthened.

2. Local Stakeholders have gained access to information on urban agriculture relevant for and adapted to their needs

The RUAF partners have produced an incredible amount of tailor made information for the various types of local stakeholders involved in urban agriculture (municipal authorities, senior and field level staff of governmental organisations, NGO's, urban producers, researchers and students, and others), including: 9 books, 10 MPAP staff training modules, 22 thematic manuals and guidelines, 2 distance learning courses (14 modules each), 27 study reports, 13 proceedings of regional workshops, 7 issues of the Urban Agriculture Magazine (5 languages) were distributed to 6600 subscribers, 3 videos and 9 DVD's and CD-roms were produced, next to numerous leaflets, posters, brochures, etcetera.

A web of websites was created (5 languages) receiving now more than 500,000 visitors each year (downloading over 140,000 pdf documents/year from the RUAF electronic bibliographic database).

3. Regional training capacity has been established and training is delivered according to the needs of various target groups

In total 206 trainers from 17 countries were trained, of which about one third are women. These trainers played an important role in the training of staff of the various organisations participating in the Multi stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture in the 20 RUAF partner cities.

Twenty Universities and other educational centres that got involved in RUAF-CFF have taken initiatives to include urban agriculture in their regular programme and are developing curricula and training modules, using the RUAF training materials as a starting point.

4. Local authorities are formulating and implementing gender sensitive policies and action plans on urban agriculture with active participation of urban farmers and other stakeholders

In total 1120 staff of local organisations (Municipalities, NGO's, Universities, CBO's, farmer groups and other) -of which 451 female staff (40 %)- have been trained in multi-stakeholder diagnosis and action planning on urban agriculture.

In 17 of the 20 RUAF partner cities a Multi stakeholder Forum (MSF) on Urban Agriculture has been established, while in 2 cities this is planned to happen in the first semester of 2009. Only in one case it is not yet certain that this indeed will happen. These Multi-stakeholder Forums involve 272 organisations (an average of 15 organisations per Forum/City) including Municipal departments, farmer groups, NGO's, CBO's, universities, local governmental organisations and other stakeholders in urban agriculture.

In all cities an exploratory diagnosis on the situation of urban agriculture has been implemented, the results of which have been used to jointly develop a City Strategic Agenda on urban Agriculture in the MSF. In 12 cases this Strategic Agenda has been published already, while in 8 cases the publication is expected in the first semester of 2009. Of the plans developed by the MSF's, 9 have been formally approved, of which 6 by the City Council, while formal approval for 9 other plans is expected to take place in 2009. In most cases the Strategic Agenda has been or is being transferred into (or taken up in) formal policies, by laws and regulations. In 9 cities urban agriculture is now integrated in the Master of Development plan of the city and in 6 cities this process is ongoing.

In 4 cities, under influence of RUAF-CFF, an agricultural department or special unit or office on urban agriculture has been established, while one is planned for; In 8 cities where an Agriculture Department was already existing attention for urban agriculture has increased as well as related staff and /budget). In 5 other cities urban agriculture is now attended by another Municipal Department (e.g. Parks or Social Development).

5. Pilot projects are resulting in positive changes on the livelihood of the urban poor in the pilot areas (nutrition, health, food security, income) and safe(r) reuse of urban organic wastes and waste water in urban agriculture

In 53 cities a RUAF-co-funded pilot project was implemented by local partners in the RUAF partner cities, generating over Euro 500,000 in local matching contributions. The pilot projects benefitted in total over 3900 urban low income households (about 13000 beneficiaries) often with an increase in income between 10-20%, an improved diet, better organisation of the urban producers and better linkages with strategic support organisations. Also improved access to (safe) irrigation water (enabling safer and year round production), improved production technologies (often organic), more secure land tenure, diversification of production, improved marketing and better access to financing and credit services were among the most frequently reported impacts of these pilot projects.

In most cities, good conditions have been created for the continuation of the process set in motion by these projects and their replication with other urban producers.

6. Experiences gained in the pilot cities are being replicated (whole or partly) in other cities

The experiences gained in the 20 RUAF partner cities were disseminated to 35 other cities (dissemination cities) in 23 countries (far beyond the target). The information exchange, implementation of pilot projects and a number of policy oriented studies are leading to major policy changes and projects in several dissemination cities. In 7 cities a multi stakeholder policy formulation and/or action planning process has been initiated (with local funds only) and several local institutions have incorporated urban

agriculture in their institutional programmes. Especially in China, the dissemination to other cities has been massive and with substantial impacts.

7. Regional and local RUAF partners are mainstreaming gender in urban agriculture and apply participatory and gender sensitive planning and monitoring methods

As a result of the capacity development activities and gender studies undertaken by RUAF-CFF, most organisations participating in the Multi-stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture adopted the RUAF statement on gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture and are giving proper attention to gender issues in the City Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture, although not always in a way and to the degree that we had hoped for. Many (about two third) local partner organisations have adopted participatory and gender sensitive diagnosis, planning and monitoring tools and/or are giving more attention to gender in their institutional programmes and projects, including several organisations in Muslim dominated cities.

8. Policy changes at national level

Although this was not foreseen in the RUAF-CFF project proposal, the CFF programme also had important results at national level: in 13 countries, facilitated by RUAF-CFF, initiatives have been taken to integrate urban agriculture in existing policies (agriculture, poverty alleviation) or to formulate a special policy or national programme on urban agriculture.

9. Strengthened attention for urban agriculture at international level

RUAF Foundation is increasingly recognized at the international level and is successful in promoting attention for urban agriculture within international organisations. World Bank invited RUAF Foundation to assist in the development of a regional programme on urban agriculture in the Middle East (Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Syria), which will be the first substantial urban agriculture programme to be financed by the World Bank. Also an increasing number of international NGO's have started to support or develop urban agriculture projects with local partners (CARE, COOPI, World Vision, SNV and others).

In summary, we may conclude that RUAF-CFF has met its objectives and in a number of areas went far beyond that (dissemination to other cities and policy influence at national level). The RUAF-CFF has contributed to strengthening the organisation of marginalised groups in their society (especially urban poor households with an emphasis on women) and their participation in policy formulation and action planning, positively influenced the policies and programmes on urban agriculture in over 20 major cities and enhanced the capacities of over 270 organisations to engage in participatory planning and implementation of projects on urban agriculture and food security. Moreover, the project had an important direct poverty alleviation effect on over 3900 households.

Of course not in all cases the changes realised are as profound as we had wished and not in all action plans developed have the same quality or are implemented as quickly as we would like to see. But all in all, we achieved what we set out to do.

Important challenges ahead are to maintain the dynamics initiated in the partner cities (consolidation of the Multi stakeholder Forums, formalisation and implementation of the City Strategic Agenda's), facilitate the organisation of urban producers and their projects for the development of safe and sustainable urban agriculture systems and to enhance their access to credit and financing. Challenges that will be taken up by the RUAF-From Seed to Table project (2009-2010) that also will act as a learning period for a new 5 year programme (2011-2015).

1. INTRODUCTION

Cities Farming for the Future Programme (CFF)

During the first phase of the RUAF programme (1999-2004) six regional resource centres on urban agriculture and global and regional information systems on urban agriculture were established. The RUAF partners facilitated information exchange, networking and enhanced policy awareness regarding urban agriculture and food security issues.

In the second phase of the RUAF programme (2006-2008), named “Cities Farming for the Future (CFF)”, the RUAF partners set out to make a contribution to urban poverty reduction, urban food security, improved urban environmental management, empowerment of urban farmers and participatory city governance by capacity development of local stakeholders in urban agriculture and facilitating participatory and multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture, including safe reuse of urban organic wastes and wastewater, in 20 pilot cities and a large number of dissemination cities in 7 regions.

RUAF-CFF was implemented by the seven regional RUAF partners, in co-operation with local partners in the cities, in co-ordination with ETC-Urban Agriculture (Leusden, the Netherlands).

RUAF-CFF was co-funded by DGIS (the Netherlands) and IDRC (Canada) with substantial own contributions of the RUAF partners and the collaborating organisations in the participating cities.

This report

This report provides a synthesis of the main results achieved during the whole project period (2005-2008).

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

- The annual reports by each of the RUAF partners, which are included in the accompanying CD-rom.
- The results of the annual RUAF Programme Committee Meeting in February 2009, during which the RUAF partners reflected on progress made and results achieved.
- The results of the external Mid Term Review realised end 2007/early 2008
- The observations of the programme coordinator

The draft report was shared with all RUAF-partners and discussed in and approved by the Executive Board of the RUAF Foundation.

Ir H. de Zeeuw
Coordinator RUAF-CFF

ETC-Urban Agriculture, Leusden, March 29, 2008

2. PROGRESS ON KEY VARIABLES (2005-2008)

2.1 INPUTS

Indicator 0.1 IDRC input to RUAF CFF of Euro 784,229 during project period.

The total amount spent under the IDRC contract in the project period (2004-2008) for the RUAF-CFF project amounts to **Euro 852,675.45** (110%) This amount is higher than the planned amount, since a. in 2006 permission was given to use the contingencies (Euro 39.211 on IDRC side of the budget) for increasing the budget for the UA-Magazine (Arabic version) and other needs in MENA region and b. funds accumulated due to changes in the conversion rate, which funds have been earmarked for the production and printing of a final publication on the RUAF-CFF experiences in the first half year of 2009 (as agreed with the IDRC programme officer in November 2005).

Indicator 0.2 Own contribution by the RUAF partners to an amount of Euro 733200 in the project period

The total contribution of the RUAF partners amounted to **Euro 891,011** (122%). But we should take into account that in 2006 it was recognised that the planned 50% contribution by the regional RUAF partners to the costs of the Urban Agriculture Magazine (years 2007 and 2008) was not realistic and DGIS approved that these costs would be funded from the contingencies, which changed the target to Euro 592.127, which was surpassed by 50% (see also table 1 below). The ETC-UA contribution was about 45 % of the total contribution of the RUAF partners and substantially higher than planned (indicating that ETC had to invest more time in the CFF programme than was initially planned; see also chapter 4.1).

Indicator 0.3 Own contribution by local partners in the pilot cities of Euro 546287 in the project period

The total contribution of the local partners in the pilot cities (especially the Municipalities) to the RUAF-CFF activities (especially the MSF-process and co-funding of the pilot projects) accumulated to an amount of Euro 599,408 (110 %). When we take into account that in 2006 the number of pilot cities in two regions was reduced from 4 to 3, and the expected local contribution correspondingly was lowered to Euro 505,226, the target was surpassed by close to 20%.

Table 1. Own contributions of the RUAF and local partners (2005-2008)

Euro	Own contribution by ETC and <u>regional RUAF partners</u>	Contribution by the <u>partners</u> <u>in the pilot cities</u>	Total
ETC-UA	389,859	-	389,859
IPES	51,847	98,592	150,439
MDP	85,882	119,050	204,932
IAGU	37,217	37,541	74,758
IWMI Ghana	82,271	84,677	166,948
IWMI India	68,422	53,797	122,219
IGSNRR	85,457	168,739	254,196
AUB-ESDU	90,056	37,013	127,069
TOTAL	891,011	599,409	1,490,420

2.2. RESULTS (RUAF-CFF specific objectives 1-3)

2.2.1 Regional Resource centres on urban agriculture and Food Security have been consolidated and have developed the required capacities to deliver adequate services to local stakeholders (Specific Objective 1)

The capacities of the regional RUAF partners have been substantially enhanced in the past 4 years as can be seen from 2 that indicates the fields of knowledge and skills that have been –according to the regional partners- have been upgraded in the regional centres, due to RUAF organised capacity development activities and the experiences gained in the implementation of the RUAF-CFF activities.

The increase in capacities did not only occur in the RUAF teams but often also in the wider institution: often RUAF training was replicated by the RUAF teams for other staff in their institution, several RUAF methodologies were adopted by several partner organisations for use in their other programmes (like the participatory training methods, gender mainstreaming, networking, policy influencing, outcome mapping, strategic knowledge management) and some improvements made with help of RUAF were of relevance for the whole organisation (e.g. improvement in the administrative system of the organisation (e.g. IAGU, MDP, IGSNRR).

A number of knowledge and skills (1-12 in table 2) are directly related to the MPAP¹-methodology that was central in the RUAF-CFF programme and all regional partners developed good expertise in these areas. The capacity development regarding a number of other areas (13-21 in table 2) developed in some regions more strongly than in others depending regional needs and interest and the team training organised by each of the regions themselves.

Table 2. Capacities acquired by the regional resource centres 2005-2008

Subjects	Regional partners involved	Number of staff trained
1. Planning, facilitation and monitoring of adult training events; use of participatory learning methods 2. Participatory diagnosis of urban farming systems: 3. Multi-stakeholder Strategic Action Planning on UA; Facilitating Multi-stakeholder processes 4. Strategic networking for UA; Public-private partnerships in urban agriculture development 5. Policy influencing / Advocacy on UPA; 6. Key policy issues in UPA and related options for policy measures; formulation of bylaws/norms and regulations 7. Facilitating institutional learning and change; use of outcome journals to that effect	All 7 regional RUAF partners	About 21 (RUAF teams) plus some 25 other staff through replication of (part of) this training in the institutions

¹ Multi-stakeholder Policy formulation and Action Planning (MPAP)

8. Organisation of Study/Exchange Visits 9. Gender mainstreaming in UA policies and projects; Gender concepts; gender sensitive diagnosis and planning tools; gender key issues in Urban agriculture; gender checklist 10. Strategic Knowledge and Information Management: user centred production of information materials, monitoring of use of distributed materials, exchange and systematisation of experiences, website and database management, editing UA-Magazine 10. Formulation of urban agriculture projects and evaluating project proposals 11. Monitoring and Evaluation of UA programmes (outputs, outcomes, impacts; participatory and quantitative methods) 12. Technological aspects of UA (e.g. low space, no space; (safer) reuse of wastes/waste water, intensification, etcetera)		
13. Economic aspects of UA	IGSNRR, IWMI India	13 (RUAF team plus other staff)
14. Health and nutrition aspects of UA	IPES, IWMI India, IGSNRR,	8
15. Social inclusion aspects of UA	IWMI India, IGSNRR, IWMI Ghana	9
16. Ecological aspects of UA	IGSNRR, IWMI India, MDP	6
17. Land access/security and land use planning aspects of UA	IWMI India, IGSNRR	13
18. Credit and financing aspects of UA	IGSNRR, MDP	3
19. Enhanced leverage capacity (acquisition of funds or other support)	IPES, IAGU, IGSNRR, MDP	8
20. Leadership, management styles, team building, conflict management, process documentation, time management	IWMI-Ghana, MDP	5
21. Enhanced administrative capacities (e.g. project by project bookkeeping, time writing, quality control) and other institutional gains (e.g. enhanced linkages with policy makers, improved impact monitoring of projects, and other)	IGSNRR, IWMI Ghana, MDP, IAGU, IWMI India,	20

The regional partners stress that the RUAF-CFF programme has been very important for building the institutional capacity to continue and increase activities geared towards promoting Urban Agriculture in their regions (recognition as regional UA-resource and expertise centre, increase in a broad range of capacities, more UA projects formulated/implemented, increase in staff and budget, more strategic partnerships). Some of these aspects will be highlighted in more detail in other paragraphs below.

Indicator 1. Regional partners have incorporated a unit or department on Urban Agriculture in their institutional structure

Most regional resource centres on urban agriculture have been fully consolidated and institutionalised in the project period (see table 3). The degree of institutionalisation has risen from an average 25 % (range 10-50%) early 2005 to 85 % end of 2008 (range 60-100 %). Five of the seven partners have now an independent urban agriculture unit, the two remaining regional partners belonging to the same institution (IWMI). The institutionalisation of urban agriculture in IWMI-India and IWMI-Ghana developed well since early 2005 when urban agriculture was taken up in one of IWMI's main research themes under the title called "Agriculture, Water and Cities". However, end of 2007 the subject was being given a lower priority in IWMI's new strategic plan and this topic was integrated in the newly created research theme called 'Water Quality, Agriculture and Environment.

The average number of staff in the urban agriculture teams of the regional partners has increased from 2.6 persons (range 1-6) to 9 persons per team (range 4-23), an increase of total professional staff from 18 to 63, although the financial support from RUAF side remained the same.

Table 3 Institutionalization of urban agriculture in the RUAF regional partner organizations

	Initial situation (start of 2005)		Final Situation (end of 2008)	
	%	Description	%	Description
IPES	50	IPES carried out UA projects, but UA was part of the IPES Environmental Management Unit and no strategic development plan on UA. Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 2	100	An independent UA Unit is part of IPES formal structure since 2005 and urban agriculture is recognized as one of the six lines of work in the IPES Institutional Strategic Plan 2007-2011. The UA Unit has a separate financial account and positively contributes to the institutional budget. Various additional projects have been developed and the income generated by the UA unit which allowed to finance some activities that do not have external funding (staff training, formulation of new projects, participation in UA events, etc.) Number of professional staff: 12
MDP	30	Some projects on Urban Agriculture were ongoing already but no separate unit or strategic plan; Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 2	90	An independent UA unit has been created that is now functioning semi autonomously along other units. The unit developed a strategic action plan that is being used to source for additional funding (yet restricted) Number of professional staff: 4

AUB-ESDU	10	Some ad hoc UA related activities undertaken by individual staff members; ESDU had just got an UA research project from IDRC before joining the RUAF network. Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 1	90	The RUAF-MENA team operates now as a separate unit within AUB-ESDU that integrated UA in its strategic plan for 2009 – 2012; The Faculty of Agricultural and Food sciences (which is the host institution for ESDU) fully recognises it as a research topic (UA was included as part of a new M.Sc. sub-speciality on Urban Community Development). The RUAF-MENA team has an individual “financial identity”, yet the amount of own funding still remains restricted. New synergies were initiated with multiple donors other than RUAF Number of professional staff: 4
IAGU	30	UA was existing as a programme but no unit or strategic action plan yet; Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 2	100	UA is a separate unit in IAGU and urban agriculture is included as a major line of work in IAGU's strategic plan. Urban agriculture has been integrated as a component in various other IAGU projects (like the Local Agenda 21 programme); A new IAGU regional office was recently opened in Bobo-Dioulasso, with main focus on urban agriculture. Number of professional staff: 4
IWMI-India	40	No separate unit, but senior staff coordinating projects on wastewater and urban agriculture (with staff hired on the project budgets, and with institutional in-kind and financial support); Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 2	60	In 2005 urban agriculture was taken up in one of IWMI's main research themes called “Agriculture, Water and Cities”. However, end of 2007 the subject was being given a lower priority in IWMI's new strategic plan and this topic was integrated in the newly created research themes called 'Water Quality, Agriculture and Environment. However, several additional urban agriculture projects have been undertaken and the Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased over time. Number of professional staff: 6
IWMI-Ghana	40	No separate unit, but senior staff coordinating projects on impacts of wastewater on urban agriculture (with staff hired on the project budgets, and with institutional in-kind and financial support); Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 3	60	In 2005 urban agriculture was taken up in one of IWMI's main research themes called “Agriculture, Water and Cities”. However, end of 2007 the subject was being given a lower priority in IWMI's new strategic plan and this topic was integrated in the newly created research themes called 'Water Quality, Agriculture and Environment. However, several additional urban agriculture projects have been undertaken and the Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased over time. Number of professional staff: 10
IGSNRR	20	The attitude of IGSNRR to RUAF China was wait-and-see although through the RUAF activities in the former period (e.g. UA Magazine and RUAF website in Chinese) IGSNRR had started to recognise the importance of UA as a research topic. Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 5 + 1 PhD student	95	IGSNRR has fully recognised the importance of UA and has accepted urban agriculture as an important research topic; The RUAF-China team gets full institutional support and part of the recurrent costs of the team are included in the IGSNRR institutional budget (50% staff costs, offices). Various additional projects have been developed and additional funding generated which is used to finance the expansion of the team and implement activities without external funding. Regular funding of RUAF-China activities by the Chinese Academy of Sciences is expected. Number of professional staff: 15 + 8 PhD students

Indicator 2. These units develop proposals for urban agriculture projects and attract additional funding

The capacity to formulate with local and international partners new urban agriculture projects and to generate funding for these projects was initially not well developed in most of the regional partners (with the exception of both IWMI's). However during the project period this has significantly improved and a large number of additional projects have been formulated and implemented (45 in total) by the regional RUAF partners, involving a budget of in total **Euro 6,963,612** (close to one million Euro's per region; see table 4; Annex 2 provides more details on the additional UA projects implemented).

Table 4. Additional Urban Agriculture projects formulated by regional RUAF partners and funds obtained 2005-2008

Regional partner	# of additional projects	Total additional funding obtained (EURO)	Funding sources
IPES	9	487,060	OXFAM-Belgica, IDRC, CORDAID, HEIFER-Peru, Peru Electricity Company, Ministry of Social Development Brazil, FAO-Lac, University of Rosario
MDP	3	289,491	FAO-Rome, FAO-SA, IDRC
IAGU	4	1,602,880	IDRC, FAO-Rome
IMWI-India	4	1,623,048	Sri Lanka Min of Agr., EuropeAid, AsiaProEcoll, BMZ, FAO, IDRC
IWMI-Ghana	9	1,364,962	Google Foundation, IDRC, FAO, WHO, CGIAR-CPWF, Danida, French and Swiss Government, IHE (EU funding)
IGSNRR	15+	1,348,000	IDRC, Chengdu Municipality, Agr. Bureau Beijing, Ministry of Sciences and Technology, Myun County, Minhang District, Shui Ltd, Beijing Land and Resources Bureau, Harbin Economic Research Centre and other local governments
AUB-ESDU	¹ ²³	248,168	IDRC
Total regional RUAF partners	45	6,963,612	Over 30 different funding sources

Indicator 3. These units provide the services to local partners expressed in their outcome journals

² AUB-ESDU also participated in preparing the RUAF Foundation proposal for the MENA region to IDRC, but that is here counted as part of the regular RUAF-CFF budget rather than as an additional project. The amount mentioned here is the IDRC organised regional training course on Urban Agriculture that AUB-ESDU coordinated on request of IDRC with technical support of ETC-UA.

³ Also a proposal (to the EU) was developed by the AUB-RUAF team in coordination with ETC-RUAF which was selected with 4 others (from 340 proposals !) to present a full application; However, due to an administrative incompatibility (although being a Lebanese institute, the AUB statutes turned out to have been signed in the USA: in 1868, sic!) the grant could not be secured (total value Euro 560,000)

The advisory capacity of the regional partners and their recognition as centres of expertise and experience on urban agriculture has increased greatly. The regional RUAF partners have been providing advisory services to a large number of organizations not directly involved in the RUAF-CFF programme. The main services supplied involved advising national governments and local authorities on the formulation of policies and programmes and the integration of urban agriculture in land use planning, assistance to municipalities, NGO's and farmer organizations in the training of staff and the design (or assessment) of UA projects and the acquisition of local and/or international funding, assistance to universities in the training of staff and students and the design of curricula. Annex 3 provides concrete examples of such advisory services for each of the regional partners, also indicating the important effects that often have been achieved by these advisory activities, notably in Brazil and China. Besides these more substantial requests for assistance, the regional resource centres receive numerous requests for information on UA (see the chapter on Access to information below)

Another important indication for the growing strength and role of the RUAF regional resource centres on urban agriculture is the enhancement of their **working relations with strategic partners** at regional, national and local level, both in number and in intensity/quality. This includes, as could be expected, many local government institutions, farmer groups and local NGO's in the RUAF pilot cities, but increasingly also with leading universities and with national governments (mainly Ministry of Agriculture and dependencies, but in some countries also the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Sciences and Technology) as well as with international organisations (IDRC, UN-FAO, World Bank, JICA), international NGO's (Heifer Int., World Vision, SNV, Coopi, Practical Action). See annex 4 for concrete examples of the strategic linkages developed by the regional resource centres

The **outcome journals** of the regional partners (see annex 5) indicate that all regional partners have moved up to level 4 and 5 (in scale 1-5) for all of the 14 performance indicators defined at the start, with very few exceptions. AUB-ESDU for some 4 indicators is still in level 3, but this is quite acceptable since they joined RUAF as a full member only since two years.

2.2.2 Local Stakeholders have gained access to information on urban agriculture relevant for and adapted to their needs (Specific Obj. 2)

Indicator 1. Municipal departments, NGO's and CBO's, farmer organizations and other stakeholders in urban agriculture are using information and tools, made available by RUAF partners, in their respective work on urban agriculture

The RUAF partners have been enhancing the access of the various types of local stakeholders to specific and relevant information in various ways. The publication of the Urban Agriculture Magazine in 5 languages, the maintenance of a 1 global and 7 regional websites, the maintenance of databases, responding to requests for information will be dealt with in the next paragraphs.

Table 5 below provides a quick overview of the main knowledge materials that were produced by the RUAF partners in the CFF project period. Part of these materials were especially produced for decision makers (e.g. policy narratives, posters, city brochures), others for staff of stakeholders involved in the MPAP process (e.g. training modules, guidelines) and again others for field workers and farmers (manuals, leaflets, videos) and some materials are more oriented to university staff, researchers and students (books, proceedings, study reports) or the general public (leaflets, flyers, newspaper articles, posters, radio programmes and videos).

To keep the table short and not to repeat results will be mentioned in the chapter on the MPAP process in the pilot cities, table 5 does not include the materials that have been produced in the context of the MPAP process, like the reports on the exploratory survey, the policy briefs or narratives, the City Strategic Agendas or Action Plans, the reports on the pilot projects, the byelaws or ordinances that were prepared, etcetera, which results will be presented in table 10 below.

The results of the user's surveys that were implemented show that the response to the materials distributed by RUAF is very positive and due to their targeted character these materials are intensively used by the various stakeholders in the pilot and dissemination cities and beyond (local authorities, urban planners, staff of NGO's, institutions for higher learning and research organisations) in local training activities and the preparation of research and action projects, the formulation of local policies, etcetera. While the KIM activities in the first years were mainly directed to policy makers and senior officials (policy briefs, fact sheets, awareness raising videos, examples of UA policies and programmes from elsewhere, etcetera), in the last two years also more technical guides for field staff and farmer training materials have been produced (as an effect of the gradual shift from strategic action planning to implementation of projects).

Table 5. Knowledge materials produced by RUAF-CFF 2005-2009 (excluding products of the MPAP process in the partner cities)

Type of knowledge material	By RUAF partner	Subject / Title
Books (15)	ETC-UA	Cities Farming for the Future, IIRR Publishing, 2007
	ETC-UA	Women Feeding Cities Practical Action Publishers, 2009
	ETC UA, IWMI Ghana	Sustainability and Profitability of urban agriculture. FAO Occasional Paper no. 19, 2007
	AUB-ESDU	Agriculture and Cities in the East and South of the Mediterranean, Editions Delta, 2005 (with Institute Francais de Moyen Oriental)
	IWMI Ghana	Irrigated Informal Urban Vegetable Production in Ghana, Characteristics, Benefits, and Risks, IWMI, 2006
	IWMI Ghana	Informal Irrigation in Urban West Africa, IWMI Research report 102 2007
	IWMI-Ghana	Annotated bibliography on UPA, IWMI, 2006
	IGSNRR	Theory and Practice of Agri-tourism & Rural Tourism China University of Mining & Technology Press, 2006
	IGSNRR	Development of agro-tourism, China Tourism Press, 2006

	IGSNRR	One hundred suggestions for New Countryside Construction, China Agriculture Press, 2006
	IGSNRR	Theory and Practice of Agri-tourism & Rural Tourism China University of Mining & Technology Press, Xuzhou, 2006
	IPES	The Urban Farm to your Table (Recipe book), IPES, 2007
	IPES	Porciculture urbana y periurbana en ciudades de America Latina y el Caribe. IPES, 2007
	IPES	Urban and Periurban Farmers Organizations in LAC and European Cities, IPES, 2007
	IWMI-India	Periurban Vegetable Project Philippine Allotment Garden Manual Editorial Printing Press, 2008
	IWMI India	Resource Book on City Farming in South Asia, IWMI-India, 2007
RUAF working papers (2 published / 8 drafts)	ETC-UA + ALL	Multi-Stakeholder Policy Formulation and Action Planning for Sustainable Urban Agriculture Development ; RUAF Working Paper no.1
	ETC-UA + ALL	Key Issues and Courses of Action for Municipal Policy Making on Urban Agriculture; RUAF Working Paper no.2
	ETC-UA + ALL	8 other working papers in draft that will be integrated in one publication on the Multi stakeholder policy development and action planning on UPA (to be published in 2009)
Main Staff Training Courses (4 with (62 modules)	ETC-UA	10 ToT and MPAP training modules (in 5 languages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and strategic action planning (concepts and process) • Situation analysis (review secondary data, policy review, land mapping, participatory diagnosis urban farming systems) • Strategic action planning and budgeting • Participatory training and learning • Joint decision making and conflict management, • Outcomes and impacts monitoring and evaluation, • Organization of policy seminars and study visits • Gender mainstreaming (guidelines and tools for gender sensitive diagnosis and planning) • Strategic information management
	ETC UA	Distance Learning Course 1 Understanding Urban Agriculture (14 Modules)
	ETC UA	Distance Learning course 2 Dimensions of urban agriculture (14 modules)
	ETC UA	Distance learning course 3 Urban Farming systems (14 modules)
	IPES	Distance learning Course in Spanish with FAO (12 modules) based on the RUAF materials
	IPES	Urban Pigs raising
	IPES	Urban agriculture in arid zones
Manuals and Guidelines (17)	IPES	Management of Urban farmer organisations
	IPES	Guidelines for the promotion of urban agriculture
	IPES	Rooftop gardening
	IAGU	Composting

	IAGU	Financial farm management
	IAGU	Enhancing access to land for UA
	IWMI-Ghana	Safe food production and handling
	IWMI-Ghana	Preservation of vegetables by sun drying
	MDP	Low input technologies for urban agriculture
	MDP	Mushroom cultivation
	MDP	Beekeeping
	MDP	Herbs growing
	IWMI-India	Solid waste management
	IWMI-India	Low space - no space technologies for space confined urban agriculture
	IWMI India	Allotment gardening
	IMWI India	Crop production methods
Proceedings of regional workshops (21)	ETC-UA	Proceedings of the policy dialogue session at WUF-IV
	ETC-UA	Proceedings of the policy dialogue session at WUF-IV
	ETC-UA	Proceedings of the regional workshop cum study visit on Urban Micro-farming and HIV/AIDS; Johannesburg and Cape Town, South Africa 17-25 August 2005. CTA, ETC-RUAF and Abalimi Zeeuw, Henk de (ed.)
	IPES	Proceedings of the Capitalization workshop
	IPES	Report Study visit of Villa Maria Del Triunfo (Peru) to Rosario (Argentina)
	IPES	Report on study visit from Belo Horizonte (Brazil) and Bogotá (Colombia) to Rosario (Argentina)
	IPES	Report on the regional Seminar on Gender and Urban Agriculture in Latin American and Caribbean Cities, Lima, Perú (October, 2006)
	IGSNRR	Proceedings of the Agro-tourism conference
	IGSNRR	Gender workshop "Women's Voice on Women's Role in UA in China" in Beijing in May 2008
	IGSNRR	Report on first exchange visit between pilot and dissemination cities , 2006
	IGSNRR	Report on second exchange visit between pilot and dissemination cities 2007
	IAGU	Proceedings of the Capitalization workshops Porto Novo and Pikine
	IAGU	Proceedings of the Capitalization Workshop on RUAF-CFF programme in Porto Novo (Benin), 2008
	IAGU	Report international workshop Yaoundé, IAGU, Dakar, 2005
	IWMI-India	Report regional exchange visit for municipal and partner organizations from Sri Lanka and Bangalore to Hyderabad, India
	IWMI-India	Report workshop "water pollution & wastewater management" August 2005
	IWMI-Ghana	Report of the study visits of partners from Zimbabwe and Banjul to Uganda, 2005
	IWMI-Ghana	Report on study visit on UPA to Kampala, Uganda, IWMI-Ghana, Accra, 2006
	IWMI-Ghana	Proceedings gender workshop Accra, IWMI-Ghana, Accra, 2005

Reports of studies (27)	MDP	Proceedings of the workshops on HIV-AIDS and UA, MDP, Harare, 2006 (with SNV)
	MDP	Report on capitalization workshops Ndola, Cape Town and Bulawayo, 2008
	IWMI Ghana	Report on study visit from Accra to Kampala 2006
	MDP	Regional gender workshop, Bulawayo, December 2008
	IGSNRR	Enterprise based urban agriculture in Beijing
	IGSNRR	Livelihoods of urban migrant farmers in Beijing
	IGSNRR	Study on theory and practice of agro-tourism
	IGSNRR	Study on in agro-tourism and folk culture in Beizhai Village
	IWMI-Ghana	An Annotated bibliography on urban and peri-urban agriculture in West Africa
DVD's and CD-roms (9)	All	18 Gender case studies in RUAF pilot cities
	IWMI-Ghana	DVD Improving Food safety in Africa
	ETC-UA	DVD Urban Agriculture for resilient cities (for WUF-IV, Nanjing)
	ETC-UA	DVD Cities Farming for the Future (for WUF-III, Vancouver)
	ETC-UA	1 CD with all MPAP training materials
	MENA	1 CD with documents in Arabic
	IPES	1 CD with documents in Portuguese
	IPES	2 CD with documents in Spanish
	IAGU	1 CD with documents in Spanish
Videos (12)	AUB-ESDU	Animals in the City, 2006
	IMWI-Ghana	Improving food safety in Africa where vegetables are irrigated with polluted water 2006
	IMWI-Ghana	Urban agriculture systems in Accra, 2006
	IWMI-Ghana	Recycling Realities in African Cities: towards Safe Wastewater Use in Agriculture IWMI Ghana, 2006
	IGSNRR	Agro-tourism development in peri-urban Beijing, 2005
	IPES	Agricultura Urbana: a realidade, IPES, Lima, 2005 (in Portuguese and Spanish)
	IPES	Agricultura Urbana in Villa María del Triunfo, 2008
	IPES	Agricultura Urbana in Belo Horizonte, 2008
	IPES	Agricultura urbana in Bogotá, 2008
	IAGU	Some technologies for urban agriculture
	IWMI-India	Making a living along the Musi River near Hyderabad, India
	MDP	Urban Agriculture in 3 African Cities, 2008
City brochures with MPAP results (8)	All	Belo Horizonte, Bogotá, Villa María del Triunfo, Bulawayo, Pikine, Accra, Beijing, Hyderabad

Posters on UA in cities (20)	All	10 posters on UA in cities: Havana, Kampala, Beijing, Nanjing, Villa Maria del Triunfo, Lima, Kinshasa, Shanghai, Lusaka, Rosario
	ETC-UA	5 posters on RUAF-CFF: the MPAP approach; main courses of action for Municipalities; 3 dimensions of UA policies; on results pilot projects;
	ETC UA	5 Posters on the UA programmes of RUAF Foundation, FAO-Food for the Cities, CGIAR-Urban Harvest, IDRC-UPE, Chinese Urban Agriculture Association
Articles /Papers	All	68 articles of which 36 in Urban Agriculture Magazine
	All	14 papers/presentations to regional and international conferences
Global and Regional RUAF bulletins (7)	ETC-UA	Global RUAF UPDATE bulletin (8 issues)
	IPES	Latin American RUAF-CFF bulletin (10 issues)
	IWMI-Ghana	West African RUAF-CFF bulletin (5 Issues)
	MDP	South and East Africa RUAF-CFF bulletin (5 Issues)
	AUB-ESDU	Arabic RUAF-CFF bulletin (3 issues)
	IGSNRR	Chinese RUAF-CFF bulletin (10 issues)

Annex 6 provides a complete list with details on all publications realised by the RUAF partners in the various regions and at global level. Most of these documents were not only disseminated in hard copy but also include in the global and/or regional RUAF-websites (7 in 5 languages) and included in the global and regional bibliographic databases. Many of these publications are used by visitors of many regional resource centres and libraries.

Indicator 2. The number of subscribers to the UA- Magazine and the number of users of the RUAF global and regional websites and databases are increasing with at least 20%

Table 6 shows the increase in the number of subscribers to the Urban Agriculture Magazine, visitors to the RUAF websites and the number of persons requesting information from the Regional Resource centres. The table indicates that the number of subscribers to the hard copy of the Urban Agriculture Magazine (5 languages) has grown from 5050 to 6600⁴ (+ 32 %). The real growth in numbers of readers of UA-M is even much higher, since the number of persons (especially in China) that reads the UA-Magazine on line is rapidly increasing. Monitoring also reveals that each hard copy UA-Magazine in average is read by 7 readers and much more so for copies in resource centres and libraries. It is safe to estimate that the UA-Magazine reaches between 25 - 50,000 readers worldwide. The layout of the UA-Magazine was recently completely restyled for which we received very positive reactions from the readers.

⁴ Figures in earlier years even reached higher numbers mid project, but the subscribers list have been cleaned up in later years.

The reader's survey indicates that more than 75% find the information in the UA-Magazine very useful and very relevant to their work, while the other 25% see it as useful/relevant. Most of the readers read more than 5 articles fully (on average). The monitoring survey also indicates that the issues of the UA-Magazine and the information obtained from the RUAF-websites and resource centres is widely used to prepare training activities, to design and implement research activities, in the planning of projects, the formulation of Municipal policies and regulations, the preparation of lectures for students and thesis by students, etcetera.

Regarding the number of visitors to the RUAF websites we have seen a growth from 120,000 to close to 900,000 unique visitors / year ⁵, while also the number of down loads of pdf documents from the websites is increasing rapidly (now over 140,000/year from global website alone), which indicates the growing importance of the RUAF website for UA practitioners and students in the South. The RUAF bibliographic database (accessible by Internet) has grown from 6803 documents to 8226 documents (+ 23 %), while the number of documents that are available full text on line increased from 231 to 1096 (from 3 to 13% of all entries in the database). The respondents to the user surveys rate all pages of the website very high (in average 4.5 on a 5 point scale).

The number of requests for information and advice received and answered by the regional resource centres has increased from 80/year at the start of the project to 667 in 2008. Especially the number of requests to the Southern RUAF partners is quickly increasing, which demonstrates the growing recognition of the RUAF resource centres in their regions.

Table 6 Users UA-Magazine, regional websites and regional resource centre

	Start of project			End of project	
	hard copies ⁶	Electronic readers		hard copies	Electronic readers
1. UA-Magazine					
English version	2000	NA		3000	1439
French version	450	-		700	
Arabic version	-	-		400	
Spanish version	600	-		1000	151
Chinese version	2000	NA		1500	6879
Portuguese version		97			250
Total UA-Magazine	5050 (4 languages)			6600 (5 languages)	8719
2. Visitors RUAF websites	Start of			End of	

⁵ Unique visitors. The number of "hits" is much and much higher

⁶ Subscribers (88%) + distribution at workshops and conferences (12%)

	project			project	
RUAF global	120,000			700,000 ⁷	
Latin America	NA			53,610	
Francophone Africa	0			NA	
Anglophone West Africa	0			NA	
South and East Africa	0			2,567	
MENA	0			2,820	
South East Asia	0			1,201	
China	NA			113,790	
Total number of visitors RUAF websites	120,000			873,988	
3. Requests for information and advice answered	Start of project			End of project	
RUAF global	45			116	
Latin America	NA			103	
Francophone Africa	NA			149	
Anglophone West Africa	35			60	
South and East Africa	0			35	
MENA	0			106	
South East Asia	NA			15	
China	NA			83	
Total number of requests answered	80			667	

2.2.3. Regional training capacity has been established and training is delivered according to the needs of various target groups (Specific Obj. 3)

Indicator 1. In each region, regional and local organizations cooperate in the preparation and implementation of various types of short term training on urban agriculture (policy seminars, training courses, study visits) for various types of stakeholders (at least 5 organisations in each of 6 regions)

⁷ This is an estimate. Due to a mistake made during the transfer of the website to new software, the counter of the website has not been functioning during some months. Number of visitors in 2006 was 484,214 and in 2007 was 662,767; hence 700,000 is a conservative estimate.

Table 7 indicates the results of the “**training of trainers**” activities, which mainly took place in the years 2005 to 2007 (each year in a new batch of pilot cities, with the exception of the MENA region that joint later and implemented these activities in 2007/2008. In total 206 trainers were trained, of which about one third are women (In Yemen, it was a “breakthrough” to see women training men. Some of the women trainers have become leading persons in two other internationally funded projects of the “Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture”).

Large part of the trainers trained were staff of the organisations in the core group that led the establishment of the multi-stakeholder forum and the joint strategic action planning on urban agriculture in each of the partner cities. Most of these persons also played a role in the training of staff of the various actors participating in the Multi stakeholder Forum (MPAP training courses; see local capacity development below). Since many of these people belong to local government and NGO’s, etcetera and not necessarily have training as part of their normal duties (but officials, planners, coordinators, etcetera). The end of project assessment in each partner city indicate that about half of the persons trained as trainer is at present performing some sort of training activities on UPA within the context of their own institutional programmes and without funding of RUAF-CFF, involving over 80 organizations, which in our view is a far better than expected result..

Table 7 Training of trainers in urban agriculture Region	Number of trainers Trained			Number of trainers continuing UPA training activities		
	M	W	T	M	W	T
Latin America	5	9	14	4	4	8
Francophone West Africa	30	11	41	10	2	12
South and East Africa	23	22	45	7	4	11
Middle East	7	5	12	5	3	8
Anglophone West Africa	18	5	23	4	0	4
South East Asia	26	11	37	15	6	21
China	25	9	34	18	11	29
Total	134	72	206	63	30	93

Indicator 2 Such organisations are incorporating training on UA in their institutional programme and are attracting additional funding for such activities (at least 2 organisations per region)

Of the organisations that got involved in RUAF-CFF some have education and training as their main focus and a large number of them decided to include urban agriculture in their regular programme and developed or are developing curricula and training modules often using the RUAF materials as a starting point. Table 8 provides an overview of the institutions involved and the kind of training these organisations are providing or developing. The total number of educational institutes involved is over 20, which is beyond the target set at the start of the project).

Many of these organisations are approaching the RUAF partners requesting more or continued support in curriculum development, staff and student training, far beyond the scope and capacity of the CFF-programme. Reason why the RUAF Foundation is preparing at the moment a proposal for cooperation between a number of Southern educational centres and their counterparts in the North in order to enhance this process of integration of education and training on several aspects of sustainable development of urban agriculture in the curricula and research programmes of universities and vocational training centres.

Table 8 Organisations in this region that are incorporating urban agriculture in their curricula

Partner	Name of the organisation and location	Training implemented or under development			
		Name of the UA related course	Target group / level	Main subjects	Initiated in year
Latin America	University of Rosario (Colombia)	International Cooperation for Local Sustainable Development	Post graduate (Decision makers and technical staff)	Strategies for development of territorial organizations, multi actor forums and project planning, sustainability	2008
	Agrarian University La Molina (Peru)	Not defined yet. Will be focused on UPA.	Post graduate (Technicians from Municipalities and NGOs, students of the university)	What is UPA, stakeholders, typology, farming systems, policy making on UA, etc.	2009
	CEPAR - National University of San Martin UNSAN (Argentina)	Urban & rural Agro-ecological Development	Post graduate (Technical staff of national social programmes in Argentina)	Agro-ecology, situation and fundamentals and history; Policies and strategies for urban and rural agro-ecological development, design and management of agro-ecosystems	2000 and restructured in 2006.
Francophone West Africa	Health Department (Dakar University)	Health and Urbanisation	Master	Under development	Mobilisation of funds ongoing
	Agricultural Training Institute (Thies, Senegal)	Urban Horticulture	Students (Engineers)	Arrangement of a plot; Nursery; Irrigation; Pest Management	2006
	School of Forest and Water (Bobo Dialasso, Burkina Faso)	Introduction to Urban Agriculture	Students (Engineers)	Concept on UA; Economic aspects of UA; Environmental issues of UA	2007
	The Rural Polytechnic Institute (Bobo Dialasso)	Not defined yet	Students		2009
	Bobo Dialasso Catholic	Introduction to urban	Students		2008

	University	agriculture			
South and East Africa	Copperbelt University, Kitwe	Urban Agro-Forestry	Undergraduate students	Urban forestry and agro-forestry	2008
	Department of Rural and Urban Planning, University of Zimbabwe	Urban Planning Policy and Practice	Undergraduate	Urban Poverty reduction and the role of UA Integrating UA into urban land use Planning	2007 2007
	Department of Agricultural Economics	Short course on UA	Certificate	Environmental Impacts of UA and how they can be mitigated; Benefits of UA; Water Harvesting and Conservation; Organic methods; M&E of UA projects	2007
Middle East	The Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture Sana'a – Yemen	Urban Agriculture for Food Security	Women from extremely poor socio-economic background	Home gardening for diet diversity and income generation	(under development)
Anglophone West Africa	University of Cape Coast	On-farm practicals (with Urban Farmer Associations at La and Dzorwulu)	Students and Senior High Schools.	Urban Agriculture Best Practices and Farm Management	2007
	Department of Geography and Resource Development, Univ. of Ghana	Departmental Seminars	B.Sc. Students		2009
	College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, Univ. of Ghana	Student thesis	B.Sc Students		2008
South East Asia	Department of Agriculture, Gampaha District (Western province)	Regular staff training courses on (Low space technologies for) UA	Staff of the department	Crop production and management in limited spaces	2008
China	China Agriculture University	UA related MBA courses	Postgraduate students and agro-producers	Adopt general MBA course into agro-enterprises development	2008- (under development)
	IGSNRR	UA development &	Master/Ph.D students	Multi-functional UA land use and	2004

		Peri-urbanization		reshaping of spatial pattern of peri-urban regions	
	Shanghai Agriculture Academy of Sciences	Various courses on UA development	Master students	UA development models	2006
	Beijing Agriculture College	UA general courses	College students and Master degree students	Comprehensive UA subjects	2007

We should also mention here the development of Distance Learning course on Urban Agriculture with Ryerson University, Canada, providing students and staff of organisations in the South an opportunity to gain knowledge on Urban Agriculture based on research and practical experiences gained in the South by RUAF and other actors. Three courses (each consisting of 14 modules) have been developed so far (Introduction to urban agriculture; Dimensions of urban agriculture; Urban Farming Systems) and the preparation of the fourth one will be undertaken as part of the RUAF FSSt programme (2009-2010). The courses are offered as a tutored certificate course (at a fee) by Ryerson University and can be downloaded free of charge from the RUAF global website. Universities (including two Open Universities) in the South have shown interest to produce with RUAF regional versions of the distance learning course and the possibilities to do so are being explored at the moment.

Capacity development at local level

Table 9 summarizes the results of the capacity development of staff of the local organisations involved in the multi-stakeholder diagnosis and strategic action planning in the RUAF-CFF partner cities. In total 1120 persons have received a three week **training in the MPAP approach** of which 451 were female staff (40 %). Of the persons trained after 1 to 3 years after the training some two third (66 %) continues to participate actively in the functioning of the Multi-stakeholder Forum and the implementation of urban agriculture activities. The not involvement of the others is mainly due to a switch to another function in the same organisation or to a job in another organisation with no relation to urban agriculture.

Table 9 Local capacity development

	Number of staff trained in the MPAP approach (2005-2007)			Number of trained staff still active in MSF (end 2008)			Additional specific training implemented			Policy seminars and meetings of the MSF's			Study and exchange visits			Regional workshops		
	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot	M	W	Tot

Latin America	113	113	226	48	53	101	0	0	0	101	93	194	8	6	14	55	50	105
Francophone West Africa	35	15	50	35	15	50	101	200	301	62	53	115	20	5	25	35	9	46
South and East Africa	124	66	190	93	44	137	185	140	325	129	99	228	5	2	7	21	12	33
Middle East	24	9	33	24	9	33	2	2	4	80	30	110	4	3	7	0	0	0
Anglophone West Africa	95	14	109	48	13	61	26	21	47	230	304	534	8	4	12	56	31	87
South East Asia	183	180	363	116	120	236	670	660	1330	85	72	157	0	2	2	45	31	76
China	95	54	149	78	50	128	1188	852	2040	406	237	643	359	203	562	31	26	57
Total	669	451	1120	442	304	746	2172	1875	4047	1093	888	1981	404	225	629	243	161	404

Male	Female	Total
5023	3904	8927

Next to the three week MPAP staff training courses, many **specific capacity development activities** were organized to support the MPAP process in the partner cities in response to specific requests of the local partners:

- a. **Staff** of local partner organisations were trained (as a follow up to the 3 week MPAP training) in subjects policy advocacy strategies, strategic planning, conflict management, UA best practices, agro-tourism, UA-project design, farmer field schools, gender, integration of urban agriculture in land use planning (some 11 seminars with 224 participants)
- b. **Urban producers** were trained⁸ on subjects like home-gardening, ecological pest management, low space technologies, safe use of waste water, micro-credit, accounting, mushroom production, beekeeping, and others (some 51 practical trainings involving 3823 producers, of which largest part -3270- in India and China).

These activities are not foreseen in the initial project plan, but were undertaken to stimulate the MPAP-process and to reinforce the required capacities.

The policy seminars and Multi-Stakeholder Forum Meetings involved **local authorities, councillors, senior and mid level staff** of governmental organisations and NGO's, research institutes, universities and other stakeholders in UA (in total 1981 persons participated in one of the in average 4 to 5 events), which indicates that in each of the 20 partner cities at least 25-30 decision makers and other key persons of some 15 organisations

⁸ This in addition to the farmer training undertaken as part of the RUAF funded pilot projects (see the next paragraph)

per city (close to 300 in total) regularly participated in the policy formulation and action planning process on urban agriculture and substantially improved their understanding of and views on urban agriculture and its role in sustainable urban development and poverty alleviation.

The **study and exchange visits** were a very effective tool for exchange of experiences between cities (or between different parts of a larger metropole) and often was an important factor in enhancing the willingness of city authorities to develop policies and programmes on urban agriculture in most regions 1 to 3 of such exchanges were organized involving small groups of well selected key persons. In China, the exchange visits were organised in the form of annual workshops on urban agriculture (plus field visits) where representatives of a large number of cities exchanged their experiences.

The **two distance learning courses** that have been implemented so far, attracted over 70 participants that otherwise would not have had access to training on urban agriculture.

3.3 Degree of realisation of the Objectives (Specific objectives 4-6)

2.3.1 Local authorities are formulating and implementing gender sensitive policies and action plans on urban agriculture with active participation of urban farmers and other stakeholders (Specific Obj. 4)

Indicator 1. Local authorities in the RUAF pilot cities are implementing the services expressed in their outcome journals, with progress marker is at least in level 3 for all Expect to see, 2 for all Like to See and at least 1 for all Love to See

In most cities the target was surpassed for most outcome markers (see the outcome journals for the pilot cities included in Annex 7 (the CD-rom). The main results of RUAF–CFF at the level of the pilot cities are included in table 10 below. One should be aware add that the expected outcomes were defined with varying aspiration levels (“expect to see”, “like to see”, “love to see”). The realisation of the exploratory survey, the establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Forum and the development of a City Strategic Agenda on urban agriculture were in most cases in the “expect to see” category (and realised in most cities) whereas redrafting of bye-laws or ordinances and the creation of a Municipal unit on urban agriculture in most cases was in the “like to see” or “love to see” category (but still realised in a substantial number of cities).

The table shows that in 18 of the 20 cities a Multi stakeholder Forum (MSF) on Urban Agriculture has been established while in 2 cities this is planned to happen in the first semester of 2009. Only in one case it is not yet certain that this indeed will happen (Hyderabad, until recently a booming ICT town, with little interest among politicians for food security issues. However, since the economic and food crises initiated, policy makers have shown more interest in UA). These Multi-stakeholder Forums involve 272 organisations (an average of 15 organisations per

Forum/City) which number clearly shows the interest of the various stakeholders in the partner cities to actively contribute to the development of urban agriculture.

In all cities an exploratory diagnosis on the situation of urban agriculture has been implemented, the results of which have been used to jointly develop a City Strategic Agenda on urban Agriculture in the MSF. In 12 cases this Strategic Agenda has been published already, while in 8 cases the publication is expected in the first semester of 2009. Of the plans developed by the MSF, 9 have been formally approved, of which 6 by the City Council or Commission (China), while formal approval for 9 other plans is expected in 2009. In most cases the Strategic Agenda has been or is being transferred into (or taken up) in formal policies, bye laws and regulations. In 9 cities urban agriculture is now integrated in the Master of Development plan of the city and in 6 cities this process is ongoing. In four cities under influence of the project an agricultural department or special unit or office on urban agriculture has been established while one is planned for, in 8 cities an Agriculture Department was already existing (but in many cases attention for UA has increased as well as staff/budget) while in 5 other cities urban agriculture is attended by another Department (e.g. Parks or Social Development).

The participatory evaluations held at the end of CFF in most partner cities indicate that, as a consequence of the MPAP process and the development of a City Strategic Agenda, the communication and cooperation between local governments, civil society organisations and other local stakeholders in urban agriculture have improved, the participation of urban farmer groups in planning and decision-making processes has been strengthened and the recognition of and services provided to urban producers have increased in most of the partner cities.

The continuity perspectives of the Multi-stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture were assessed at the end of the project leading to the finding that the MSF in 12 cities have good perspectives, 7 have medium perspectives and low in 1 case (Hyderabad). In most of “medium” cases there is still a need for external technical support to overcome some internal conflict or to enhance implementation with locally available means. Many of the cities where the MSF shows “medium” continuity perspectives (as well some high ones) will receive continued attention by the RUAF Foundation in the context of the RUAF-FStT project. The RUAF activities in Hyderabad and Pikine will be scaled down in the next phase.

In order to illustrate and bring alive the data presented below in table 10, we provide some concrete examples from the results of the capacity development and multi stakeholder action planning in the partner cities:

1. Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

The RUAF activities in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, have led to the multi stakeholder formulation of a Policy and Strategic Plan on Urban Agriculture, actively involving the urban poor producers, and the drafting of bye laws on urban agriculture and the inclusion of urban agriculture in the Bulawayo Master Plan 2006-2015. As a follow up to the Strategic Plan, the Bulawayo City Council has allocated a large number of plots to urban poor interested to start community or home gardens. Moreover, the MPAP planning process attracted the interest of international NGO's like World Vision, SNV, Heifer International participation of RUAF and activated local and national organisations (e.g. the national extension organisation AREX) which made it possible to make good progress with the implementation of the activities planned in the Strategic Plan, despite the poor economic situation. Many community

gardens and irrigation systems were created, people were trained in horticulture, mushroom keeping, and beekeeping. The Municipality supplied treated wastewater or (with help of the NGO's) established hand pumps for irrigation.

When the economic and food crisis really started to hit the urban population, large part of the urban poor was already involved in urban agriculture and were able to survive thanks to sell grown vegetables and other products.

2. Belo Horizonte, Brazil

The RUAF activities in Belo Horizonte Brazil have brought together 53 organisations from a variety of sectors in the Multi-Actor Forum on Urban Agriculture that developed the Belo Horizonte Strategic Action Plan on Urban Agriculture. The implementation of the action plan is ensured by incorporating the various action lines defined in the Strategic Plan into existing municipal programs, like in new urban development plans and housing schemes (like Vila Viva e Drenurbes) and in social assistance programs (like Bolsa Familia) as an alternative income-generating activity. The Municipality created a municipal department (Municipal Park and Agriculture Foundation) that will coordinate the support activities regarding urban agriculture by the Municipality.

Also in the civil society organisations (NGO's and social movements like the organisation of people without homes and associations of neighbourhood residents) urban agriculture is being worked on more and taken up in their action programmes and political advocacy activities

The results of the RUAF activities in Belo Horizonte and other Brazilian cities, led to the invitation of the Food Security Department of the Ministry of Social Development to RUAF's regional centre in Latin America to assist the Ministry in the development of a national policy on urban agriculture and the set up of metropolitan support centres for local urban agriculture initiatives (see below the paragraph on national impacts).

3. Freetown, Sierra Leone

The RUAF activities in this city that holds many recent migrants that have fled from the rural areas during the armed conflicts in the past years, have led to an important multi stakeholder capacity development and planning process in the Multi Stakeholder Platform that led to the formulation of the City Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture, that has been adopted by the Freetown Council and integrated in the Freetown Urban Development Plan. The dialogue in the MSF and its results roused the interest and support of other development partners like COOPI, Concern International, CRS, GTZ, Heifer and FAO. The European Union approved co-funding of (over 3M Euro) that are part of the City Strategic Plan on Urban Agriculture. The above made that thousands of urban poor and displaced persons in Freetown now can develop a new livelihood thanks to the urban agriculture initiatives that are being developed at the moment.

4. Amman, Jordan

Stimulated by the RUAF capacity development and exchange activities and on advice of the Multi-stakeholder Forum on Urban Agriculture the Municipality of Greater Amman decided to create a Special Bureau and to incorporate urban agriculture in the new Master Plan in Amman. Urban Farmers can now approach the municipality for in-kind support and for linking them to consumers. The associations of agricultural engineers, environmental NGO's and women cooperatives participating in the MSF are taking incorporating UA in their institutional programmes. The person that headed the working group that integrated the MSF Strategic plan on urban agriculture into the Amman Master Plan recently became the vice-manager of the Municipality of Amman in October 2008 which ensures the continuity of the process in the coming years

5. Gampaha, Sri Lanka

In Gampaha (close to Colombo) over 12 institutions jointly analyzed the present situation and developed jointly an Action Plan on urban agriculture mainly focussing on the integrated promotion of home gardening by the urban poor and the productive reuse of urban organic wastes in UA thereby reducing costs for garbage collection for the municipality as well as finding a market for the compost.

As a pilot activity 500 households (mainly women) were trained in bio-intensive gardening using “low space no space technologies”

Outcomes of the pilot project were positive, in terms of food and nutritional security and income generation.

Currently, the up scaling of the programme is discussed at the provincial level (Western Province). A steering committee has been formed, led by the Mayor that will meet in April 2009 to direct the program.

The dialogue and experiences in Gampaha also stimulated national government to include urban food production in its new national food security policy

6. Beijing, China

The RUAF activities in Beijing have contributed to introducing and operationalizing a new national policy named “the new countryside” policy seeking to balance more urban and rural development. Since the Municipalities (District and Provincial governments) are the main driving forces for planning and investment in the rural areas, the RUAF focus on the urban and peri-urban producers fitted in well and the application of the MPAP approach introduced a form of coordinated inter-institutional planning that is quite rare in China. RUAF-CFF introduced/stimulated also new developments models, like small farmer and community based agro-tourism (in contrast to the very large scale enterprise based agro-parks) and the stimulation of farmer led cooperatives for intensive market oriented horticulture and/or agro-tourism (as an alternative to the former state led cooperatives). The RUAF activities have led to a new zoning plan for peri-urban Beijing, including various types of urban agriculture, and contributions to the further development of the “new country side” policies of the Beijing Agricultural Bureau. The investment of the Beijing Government in peri-urban agriculture has substantially increased over the past four years (doubled). The RUAF activities also have led to more attention for the important role of migrants in the food production for Beijing and the need for more social and technical support for the more than 300,000 migrants working as small scale vegetable producers in the peri-urban areas (informal since without working and residence permit and this without access to health, education and technical support services).

7. Bobo Dialasso, Burkina Fasso

The RUAF-CFF support to the local partners in Bobo-Dioulasso has resulted in a drastic change in the views of the Municipal authorities on urban agriculture: from a negative / prohibited to considering urban agriculture as an important sector for sustainable urban development / actively facilitating. The Municipality has taken up urban agriculture in its Municipal Development Programme (with allocated budget) and is allocating land for urban agriculture by poor urban citizens (e.g. widows) and support is provided for the legalisation of urban producer groups. The working relations between the Municipality and other institutions and civil society actors in the field of urban agriculture have considerably improved. However, the actual inter-institutional working group still has to be upgraded into a more formal and broader Multi-stakeholder Forum and the development of the Strategic action plan on Urban Agriculture has to be continued with more inputs of the urban producers and CBO's and clarification of roles and contributions to its implementation.

8. Hyderabad, India

In order to show also an example of the few cities (especially Hyderabad, India and Pikine, Senegal) where the RUAF-CFF programme was less successful, we briefly highlight also the case of Hyderabad. Initially the process took off well with support of some likeminded high official. However, the situation analysis and action planning by the Multi-stakeholder Forum was a slow and erratic process and did not yield sustainable results. This might be

due to the fact that –in that time- urban agriculture was not given high priority by the authorities since the ICT sector was booming and more and more agriculture land in and around the city was converted for construction of offices and the like. The regional RUAF coordinator at a certain moment decided to shift from the metropole level to the level of one sub-urban district (Serilingampally) in an effort to involve more the local authorities and governmental officers as well as the direct stakeholders (producers, schools, community based organisations. Although the pilot project activities at this level developed reasonably well the multi actor planning activities also it this level did not take off, amongst others because the Hyderabad authorities decided (half way the UA planning process in Serilingampally) that these districts would be integrated in new large administrative units, which led to loss of steering and motivation for the planning process in Serilingampally. Now the economic crisis hits the city hard, and urban poverty and food insecurity is rising quickly, there is a new interest of city authorities and officials for urban agriculture as a means to mitigate the effects of this crisis. RUAF is supporting this development by making available experiences with leasing Municipal land to groups of urban poor for the establishment of community gardens.

Table 10 Local policy formulation and action planning in pilot cities

Partner City	Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF)			Diagnosis Urban agriculture published ?	City Strategic Agenda (or Action Plan) on Urban Agriculture		By-laws, ordinances or regulations adapted or formulated?	Has a Municipal unit or programme on urban agriculture been established?	Has urban agriculture been integrated in urban development planning?
	established ?	# of organisations involved ?	Perspectives for continuation after CFF?		Published?	Formally approved ?			
Bulawayo	Yes	22	High, but need for continued guidance from RUAF (in FStT)	Yes	Yes	Yes by Council Housing and Environmental Committee	By-laws have been written. Now before council for approval.	Yes; Was established in 2007; one staff member and an assistant.	Yes, integrated in Bulawayo Master Plan 2006-2015
Cape Town	Yes	15	High, but Forum needs stronger leadership	Summary report will be published by March 2009	expected July 2009	Expected July 2009	Planned for 2009	Within the Economic Development Department an UA unit exists since 2006 (one staff)	Yes. Integrated in Philippi Development Plan
Ndola	Yes	16	High, but need to secure	Yes	Yes	Yes by the Council	Will be done after UA policy approval by end	Due to financial problems of the	Yes. Integrated in Ndola Strategic

			funding for Forum				of March.	council, this may take 2 more years.	development Plan 2006-2015.
Villa María del Triunfo (Lima)	Yes	20	High. The Forum is continuing its actions although RUAF support ended in 2007; new members joined the Forum	Yes	Yes	Yes by Council.	The Ordinance Number 021-2007/MVMT) recognizes urban agriculture as a legitimate activity defines ends and management rules. and a management committee	Yes, The municipality has created a sub-department on UA and UA is included in the participatory budget for 2009.	Yes. UA has been included in strategic line 3 of the Development Plan of the city.
Belo Horizonte	Yes	53	High The organizations that make up the MSF have shown interest in continuing the process and to implement the planned actions	Yes	Expected July 2009	The Municipal Parks Department is preparing formal approval of the City Agenda on UA.	This is planned for but the municipal elections slowed down the preparation of bylaws or regulations in Belo Horizonte.	Municipal Parks department has been made responsible for UA in the city.	Not yet.
Bogota	Expected in first semester of 2009	-	High; partners have interest in consolidating the MSF	Yes	Expected November 2009	Public discussion on the policy guidelines developed by the MFS is ongoing.	Yes, The Strategic agenda is made part of the Economic, Social and Environmental Dev. Plan for Bogotá 2008 – 2012	the BBG was made responsible for UA and in charge of the realisation of the City Strategic Agenda	Ongoing: Inclusion in the Bogota Land use plan is expected in 2009.

Amman	Yes	15	High	Yes	Expected July 2009	Expected July 2009	Reinforcement of the "15% rule": a building permit can only be supplied if at least 15% of the surface is dedicated to green / home gardening.	Yes An UA-Bureau was established this year as a result of the RUAF MPAP activities and human and financial resources were allocated	Ongoing: UA is included in the preparation of the new Amman Master Plan under workgroup 5 "Agriculture and Green Spaces".
San' a	Yes	10	Medium. A lot of consensus building is still needed. But growing commitment since World Bank earmarked USD 1M for UA in Sana	Yes.	Yes	Expected July 2009	Planned for 2009-2010	The agriculture department is now lobbying for increased responsibilities and resources	Not yet.
Pikine	Yes	15	Medium Little institutional and financial support of the actual Pikine city Council	Yes	Yes	Yes by MFS but not yet by Council	No	There is a plan to set up an office on UA. So far the Office of Technical Services takes care of UA.	Yes UA is a component of the Municipal development programme. But spaces allocated for UA have been utilised by the Municipality for other uses (roads mainly)

Bobo Dialasso	Yes	11	High	Yes	Expected May 2009	Expected in September 2009	Yes, Urban agriculture is a component of the "Programme de Développement Municipal – PDC" that was approved in 2007	The Office of Environment was identified as the municipal branch for UA. There is a plan to set up a sub office for UA.	Yes UA (green and productive zones) is included in the Master Plan and is a component of the Municipal development programme.
Porto Novo	Expected May 2009	10	High	Yes	Expected May 2009	Expected in September 2009	Yes, A bylaw was made reserving a site of 5 hectares to urban agriculture	The Municipal Service for Community Initiatives (SAIC) is coordinating all initiatives on UA	Yes UA is included in the Master Plan UA as a category of land use and is a component of the Municipal development programme.
Hyderabad	A new attempt will be made in 2009	-	Low	Yes	Expected December 2009.	Expected December 09	Inclusion in the current horticulture policies of Andhra Pradesh is planned	Horticulture Corporation existed already	No
Magadi	Yes	3	Medium. Needs reinforcement by RUAF (FStT)	Expected June 09	Expected July 2009	Expected September 09	Inclusion in the horticulture policies of Karnataka state is planned.	Not yet	No
Gampaha	Yes	8	High An active and high level steering committee is in place	Yes.	Yes	Expected April 2009 But already accepted at national level	Will be undertaken after the approval of the CSA	The Provincial Department of Agriculture actively supports UA activities and has number of staff and budget for UA activities.	No
Accra	Yes	13	Medium to low	Yes	Yes	Yes by MSF,	Yes, Accra bye-laws	A department for	Ongoing AMA is

			if no other sources of funding for the MSF activities can be assured			not yet by Council but already included national agric policy	on agriculture have been reviewed and presented to the legal department of AMA for approval.	Agriculture already existed with budget and staff	integrating UA into the new Medium Term development Plan (still under development)
Freetown	Yes	8	High	Yes	Yes	Yes by MSF and integrated in EU-funded project and in the National policy.		Yes, a department for agriculture started in 2005	Ongoing: FCC is incorporating UPA into a new Urban Development and Zoning Plan of Freetown
Ibadan	Yes	18	Medium to low if no other source of funding is assured for the MSF-activities	Yes	Yes	Expected soon. Nevertheless, stakeholders institutions have already budgeted funds for its implementation in 2009	No There is no open opportunity yet to change policies and regulations in Ibadan	A department for agriculture already existed in the Local Government. The state level Ministry recruited 150 new extension officers in 2008 for placement within the local government areas purposely for UPA extension services.	Ongoing
Beijing	Yes	13	Medium to high	Yes (as separate papers)	Yes	Yes	Yes. A general policy on promoting UA has been issued and more specific regulations are being prepared.	Beijing Agriculture Bureau already existed, but staff and budget has sharply increased since 2004 and many UA projects have been designed to	Ongoing but not yet not fully integrated yet in urban master planning

								promote UA development in Beijing since 2004.	
Chengdu	Yes	12	Medium Has some difficulties as the hierarchical composition made the process less participatory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, A policy on promoting urban-rural integration has been issued.	The Urban-Rural Integration Office is responsible for UA development in Chengdu. More than 12 staffs involved.	Yes UA has been fairly well integrated in land use planning practice
Shanghai	yes	10	High (local RUAF coordinator is appointed as the director of Minhang Agriculture Commission)	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes, a policy with concrete measures to support urban and Peri-urban farmers is issued and under implementation.	Minhang New Countryside Development Office is responsible for promoting UA development in the district. 5 staff involved.	Yes, many district governments have included UA into their development approach, but not yet fully into their urban spatial planning.
20 cities	17 MSF established; 3 in process	272 organisations	12 high, 6 medium, 2 low perspective	18 reports published; 2 in next semester	12 CSA published; 8 expected in 2009	9 formally approved (6 confirmed by Council) For 9 plans approval is expected in 2009; 2 insecure	In most cases the Strategic Agenda is being formalized in formal policies, bye laws and regulations	4 special UA units/offices created; 1 planned 8 with Agr. Dept 5 Other Dept. is taking care of UA 2 no unit is attending (urban) agriculture	9 integrated in Master or dev. plan 6 ongoing 5 not yet

Indicator 2. The pilot projects are resulting in positive changes on the livelihood of the urban poor in the pilot areas (nutrition, health, food security, income) and safe(r) reuse of urban organic wastes and waste water in urban agriculture (20 pilot projects show at least 50% of planned results)

The RUAF-CFF budget included some minor funds (Euro 20,000 per partner city) to co-finance local pilot projects in order to stimulate and encourage the local planning process, to make it possible to try out certain innovations or new methodologies or types of cooperation, and/or to attend some most pressing needs of producer groups participating in the strategic planning process, in order to show that the MSF is not just talking and producing paper.

In total 18 pilot projects were implemented in the partner cities (where also the Multi-stakeholder policy and action planning process was undertaken). In Amman and Sana'a no pilot projects had been planned (since the MENA region entered the programme later, here there was the time frame was too short to plan and implement pilot projects). Many of the pilot projects were very small in terms of the number of beneficiaries although also some projects with a reasonable scale were implemented (with 300-500 beneficiaries each) depending the availability of local co-funding. Table 11 gives an overview of the main results of these pilot projects. Despite the serious efforts undertaken to monitor the impacts of these pilot projects on the livelihood of the participating households, not in all cases a good picture of these effects could be obtained⁹. But all in all, most pilot projects yielded important tangible results for the participating households as well as played an important stimulating role in the local MPAP process as indicated above. The 18 pilot projects benefitted in total **1903** households (over **6000** beneficiaries) often with an increase in income between 10-40%, an improved diet, better organisation, and better linkages with strategic support organisations. Improved access to (safe) water -enabling safer and year round production- improved production technologies (often organic), more secure land tenure, diversification of production and improved marketing are among the most frequently reported improvements. It is remarkable that in almost all cities good conditions for follow up and replication have been created.

Table 11 Results of the RUAF co-funded pilot projects (in Partner cities)

Partner Cities	Title pilot project	Results obtained	# of house holds	# of beneficiaries ¹⁰	Difference with expected results	Replication or scaling up of the pilot project expected
Villa Maria del Triunfo	Establishment of a producers' experimentation, training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VMT Urban Farmers Network, Municipality, IPES, REP and FAO learned how to promote community gardens. Municipality and REP designed the mechanisms to provide land and secure tenure to poor urban citizens interested in gardening 	16	92	The strengthening of the Farmers	The project approach and results were documented and disseminated to other

⁹ Due to the limited size and duration of the pilot projects the impact monitoring becomes very expensive in relation to the total budget (and thus local partners somewhat reluctant to implement it), b. the effects of such a small project are difficult to single out relative to other influencing factors and c. often the impacts of the pilot project only become visible after termination of the CFF programme. , which made that the impacts of these projects were not always easy to measure

¹⁰ In many instances the number of beneficiaries indicated are estimates rather the recorded numbers

	demonstration centre on arid urban gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 women have strengthened their technical-productive capacities 16 households Increased their monthly income with 30% through the production and sale of urban agriculture products (\$7.33 per month per 25 m2 garden plot). 16 households improved their access to foods and now have a diversified and balanced family diet 16 households make better use of composted organic solid wastes and improved the land quality 			Network was not planned but turned out to be a very important outcome	local governments in Lima and other organizations related to this issue some of which show interest to replicate this method.
Belo Horizonte	Promoting the productive agricultural use of degenerated urban public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality, REDE and JOTA learned how to promote community gardens Municipality and REP designed the mechanisms to provide vacant municipal land and secure tenure to poor urban citizens interested in gardening Revaluation of the productive role of female producers and stronger role of women in household and group decision-making 8 households improved their food intake by 6% 8 households reduced household spending due to the consumption of food produced in the garden 8 households collect, compost and make use of organic solid wastes and improved the land quality Waste land was converted into a farmed / green area and biodiversity increased from 27 to 169 species ! Non-traditional technologies and recycled materials were used when creating the community garden (fence, etcetera) 	8	36	Due to initially slow delivery of assistance by the Municipality (clearing the terrain, building fence, etc.) only part of the planned area (3500 m2) could be reclaimed.	The project approach and results were documented and disseminated to other organizations related to this issue some of which show interest to replicate this method to turn derelict municipal land in green and productive spaces.
Bogota	Cultivando en mi casa (Growing food at home)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality and the University of Rosario strengthened their capacities to prepare and implement a Municipal UPA Project (home gardens) Technologies for gardening in confined spaces were developed. 19 households improved their consumption of vegetables 19 households had savings on food costs of in average US\$3.50 per week 7 households improved their cash income from sales of vegetables between US\$0.50 and US\$2.50 per week, 1 between \$3.00 and \$5.05 and 2 above \$10 per week (which is substantial 	19	76	Some beneficiaries do not use organic waste because of lack of time to make compost, or due to space limitations	The expectation is that more urban producers will replicate these methods because their space and financial requirements are low.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for people with an annual income of 3-500 USD 14 households collect organic wastes to produce compost for use in their gardens 19 households practice rain water collection 				
Bulawayo 11	Improved availability of irrigation water and diversification of UA activities at (the former) Gum Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organization of the farmers at Gum Plantation has been strengthened and their level of participation in decision-making has improved. The farmers are now represented in the MSF. 300 households improved their access to irrigation water (the canal was lined with concrete) and increased their harvests with about 20% 170 farmers have been trained in organic gardening methods farming and have started marketing of organic vegetables, raising their income with about 50%. 20 farmers were trained in and have initiated mushroom production, another 20 farmers were trained in and have initiated bee keeping 25 farmers have been trained in and have initiated herbal farming. 	300	1080	The drought of 2006 made that less treated wastewater was available which affected the production. Also the economic meltdown negatively influenced the project	Bulawayo City Council and World Vision are planning to make improvements regarding the water supply to other allotment gardens in Bulawayo SNV will upscale the organic vegetables marketing activities and AREX will do so for the mushroom production.
Cape Town	Enhancing Market Orientation and Organic Farming by Emerging Farmers in Philippi Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 households improved their skills in farm management, marketing skills and organic farming practices and re-use of household wastes 14 households have enhanced their access to nutrition and raised their income (R2000/month in average). A vegetables sorting and grading shed was constructed which will in future serve about 500 producers and creates 10 jobs 	14	44	The economic impact was beyond the expected 10% raise	The packaging shed will involve up to about 500 urban producers of organic vegetables. The MJC have committed them to train the additional farmers in the coming years.
Ndola	Improvement of the nutrition of malnourished children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ndola Nutrition Group acquired skills to run vegetable production and poultry projects A borehole has been sunk and fitted with pump and tank that can store 7 000 cubic metres of water for irrigation. 31 households of the Kaloko Farmers Group now run a poultry 	31	40	The income raising effect is not continue yet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health is now encouraging all their clinics to have nutrition

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unit and a nutrition garden (producing vegetables organically). 65 children have improved their nutrition status as a result of the feeding introduced at the clinic kitchen using produce from the nutrition garden. US\$1100 was raised by the group from the sale of chickens and vegetables within two months of the start of the project. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gardens MACO is now encouraging poultry in the backyards and assists 100 farmers in nutrition gardening
Pikine	Support for the setting up of appropriate system of inputs and equipments supply for Pikine farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members of PROVANIA (urban farmers organisation) are applying improved irrigation technologies and credit management practices 20 households improved their access to credit for inputs and equipment and a revolving equipment fund has been established 20 households increased their income with in average 15 to 20% 	20	106	The raise in income is not as high as expected The number of beneficiaries is higher than planned	Around Dakar there are 15 unions of peri-urban farmers that have similar problems that are interested to replicate this approach.
Bobo Dialasso	Security project of farmers (men and women) and development of green areas in Bobo Dialasso city council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of the project made the Municipality to agree that the 6 "green zones" in the city can be used for agricultural productive activities. a farmers organisation has been established and is recognised by the Municipality a small revolving fund has been set up and a local financial institution has accepted to work closely with this (and other) farmers groups 21 households improved their income with between 10 and 40% 15 households have started to prepare compost The Rural Development Institute now uses this area as their experimental area on UPA 	21	92	The results are beyond the project planned in term of income and production.	It is likely that the project will be replicated in the other 5 green zones if sufficient funding can be generated (maybe with agricultural department and the FAO Office in Bobo Dialasso)
Porto Novo	Support project for women farmers organisation "Allogo" of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Allogo Farmers Association improved its skills regarding the utilisation of irrigation, composting and crop production technologies. 12 households raised their income with about 25% The income of the association increased in average with 10% The production was diversified from herbs to a variety of food 	12	45	The level of income is lower than initially expected	The project approach is of direct relevance for about 2000 farmers in the same area with the same difficulties

	Donoukin	products				
Hyderabad	Towards a food and nutritionally secure future: Establishment of kitchen gardens and school garden in Serilingampally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “bright spots” created in Serilingampally had an important sensitisation effect on city authorities regarding the positive effects of kitchen gardens. The diets of 72 households have become more varied and of better nutritional quality (the number of vegetables grown increased from 10 to 29 varieties); 50% of the families are consuming more than before. 7 households are now selling their produce to neighbours, while 50% of the 72 households felt that they were now saving money that could be utilised for other purposes. Kitchen gardening was primarily a female led activity in the colony. However, now 25% of the households indicate that their husbands are now supporting them in the gardens 	39	177	Part of the households that initially participated dropped out mainly due to slow start up of the project. The income effects were lower than expected.	A high ranking City Official has indicated to be interested to set up a community gardening programme on vacant municipal land in low income areas. Neighbourhood groups in Serilingampally are sharing information and seeds etc.
Magadi	Strengthening Magadi Peri-Urban farmer groups on ecological agriculture through Farmer Field Schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 producers have been trained in ecological production methods 2 Farmer-facilitators of the farmer groups have been trained and are conducting local experiments with the farmers in order to identify practical technical improvements in the production system 	60	245	Time was insufficient to monitor a full crop cycle	The farmer-facilitators of the farmer organizations will continue and pass on the knowledge to other households.
Gampaha	Greening of Gampaha City through Urban Agriculture: Home gardens and waste recycling”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 entrepreneurs were trained and now earn an income from producing and selling seedlings and plant material to urban producers. Seeds and training were distributed to 500 households 405 households improved the nutritional value of their diet. 250 households are now producing compost and using it in vegetable production. The money saved by the Municipality on garbage collection is being used for welfare activities 35 households increased their cash income with some 5-10%. 405 households in average saved 22% on their food expenses were saved. 	500	2250	Higher income results would have been obtained if monitoring could have been continued during more production cycles	The Provincial Government is funding the replication of the programme in 27 other administrative units in the city. The results of the pilot project are also used as evidence for the set up of a national policy on “growing more food”

Accra	Promoting Public Education and Policy Support for Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Accra.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Agriculture at the Accra metropolitan level (AMA) made a participatory review of its bye-laws on Agriculture which enhanced awareness of UA importance on the side of AMA and improved understanding of good and bad practices on the side of the participating urban producers Awareness creation among different groups of consumers and urban producers in the city has raised the levels interaction among stakeholders 52 households of Dzorwulu farmers Association were trained on safe irrigation practices and improved farm management is enhanced 	52	205	The communication activities reached out to a much wider audience but their number is not known	The Ministry of Agriculture (MoFA) has created a programme on a local radio station to educate the public on safe waste water use and other aspects of UA
Freetown	Value addition to UPA Products towards increases Marketability in Freetown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organisations participating in the project have improved their understanding of the socio-economics and cultural characteristics of urban producers and are including UA into the programmes of their institutions; The urban farmers participating in the project are now better organized and are sharing of knowledge and experiences. 63 households are farming now year round due to improved access to irrigation water through digging out 5 wells and installing treadle pumps; no. of cropping cycles increased from 3 to 5 or 6 crops per year 63 households use improved irrigation methods and apply post-production packaging & processing techniques Over 100 households benefitted from training in improved pest and disease and crop cycle management 63 households increased farm income between 10-30% Local communities have access to clean water for domestic use leading to decrease in water borne diseases and improved health 	63	335	Only 5 of the planned 9 wells were dug out due to time and funding constraints More farmers trained than planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposal has been submitted by Njala University and Municipality of Freetown (MAFFS) to install more treadle pumps and dug out wells in selected locations Farmer to farmer diffusion of the new technologies is already taking place Two new EU projects are based on the plans made during RUAF-CFF
Ibadan	Improving the efficiency of UPA production and processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MANR & RD increased their knowledge in PRA, Project planning and gender; NIHORT developed a broader perspective on UA and integrated UA in institutional programmes; The three Local Governments where the pilot took place have institutionalised UA (included in annual budget); The Lands Department: recognised 	112	575	Income effects were not adequately monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MANR&RD intends to post extension officers/agents within the city (150) -Formalising

	systems in Ibadan	<p>the legality of the vegetable production sites at Odogbo Barracks and harassment and threat of ejection by government officials has come to an end</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 vegetable growers at Odogbo Barracks improved yields and possibly raised their income due to year round supply of irrigation water, improved cultural practices, safer use of pesticides and enhanced skills in pests and diseases management • 70 Cassava processors at Oyeleye reduced drudgery of getting water and possibly raised their income due to new wells ensuring clean/potable water for processing cassava • Reduced contamination of processed cassava 				agreements between farmers and land owners
Beijing	Enhancing farmers capacity in doing market-oriented agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Huairou Green Vegetable & Fruit Cooperative the leadership capacity was strengthened and the ability of farmers working together and learning from each other was enhanced • 583 households were trained in greenhouse production (grapes) and earn in average an additional 30% of income • two new greenhouses were build • a Mushroom nursery (see production) unit was established also acting as a training centre for cooperative members • 50 (?) family based mushroom production units were established 	583	1800	Better than designed.	Results of these experiences are shared with other cooperatives who want to innovate
Chengdu	Improving the economic return by extending the production chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cooperation between the cooperative and the agro-research department was strengthened participatory process • 30 members of the village cooperative were trained in fish farming and started to grow fish, generating on average, an additional 20% of income. • 2 members adapted their facilities to start agro-tourism activities • 40 other cooperative members have been trained to diversify their production to stabilise their income 	83	133	The cooperative and this projects were severely affected by the earthquake	The cooperation with the agro- research department will ensure the continuation of the diversification process initiated by the project
Shanghai	Comprehensive improvements of Pengdu village through multifunctional UA and MPAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengdu Village Commission, Shanghai Academy of Agriculture Sciences and Maqiao Town government are more aware of the initiatives of villagers • 305 households have been trained in production and marketing of certified organic food products (to supermarket) • Different production groups are specialising now in different type of organic products 305 households on average increased their 	305	588	Better than expected.	The Pengdu Village commission will continue to involve more villagers and further diversify (also sales to tourists).

	processing	income with 40% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> And due to that also the income of the village commission was raised. 				
TOTAL	18 pilot projects		1903 house holds	6055 Beneficiaries		

Indicator 3. Experiences gained in the pilot cities are being replicated (whole or partly) in other cities (at least 3-4 “dissemination cities” in each of 6 regions)

The RUAF partners not only worked in the RUAF partner cities (capacity development, MPAP process, pilot projects, etcetera) but also actively sought to disseminate the RUAF approach to other cities (dissemination cities) in each region among others by involving a representative of a dissemination city in training and exchange activities organised with the partner cities, sharing of training materials and reports with partners in the dissemination cities and the operation of a competitive fund for UA projects proposed by partners in the dissemination cities (1 project of Euro 10000 per region per year) and incidental visits to these cities by the regional RUAF team.

Table 12 provides an overview of the results obtained in the dissemination cities. The RUAF-CFF programme had concrete effects in 35 cities in 23 countries (far beyond the target) and co-funded 14 pilot projects directly benefitting 2005 households (over 7000 beneficiaries). In addition a number of policy oriented studies were undertaken (especially in China) that are leading to major projects and policy changes. The interaction with RUAF and with RUAF partner cities, as well as the pilot activities, has led in several dissemination cities to impacts at policy level (initiation of multi stakeholder policy formulation and/or action planning process in 7 cities !) and at institutional level (capacity development, integration of UA in institutional programmes). Especially in China, the dissemination to other cities has been massive and with substantial impacts (see also national impacts of RUAF below).

Table 12. Effects of RUAF-CFF in dissemination cities

City	Main results obtained	Perspectives for continuation of the process
Maputo, Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AJUCOM and the Zone Verde Agricultural Office of Maputo jointly implemented with RUAF the pilot project “AJUCOM and the Zone Verde Agricultural Office jointly implemented with RUAF the pilot project “Urban agriculture for better nutrition and combating HIV/AIDS”. The project resulted in the set up of 3 schools gardens and 3 gardens at health clinics as well as of 95 home gardens and a group of, all with positive effects of the 	Activities are set to continue as preparations are already in place for the development of a UA policy for Maputo as well

	<p>nutrition of HIV AIDS affected households. In addition 45 jobless youth established a poultry unit resulting in an income of US 500/month</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AJUCOM started an MPAP process to develop a UA policy and strategic action plan for Maputo (with some funds from CIDA) • AJUCOM designed a follow up project on nutrition gardens in all schools in Maputo. Ministry of Education wants to integrate in school curriculum; AJUCOM is also willing to assist the growing number of households interested in starting home gardening • General acceptance of UA by authorities; Establishment of "UA Chapters" (comparable with a MSF) in all the cities of Mozambique; Planning of provincial workshops culminating in a national workshop on UA policy that will be conducted in June 2009 	as a national policy on UA
Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nairobi City Council, Urban Farmers' Initiative, Waste Pickers Association, Kenya National Association of Social Workers, the National AIDS Control Council (NACC); Urban Harvest; Mazingira Institute and the University of Nairobi jointly implemented the project "Composting domestic waste for urban farming in Ngumba. The project led to the establishment of a network for urban farmers and mechanism for advocacy on all issues pertaining to urban farming in Nairobi and its environs, trained 34 urban households in the production and (safe) use of compost from domestic wastes and enhanced their access to irrigation water (pump). As a result of the project the availability of fresh food in Ngumba area has increased by over 30% and income levels of 34 households increased by over 50%. The compost and enhanced agricultural production created jobs for about 50 additional local residents. The producers have started a saving scheme and had Kshs. 103,500 in their joint bank account by Dec 2008. • A video on the role of urban agriculture in social development at the pilot project site raised awareness among other stakeholders on the role of UA; • Nairobi City Council and local authorities now more tolerant to UA activities and this resulted in less harassment of the poor urban farmers 	<p>The Association of Social Workers is willing to continue working with the Ngumba group.</p> <p>Mazingira Institute continues to support the urban producers network</p> <p>Nairobi City Council is willing to take part in a planned national project on UA with FAO (in process)</p>
Blantyre, Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blantyre Farmers Association exchanged experiences (study visit) with their counterparts in Harare, especially the Musikavanhu Farmers Movement, leading to a strengthening of the Blantyre urban farmer groups. • Participation in the information exchange with RUAF partner cities inspired the Blantyre City Council to start a process of policy formulation on UA supported by MDP-RUAF 	The initiative taken by Blantyre to develop a UA Policy indicates that the process will continue
Dar es Salaam Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinondoni Municipality with help of the University College of Lands and Surveying and making use of the RUAF Policy Brief on Access to Land for UA, improved access to land for UA by demarcating land for UA. They also improved extension services to urban producers and provide small grants to UA groups under its participatory budgeting scheme. 	Good
Lusaka Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lusaka City Council, in cooperation with the University of Zambia and the Ministry of Agriculture made a review of actual legislation on UA in order to create an improved legal environment for UA in city 	The new mayor is as committed to UA as his predecessor
Harare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request of the Harare Forum on urban agriculture an exchange visit was organized from Harare based 	Under influence of the deep

Zimbabwe	<p>organisations (the Municipality of Harare, the national extension organisation AREX, Musikavanhu farmers Movement, ZimPro, Action Aid, FAO, and University of Zimbabwe) to RUAF partner city Bulawayo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result, the policy awareness of Harare officials has changed and Harare has taken steps to initiate their own policy formulation process with support of MDP-RUAF and other members of the Harare UA Forum; • Also intensive discussion on national policy formulation is taking place with the Ministry of Agriculture. MDP-RUAF has assisted with materials for policy formulation. • Since the exchange visit, at least 150 members of Musikavanhu have been trained in establishment and management of ecological food gardens. They also developed a project proposal for the establishment of an Urban Agriculture School in Harare 	economic and food crisis, it may be expected that the support for UA will continue.
Macaé Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal government of Macaé, the Contemporary Environmental and Cultural Studies Centre, AGRAPÉ (Agriculture and Fishing Supply Foundation) and the University CÂNDIDO MENDES implemented the RUAF co-funded pilot project “Urban Agriculture and sustainability: growing plants, cultivating peace”. As a result of this project 144 households were trained and 5 community gardens were established; the community gardens started to sell their surplus production in order to make the community gardens sustainable once the project finalized. In addition 420 persons were trained in nutrition and gardening methods and seeds were distributed to encourage home gardening. 	the Municipality of Carapebus - Rio de Janeiro asked for the project description and training modules with views on its replication in Carapebus
Contagem, Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal government of Contagem and the Contagem Poor Children’s Support House jointly implemented the RUAF co-funded pilot project “Establishment of an integrated and community based urban production system”. A group of 20 “master farmers / replicators” were trained in ecological gardening practices, making of compost, rainwater harvesting, nutrition, etcetera and to disseminate ecological garden practices in their communities and farmer groups • On the basis of the results obtained, the Municipality and the Support House decided to expand the project and to develop the Contagem Urban Family Agriculture Program with support of IPES-RUAF 	The programme is quite likely to continue even after the new elections.
Rosario, Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipality of Rosario and CEPAR (Agricultural Production Study Centre) implemented the RUAF co-funded project “Parque Huerta Molino Blanco” which resulted in the established of a community garden inside a Municipal park. 25,000 m² of barren land were converted in a green area of which 60% for vegetable production, 10% of the area has been for aromatic herbs, and 30 % for the creation of a soccer area. 40 households families were organized, formally registered and trained in ecological production and marketing practices and generate now a monthly income above the poverty line (in average US\$150) and save above US\$ 80 in food expenditures monthly. 30 producers collect household waste and produce/use compost (1 ton of compost in 6 months per household). 	The experience has been documented and disseminated and functions now as a model for productive use of degenerated public green areas in other cities
Ariana, Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUAF-MENA has close relations with the UNESCO-ALEXO Club for Sustainable Development. In 2007, the Club was awarded a CAD 1.2M grant by IDRC- Focus Cities programme for an environmental and urban agriculture project in a slum neighbourhood of Tunis. The proposal included several RUAF-inspired MPAP elements. RUAF also contributed to the Ariana project by acting as trainer in their training events, making RUAF training materials available and by involving staff of the project in RUAF organised regional training and exchange workshops. 	The Focus Cities project runs until 2012 and it is expected to make lasting impacts at the policy and programmes of local institutions

Damascus, Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUAF-MENA also has maintained close interaction and support to local authorities in Damascus and involved those in RUAF organised training and exchange activities. • UA is now widely acknowledged and permanently mentioned as a priority by the Municipality in General and the Agricultural Department and the Damascus Farmers Union in particular. • Also the initiative was taken to rehabilitate an ancestral irrigation system at the periphery of Damascus in order to encourage UA that has been in place since at least 600 years, which has led to significant improvements in the livelihoods of the urban producers in this area who supply 70% of the leafy vegetables consumption of Damascus 	Recent interest from the World Bank in UA in Syria might give a further boost to the design and implementation of UA projects in Damascus.
Baalbek, Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also Baalbek city has been involved in the RUAF exchange and training activities whenever possible • The municipality of Baalbek took the initiative to establish “the Lebanese Association for Urban Agriculture” in November 2008. This can be considered as a very important step for MENA cities and as a model that can be replicated. • AUB-ESDU is assisting the new association to develop project proposals and seek additional funding like that of UNDP’s Art Gold Program 	The establishment of the Association will definitely translate into a better commitment of the municipality and more pro-UA legislation to serve as a showcase
Nouakchott, Mauretania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONG Tenmiya, Municipality of Dar Naim and the Association of farmer cooperatives of Nouakchott implemented a RUAF co-funded pilot project “Use of organic wastes and improving access to water for sustainable urban agriculture”. The project established a network of urban farmers; the Municipality started to provide treated wastewater to 45 producing households and trained them in safe water management, ecological farming practices and compost making from organic wastes. 60% of the farmers make and use compost now (700 kg/hh) leading to a reduction of and of inputs costs and increased yield (in average between 15% and 20%). Enhanced access to water and composting led to an increase in income (in average between 5 and 10%) • Temniya, Farmers Association of Dar Naim and the Commune of Dar Naim have learnt to promote Urban Agriculture despite the dry conditions. • Lobbying activities of the UA network led to some financial institutions (UNCACEM and UGP) starting to provide loans for urban producers and obtaining an official authorisation for land use by the Commune of Dar Naim • A Multi stakeholder planning process and elaboration of a city agenda has been initiated. Several councillors have been re-elected during the last Municipal elections thanks to the support of Dar Naim Municipality to this project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project offers a model that can be applied at a larger scale • UNDP is funding a project to install a wastewater treatment station that will supply treated wastewater for more than 2000 producers in Dar Naim • IAGU-RUAF will continue to support the development of the City Strategic Agenda
Kigali, Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association for the improvement of the Environment and 8 associations or urban producers supported by ISAR (Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda) implemented the RUAF co-funded pilot project “Production of compost from urban organic wastes and their use in UA”. A network for the collection of organic household wastes and two units for the production of compost were set up (produce about 800 kg per site) and 235 producers (mainly women heading households affected by HIV) were trained to use compost in their production. The farmers in average reported an increase of income between 15 and 25% and a much better access to food of better quality. • Better recognition of Kigali city Council of the role urban poor households can play in the recycling and productive 	Kigali city Council is interested to find a sustainable solution regarding solid waste and is considering integration of composting as a main component of the Municipal Programme “Urban and Peri

	use of urban organic wastes and the role if urban agriculture in improving the nutrition of households affected by HIV AIDS. The establishment of a multi-stakeholders forum on urban agriculture has been established and the role of civil society organisations in the implementation of the Municipal PAPUK programme has been strengthened	urbain Agriculture in Kigali" (PAPUK)
Cotonou, Benin	<p>IAGU-RUAF maintained close exchange relations several actors in Cotonou and facilitated the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform with farmers and key institutions (NGO's, the Municipality of Cotonou, the Department for Community Development (SAIC), INRAB (National Institute of Agricultural Research) and Communal Union of Farmers. The platform improved the relations between farmers, authorities and research and support institutions, leading to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIC opening a bureau on urban agriculture • INRAB starting action research on urban agriculture • NGO's providing technical training and organisational advice to urban vegetable growers • Financial institutions starting to provide credit to urban producers • Cotonou City Council elaborating a project to support urban fish culture and providing support to enhance land tenure security of urban producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several proposals that have been formulated will be funded by Cotonou Municipality and INRAB
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAGU also maintained intensive working relations with key actors in Ouagadougou like the Municipality of Ouagadougou, Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement (2iE), CREPA and others, involving them in RUAF training and exchange activities where possible. <p>This has led amongst others to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2iE: starting action research on UA • CREPA giving more attention to the productive reuse of waste water (e.g. testing of the new WHO guidelines) and urban food security issues • "Eau vive" implementing the RUAF MPAP approach in its programme 	
Niamey, Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly IAGU-RUAF maintained exchange relations with National Institute of Agriculture (INRAN) and other key actors in Niamey and cooperated with INRAN in the formulation of an UA project • IAGU RUAF also facilitated exchange between the National Federation of Horticulture and the Communal Union of farmers based in Cotonou (Benin) 	
Tamale, Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • URBANET: the Urban Agriculture Network of Tamale, Fooshegu and Garizegu Farmers Associations, Action Aid International and Tamale Metropolitan Cooperative Department implemented jointly a RUAF co-funded pilot project "Enhancing urban food security through sustainable urban vegetable production and farmer group development". As a result of the project: URBANET and 2 farmer associations have been strengthened (development of group bye-laws, training in project planning and management, lobbying strategies), the farmer associations have increased their access to credit facilities, 128 households improved their access to water thanks to the bucket kit irrigation technology, apply manure and compost in their farms and have adopting new varieties of vegetables, improved post harvest handling practices and marketing strategies. Access to micro credit enabled these producer associations to store products for times with higher market prices. 	Good potential for follow up and replication if adequate co-funding can be generated MoFA extension officers have established contact with farmers to share new technologies and ideas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the project the Town and Country Planning Dept has started to prepare a vacant land registry and leasing of vacant land to interested farmers, while the Department of Lands Commission has demarcated 114 hectares of land to be registered as community agricultural zones for small scale irrigation purposes by poor households. IWMI-RUAF stimulated the strengthening of URBANET also by involving them in RUAF organised training and exchange activities and coaching visits 	
Cape Coast, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cape Coast Metropolitan Agricultural Development Unit (MADU) and DoC implemented a RUAF co-funded pilot project: "Inclusion of Unemployed Youth and the Disadvantaged into urban Vegetable Production" that organized 50 persons in 3 vegetable producer groups (of 1.unemployed youth and resource poor women, 2. mentally challenged and 3. prison inmates) and trained them in market oriented vegetable production techniques and group gardens that also function as demonstration sites. Fresh vegetable supply in Tamale was raised with 30% and 50 new jobs for marginalized people were created Also staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Mental Hospital and a Prison was trained so that urban agriculture could be integrated into their regular programme. IWMI-RUAF also stimulated the capacities of the local institutions by involving them in RUAF organised training and exchange activities and coaching visits 	Ministry of Agriculture is continuing providing extension on urban vegetable growing to urban poor households
Akure, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integrated Waste Disposal Agency of Ondo State Government, the Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension of the Federal University of Technology, Akure and the Fisheries Department of the Ondo State Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries jointly implemented the RUAF co-funded pilot project "Promoting Urban Homestead Fish culture through Participatory Approach". The project resulted in 2 concrete ponds per household for 5 selected households in Akure and the provision of juveniles (fish) to start production and 50 persons were trained in homestead aquaculture (large part of which jobless youth). The households improved their nutrition by 10% and income by 15% in average. In addition the participating institutions involved in the project have build up a strong partnership and learnt new skills and knowledge in the area of multi-stakeholder processes, participatory planning, implementation and monitoring and gender-sensitive projects. Also their linkages with scientists in other countries such as Ghana and Sierra Leone were strengthened through a study visit organised by IWMI-RUAF. Urban agriculture was also integrated into the research agenda of the Federal University of Technology. 	There is high likelihood that the results of the project will be used in the design of a policy for poverty reduction in Ondo State of Nigeria
Bangalore (inner city), India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AME Foundation in cooperation with P Nagar resp. Banashankari Resident's Associations, IDF, ISES and local BBMP officials carried out the RUAF co-funded pilot "Home Gardens in Bangalore City". The project trained 68 households in ecological home gardening and 20 master gardeners (maali's) that could be hired by other residents to maintain their vegetable gardens. In this way, 20 jobs for urban poor were created as well as the nutrition of 88 households was improved. Also the capacity of the residents associations to implement this kind of projects was strengthened. 	The model and the technologies applied can be taken up by other residents organisations
Colombo, Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Agriculture, Colombo district and Divisional Secretariats implemented the RUAF co-funded project "Urban agriculture for a sustainable city". The project trained 125 poor households (especially women and youth) 	DOA is continuing this kind of activities with government

	<p>in “low space” (vertical) technologies for home gardening in space confined conditions, composting of organic household wastes and built up networks among the urban producers that started to sell surpluses at the market. As a result these households improved their nutrition and realised savings on food expenditure between (in average 300-500 SLR). A book on Family Business Garden is being published</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the results of this project the Department of Agriculture has included UPA in its institutional programme. 	funding in other areas
Cagayan de Oro, The Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xavier University (Periurban Vegetable Project) and the City Government of Cagayan de Oro (CDO) implemented the RUAF co-funded project “Establishment of an Allotment Garden with Ecosan Toilet for the Urban Poor of Barangay Macasandig” As a result of the project an allotment garden association was established and duly registered, the garden was set up on land leased to the group and an ecosan toilet was constructed. 52 households have improved their nutrition and 12 households substantially increased their income. A booklet on Allotment Gardens has been published 	The PUVEP project of Xavier University and CDO Municipality continue to support the establishment of allotment gardens with similar communities in the city
Lijang, China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGSNRR assisted the Lijang Municipality, Lashi Township and 4 village commissions to study the local situation and to develop a plan for the development of agro-tourism linking investments of commercial developers in the hotel / real estate sector with investments in the neighbouring villages in ecological production, environmental protection of the lake and surroundings, maintaining the cultural heritage and touristic services (horse riding, meals, etc). The planned project will involve about 10,000 farmers in the villages adjacent to the Lashi Lake. 	Japanese and Chinese investors are interested in the project
Dingxiang, China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dingxiang Agriculture Bureau, Dingxiang County Mayor Office, 2 village commissions and the Shanxi University with technical and financial support of IGSNRR-RUAF have implemented the project “Establishing Bottom-up Type of Cooperatives through A Participatory approach”. As a result of the project two former state run cooperatives have been re-established now with strong participation of the villages involved, leading to an increase in income of 15% between 2007 and 2008 for about 1000 households. 	The experience serves as a model that will be replicated by other cities in near future.
Chaoyang and Shunyi District, Beijing, China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGSNRR-RUAF assisted Beijing Agriculture Committee, Chaoyang and Shunyi District and Village commissions to study the situation of migrant vegetable producers in these peri-urban areas of Beijing (over 300,000 persons) and to plan actions to improve the livelihood of migrant vegetable growers. The studies have influenced Beijing government views on the position of the (illegal) migrants and their role in feeding the city, which has resulted amongst others in improved access of these migrants to education and other basic services as well improved land tenure security. Up to 70% of the village commissions in the two districts now supply technical support to the migrant farmers 	Beijing will assist the migrant producers to establish their own cooperatives. However, allowing them to register as a citizen of Beijing (Hukou status) is still under discussion.
More than 10 other big cities in China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGSNRR-RUAF has been assisting at least 10 other provincial and municipal government of big cities in China in the field of urban agriculture (e.g. integration of UA in city development and land use plans and design of UA projects) A book with UA experiences of 20 Chinese city cases is being prepared (including a chapter on Nanjing) and will be presented at a workshop organised by IGSNRR-RUAF in August 2009.. 	More cities will be included into the RUAF network in future

Total 35 dissemination cities in 23 countries	2005 households (7018 beneficiaries) directly benefitted from the RUAF co-funded pilot projects in the dissemination cities In several dissemination cities impacts were realised at policy level (initiation of multi stakeholder policy formulation and/or action planning) and at institutional level (capacity development, integration of UA in institutional programmes)	In most dissemination cities continuity of the process is secured
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Impacts at national level

The RUAF-CFF project fully concentrated its activities –according to plan- at the partner and the dissemination cities. However, in various countries the effects at city level roused interest and had impacts at national level. Encouraged by the Mid Term review Mission in the last year of CFF the RUAF partners started also to give more follow up to this level (and will continue to do so in the RUAF-FStT programme 2009-2010).

Table 13 gives an overview of the main results of RUAF-CFF at national level. It is amazing how the work in the partner and dissemination cities (including many capital cities) in the past years gradually also has influenced the national level and has led this year to initiatives in 13 countries where RUAF-CFF was operating to integrate urban agriculture in existing policies (agriculture, poverty alleviation) or to formulate a special policy or national programme on urban agriculture. This is an unplanned result that is even amazing ourselves. In the RUAF-FStT programme (2009-2010) the RUAF partners will continue supporting the policy development and programme planning at national level.

Table 13. Effects of RUAF-CFF at national level

Country	Changes at national level effectuated by or with help of RUAF-CFF
Perú	The Ministry of Housing, Building and Sanitation prepared with assistance of IPES-RUAF a proposal for a national programme on UA and staff training on UA; A budget has been made available for research and extension activities on urban agriculture. A pilot stage of the national programme has started in 2 cities (Lima and Huaraz) The Ministry of Health is preparing a National programme on reuse of treated wastewater in urban agriculture with assistance of IPES-RUAF.
Brazil	The Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat is integrating urban agriculture in its national food security and anti poverty policies. With support of IPES-RUAF a national assessment on UA has been made and guidelines for the formulation of the UA National Policy were written. Metropolitan Centres on UA are being set up that will provide training, technical assistance, and inputs for urban producers and budget for local UA projects is made available
Colombia	A national law to promote UA has been drafted, with support of IPES/RUAF, and will be presented to the National Congress of the Republic in 2009.
Zimbabwe	The Ministry of Agriculture has established a working committee, involving MDP-RUAF and members of the Harare MSF, to develop a national

	policy on UA. AREX (the national agriculture extension agency) has appointed an UA coordinator and their staff has undergone training in UA with support of MDP-RUAF. Also the Ministry of Local Governments is supportive on UA now
Mozambique	AJUCOM (Ministry of Agriculture) has initiated a process of drafting a national policy on urban agriculture. CIDA has agreed to fund provincial workshops leading up to a national policy workshop in July 2009. Also an agreement was signed between AJUCOM and the Ministry of Education to introduce UA in the curriculum of schools. AJUCOM is also planning to extend the concept of the green belts from Maputo to other cities in the country
Botswana	The Ministry of Agriculture is preparing, with support of MDP-RUAF with the University of Botswana (Town Planning department), a policy document on UA and appointed an officer responsible for UA to coordinate the finalization of the UA policy. Some projects pioneering the new policy are underway (e.g. one on use of treated wastewater in UA)
Jordan	Urban Agriculture will be at the core of the celebrations of “2009 National Year of Agriculture in Jordan” The changes that are taking place within the Municipality of Greater Amman in coordination with AUB-RUAF will serve as a showcase for promoting UA in Jordan’s large and medium size cities
Yemen	The “Green Belt Initiative” in Sana’a has been revived under influence of the RUAF initiated MSF on UA. This initiative seeks to increase the planted areas of Sana’a by 20% (and involves various line ministries as well as CSO’s) and is now becoming a national example for other cities such as Aden, Tazeh or Hadramout. IFAD and UNESCWA (the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) support this development. World Bank is also interested to support.
Benin	Urban agriculture is being integrated within the national Programme on Food Security. Urban producers are now included in national platform on food security
Sri Lanka	A cabinet paper with a framework for a policy on Urban Agriculture has been developed. This will enable relevant stakeholder departments (Department of Agriculture, Botanical Gardens, Department of Agrarian Development) to serve the city communities better; Staff training on UA and MPAP process has started.
Ghana	The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has incorporated a paragraph on urban agriculture, with support of IWMI-RUAF, into the national food and agriculture sector development policy (FASDEPII). This provides a better basis for action by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA) that will integrate UPA in their development plans and secure funds from the Government of Ghana. A National Best <u>Urban</u> Farmer Award was instituted for the Annual Farmers day Celebration
Sierra Leone	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS) has drafted a National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document including a paragraph on urban agriculture. This will facilitate the development of sustainable UPA in Freetown and other cities in Sierra Leone.
China	A national network (the Chinese Urban Agriculture Association) was established in 2006 with the help of IGSNRR-RUAF, that acts as the national platform for exchange of experiences between over 20 cities, universities and national agencies (like the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Sciences and Technologies) actively promoting urban and peri-urban agriculture. A new Department of Recreational Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture was set up in 2008, with support of IGSNRR-RUAF, that will be the main policy making and regulating unit regarding UA development in China, including funding support for many UA related projects
13 countries	That have taken steps to prepare a national policy or programme on urban agriculture

At the international level

ETC-RUAF jointly with FAO and IDRC, CGIAR Urban Harvest, the Chinese Urban Agriculture Association and the Nanjing Agriculture & Forestry Commission a policy dialogue on urban agriculture during the World Urban Forum IV in Nanjing in November 2008, involving over 200 policymakers and urban planners from all over the world. Through a booth with posters and videos on some 12 city experiences in urban agriculture another 300 hundred conference participants could be reached. Moreover, the proceedings were disseminated to over 5000 contacts of FAO, IDRC, Urban Harvest and RUAF Foundation.

RUAF Foundation (ETC-UA and AUB-ESDU) have actively supported a World Bank mission to the MENA region (Yemen and Jordan) in preparation of a major regional programme on urban agriculture with activities in 5 countries (about 3 million USD per country). This involvement of the World Bank in funding national projects on urban agriculture would signify a major breakthrough.

IDRC has taken the initiative to invite UN-FAO, World Bank and RUAF Foundation to a meeting that will be realised in April 2009, in order to discuss the possibilities to further enhance the cooperation and coordination of the activities of these organisations in the field of urban and peri-urban agriculture, which indicates the international recognition RUAF Foundation has gained in the past ten years are more specifically during the implementation of RUAF-CFF

Also the cooperation with international NGO's has intensified in the past years. RUAF Foundation is increasingly cooperating with organisations like Heifer International, World Vision, Care, Homeless International, Action Aid, Practical Action, and others, whereby contacts and small initial joint activities at global level are followed up by concrete UA projects in various countries part of which in cooperation with regional or local RUAF partners.

2.3.2 Local authorities, NGO's and other organisations involved in formulation and implementation of policies and action plans on urban agriculture **use participatory, gender sensitive and learning oriented methodologies for monitoring and evaluation** of the impacts of such policies and projects on income, nutrition and food security of the urban poor, reuse of urban organic wastes and wastewater in urban agriculture and reduction of health and environmental risks associated with urban agriculture (Specific Objective 5)

Indicator1. Regional and local RUAF partners use participatory and gender sensitive impact monitoring (80% of all partners that received co-funding from RUAF for a pilot project)

All **regional RUAF partners** do apply participatory and gender sensitive monitoring methods but with varying degrees of detail and intensity and various adaptations to the regional and local conditions.

- *Inbuilt monitoring* (progress/outputs) is systematically applied for all *training events and seminars/workshops* organised by the RUAF partners as well as for the main *knowledge and information management activities* (e.g. through user surveys of materials published).
- *Outcome mapping* (changes in the policies and programmes of the is applied to all regional RUAF partners
- *Impacts monitoring is applied in all RUAF co-funded pilot projects* and the results are used by global and regional coordinators to take corrective measures and improve the performance.

At the **local level** the situation is as follows:

- *Inbuilt monitoring of the MPAP process* in the pilot cities is applied by maintaining a log book and monitoring agreed actions by each partner in the MPAP team meetings and Multi-Stakeholder Forum. The inbuilt monitoring is widely accepted by all local partners, although not always applied with the same rigour and as an active management tool.
- *Outcome mapping* is applied in most pilot cities, at least for the changes effectuated in the participating Municipality and most often also for the changes incurred in some of the other key stakeholders (e.g. participating NGO, governmental organisation, farmer organisations, university, etc). The Outcome Mapping methodology is well received by some local partners (especially NGO partners) and some of these organisations apply Outcome mapping now also in their other programmes (e.g. SNV-Zimbabwe). Other organisations, especially governmental organisations (especially in more hierarchic and bureaucratic countries like India and China) are hesitant in applying this method (since it is felt as external control).
- *Impact monitoring* has been introduced to all local partners that are implementing a RUAF-co funded pilot project. In the RUAF pilot cities a local University is requested to implement the RUAF designed impact monitoring of the pilot projects. The monitoring of the impacts of the pilot projects at the livelihoods of the beneficiaries is a more complex issue than the monitoring of effects and outcomes. This is partly due to the fact that the pilot projects are limited in budget and duration. This makes that:
 - a. the costs made and energy invested in the impact monitoring are very high as compared to the size of project, which leads to low acceptability by the local partners
 - b. the impacts often will only become visible/measurable after these projects has been finalised end of 2008, that is to say to certain extent can be measures only after the closure of RUAF-CFF)
 - c. Another complicating factors is that – in order to get a good picture of the impacts of the MPAP process- we would like to collect information on other projects of the local partners (not co-funded by RUAF) that are implemented to realise parts of City Strategic Agenda. However, since RUAF is not involved in the funding of these projects most partners are not interested in monitoring the impacts either because they see it as external control or because they don't like to make the extra efforts/costs to monitor the impacts at beneficiary level (most institutional monitoring systems focus on outputs rather than impacts).

Table 14 provides an overview of the degree in which local partner organisations (core partners) of RUAF-CFF in the pilot cities have applied (main part of) the RUAF-CFF monitoring methods to periodically reflect on the progress made, results obtained and the effectiveness of strategies and methods applied, which indicates that in average some 75% of the core partners applied these methods (just below the targeted 80%) but also that there were important regional differences in their application.

Table 14: Application of “learning from monitoring” by main local RUAF partners in the partner cities

Partner cities (and some dissemination cities)	Degree in which the local partners use participatory monitoring methods to regularly reflect on their UA activities (%) Average score of all local partners
Lima	90%
Belo Horizonte	90%
Bogota	90%
Bulawayo	60%
Cape Town	60%
Ndola	80%
Amman	70%
Sana'a	40%
Pikine	50%
Bobo Dialasso	30%
Porto Novo	50%
Hyderabad	100%
Bangalore	100%
Gampaha	100%
Accra	80%
Freetown	70%
Ibadan	80%
Beijing	90%
Chengdu	80%
Shanghai	90%
20 cities	In average: 75 %

The “institutionalisation” of these methods in the regional and local partner organisations gives a more varied result.

Various **regional** RUAF partners have adopted (main parts of) the RUAF-CFF monitoring system at institutional level (e.g. IPES, IAGU, AUB-ESDU, MDP). In IWMI and IGSNRR this is only partially the case due to the size of those organisations and the presence of established institutional monitoring systems.

Some **local partners** (especially NGO's and CBO's e.g. SNV, Tenmiya, ENDA-RUP, UPROVAN, LEXES) were happy to learn about "learning oriented monitoring" and adopted (part of) the RUAF methods for use in other projects. But many other larger organisations (especially Municipalities and governmental organisations) already have their own monitoring systems and had difficulty to incorporate the more participatory and more results oriented monitoring methods applied by RUAF also due to the costs involved.

Also various universities (e.g. University of Ghana) have integrated the RUAF-CFF monitoring methods in their curricula and training programmes

2.3.3. Regional and local RUAF partners are mainstreaming gender in urban agriculture (Specific objective 6)

Indicator 1. Regional RUAF partners have adopted and are applying an institutional gender policy

Most of the regional RUAF partners have adopted a gender policy as is indicated by table 15. In IWMI the implementation of the existing institutional gender policy at the level of its regional offices in SE Asia and West Africa was further strengthened. In MDP the formalisation of an institutional gender policy will be completed in 2009. In AUB-ESDU gender is one of the main research themes, but an institutional gender policy is not yet in place.

Table 15 Adoption of gender policy in the RUAF regional partners

	Gender policy adopted by the regional RUAF partner?
IPES	IPES has revised and improved its gender policy under influence of RUAF and gender is considered in every activity and all new projects.
IAGU	IAGU did not have a gender policy in the past but has adopted the RUAF Gender Statement and agreed to integrate the Gender issue in all projects, including the large Focus city project, project on funding of UA. Further development of an IAGU institutional policy will be undertaken in the coming period
MDP	MDP has adopted the RUAF gender statement and gender is considered in all other projects. An institutional policy on gender is under development with help of an outside expert.
AUB-ESDU	Gender is one of the R&D lines of AUB-ESDU, but in essence there is not an institutional gender policy yet
IWMI-Ghana	A gender policy was available already at the level of IWMI-Hqs. RUAF-CFF strengthened its application at the level of the regional office and project implementation
IWMI-India	A gender policy was available already at the level of IWMI-Hqs. RUAF-CFF strengthened its application at the level of the regional office and project implemented by
IGSNRR	IGSNRR has adopted the RUAF gender policy and is applying it in most of its research activities.

Indicator 2. Local organizations that were trained and supported by the RUAF partners (10 – 20 organizations per region) are collecting gender disaggregated data on urban agriculture and are ensuring participation of both women and men in the local training activities and the formulation of policies and projects on UA (at least 30% female)

The RUAF partners have been actively promoting gender mainstreaming in the local RUAF partners in various ways: inclusion of a module on “gender issues in urban agriculture” in the training of trainers, in the MPAP training for staff of the local partner organisations, introduction of gender sensitive diagnosis and planning tools, the implementation of specific gender case studies in the partner cities, the organisation of a regional workshop to exchange experiences gained in the region regarding mainstreaming gender on urban agriculture and providing feedback on the design of local action plans.

Over 40% of the persons involved in RUAF-CFF supported activities at city and regional level were women (35% of the trainers, 40% of the staff trained in the MPAP approach and even higher percentages of women were participating when dealing with training of urban producers and meetings of the Multi-stakeholder Forums (see tables 7 and 9 above).

As a result of the above mentioned activities most Multi-stakeholder Forums adopted the RUAF statement on gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture policies and projects and sought to give proper attention to gender issues in the City Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture, although not always in a way and to the degree that we had hoped for (see table 16). Many local partner organisations have adopted gender sensitive diagnosis and planning tools and/or are giving more attention to gender in their institutional programmes and projects but the third column in table 16 also shows that about one third of the local partners did not (or not yet) adopt the gender sensitive approach applied by RUAF-CFF and the way they apply it is not always what we had hoped for. Nevertheless, we see this as quite an acceptable result since many of the local partner organisations are rather large organisations and the RUAF-CFF a relatively tiny project with little leverage power. RUAF-CFF certainly has affected the views of most of the local partner organisations regarding gender (see the examples in the last column of table 16 of effects beyond the RUAF-CFF programme) and it is remarkable to see that even in Muslim based organisations and countries (Yemen, Amman, Bobo-Dioulasso for example) positive results were obtained in this respect.

Table 16 Effects of gender mainstreaming on the local RUAF partners

Pilot cities	Multi stakeholder Forum adopted the RUAF gender statement?	Is gender included in the City Strategic Agenda?	Degree in which partners use gender sensitive tools and ensure equal participation	Examples of gender mainstreaming effects

VMT (Lima)	Yes	Yes, gender is included as a specific affirmative action in the Agenda, related to their active participation in the VMT farmers organization	100%	The Municipality of VMT gives now much more attention and importance to women in its work with the community.
Belo Horizonte	Yes	Yes, one of the strategic objectives includes gender in related to the access of women to productive resources , their participation in the urban farmers organization and in the planning and management of activities	100%	REDE and the Municipality of Belo Horizonte strengthened their capacity to mainstream gender in all stages of their projects.
Bogota	Yes	Yes, the Strategic Agenda of Bogota was elaborated with a gender perspective	100%	University of Rosario uses gender sensitive tools in their research work; the Municipality of Bogota and Municipal Botanical Garden have realized the importance of the social and gender component of a development project.
Bulawayo	Yes	Yes, gender and social inclusion is one of the key areas of the CSA amongst others regarding the allocation of land for UA equitably to men and women	40 %	Bulawayo City Council is now developing its own gender policy. World vision and Environmental Management Agency are using gender sensitive tools in their own projects. Department of Physical Planning started to gather gender-disaggregated data for their land use plans.
Cape Town	Yes	No	60 %	City of Cape Town includes gender in most of their policy. MJC now actively seek to ensure gender equity in their projects (MJC). Abalimi always had a gender sensitive approach in all their projects.
Ndola	Yes	Yes, seeks to enhance gender equity e.g. when allocating land to men and women	30 %	Ndola City Council is implementing its activities with a gender perspective, e.g. by incorporating women in the project management committee.
Amman	Not yet	Not yet	20 % (in RUAF activities yes)	A female member of the team was appointed as the coordinator of the Urban Agriculture Bureau in the Municipality and another female member of the team was selected as the coordinator of the RUAF FStT project.
Sana'a	Not yet	Not yet	10 % (in RUAF activities yes)	The presence of social researchers at YASAD made gender mainstreaming significantly more easier. The PRA work associate with the preparation of the gender case study in Sana'a was a good moment to give gender mainstreaming closer attention within the

				programme
Pikine	Yes	No specific affirmative actions	60%	The municipality of Pikine now focuses its programmes now more toward women and youth following the training on Gender within RUAF-CFF and started coaching women regarding the set up of their own organisations
Bobo Dialasso	Yes	The action plan includes some activities to be supported (Processing and Marketing) that are prioritised by the female producers	50%	The Waste Management department of the Municipality has adopted a gender perspective in its " <i>Green Brigades</i> ", responsible of cleaning of Bobo Dialasso raising the number of women workers and appointing more female leaders of sub committees
Porto Novo	Yes	The action plan includes horticulture production which is dominated by women	40%	Municipality of Porto Novo is using now gender sensitive planning tools
Hyderabad	Yes	No CSA yet	100%	
Magadi	Not yet	CSA is being developed	100%	AME Foundation team is gender balanced
Gampaha	Yes	CSA is being developed	100%	Nagarika Haritha Balakaya organisation now is more actively promoting the participation of women in UA related activities
Accra	Yes	yes, the CSA was formulated in a gender sensitive way	45%	The Dzorwulu Vegetable Growers Association and Ghana Agriculture Workers Union (GAWU) now more actively involve women decision making and training processes
Freetown	Yes	yes, the CSA was formulated in a gender sensitive way	45%	Freetown City Council has appointed a female member of the Agriculture Sector Committee as its chairperson. The deputy chair is also a female.
Ibadan	No (various local partners already had their own gender policy)	yes, the CSA was formulated in a gender sensitive way	70 %	The university partners now use gender sensate tools in teaching and research.
Beijing	Yes	Yes, the strategic agenda includes specific contents to strengthen further women's role in UA.	80 %	Cooperation between local partners and the Chinese Women's Federation has improved a lot due to their involvement in RUAF and enhanced gender sensitiveness in all the pilot cities. City UA teams are now gender balanced and data are collected by gender.
Chengdu	Yes	Yes, the strategic agenda includes specific contents to strengthen further women's role in UA.	80%	Cooperation between local partners and the Chinese Women's Federation has improved a lot due to their involvement in RUAF and enhanced gender sensitiveness in all the pilot cities. City UA

				teams are now gender balanced and data are collected by gender.
Shanghai	Yes	Yes, the strategic agenda includes specific contents to strengthen further women's role in UA.	90%	Cooperation between local partners and the Chinese Women's Federation has improved and their involvement in RUAF enhanced gender sensitiveness in all the pilot cities. City UA teams are now gender balanced and data are collected by gender.
20 cities	Yes: 17 No/not yet: 3	Yes: 14 (but weak: 4) No: 4 No CSA yet: 2	In average 65 % 7 cities below 50%	

2.4. Sustainability

The sustainability perspectives are good:

- ***Degree of institutionalisation of the regional RUAF's***

The institutionalisation of the regional resource centres in the regional RUAF partners has developed satisfactorily, their capacity to formulate additional urban agriculture projects and generate additional funding from other sources has developed very well and their strategic linkages with international, regional and local organisations has been strengthened (see par. 3.2.1 and table 1-4 above and annex 2 and 3).

- ***Degree of institutionalisation of the regional training capacity***

Also the institutionalisation of the regional training capacity is developing well with various universities in all regions taking steps to include urban agriculture in their curriculum. (see par 3.2.3. and table 8 above). A new project to support these universities in this process as well as the training of university staff on urban agriculture research and development is being designed by RUAF Foundation in cooperation with the Development Planning Unit of the University of London. As indicated above the cooperation agreement between RUAF Foundation and Ryerson University (Canada) regarding the development of Distance Learning courses has already resulted in 3 courses already and a new course is being developed at the moment.

- ***Degree of institutionalisation in local partner organisations***

As is shown in par. 3.3.1 and table 10 in most of the 20 RUAF partner cities a Strategic Agenda on Urban Agriculture has been formulated and a Municipal unit or department responsible for coordination the policies and activities regarding urban agriculture development has been established or was strengthened and many cities have incorporated urban agriculture into the Municipal budgets. Moreover, at national level in many of these countries also the awareness of the important role of urban agriculture in poverty alleviation and enhancing food security has

increased and initiatives to integrate urban agriculture in existing policies or develop a special policy and legislation on urban agriculture have been taken. These developments will ensure continuation of the process set in motion in the cities involved in RUAF-CFF.

- ***Continuity of the RUAF programme***

In 2006 the RUAF Foundation made a successful application to the DGIS-MFS programme for a new phase of the RUAF programme (years 2009 and 2010) under the name RUAF-From Seed to Table (RUAF-FSTT). IDRC (Canada) also will support this new phase with Euro 250,000. The FStT programme will continue to work in the same 20 cities with special attention to strengthening the capacities of local urban farmer organisations and NGO's to design and implement urban agriculture production, processing and marketing projects (From Seed to Table) as well as to continue the support to the local Multi stakeholder Forum on Urban Agriculture and the implementation of the City Strategic Agenda and to facilitate better access of urban producers to sources of financing and credit.

The FStT programme support will especially of importance for the consolidation of the Multi stakeholder Forums on Urban Agriculture in those RUAF partner cities where there is still a need for external technical support for example due to some internal conflicts that make its functioning more complex and/or where mechanisms for self financing of the MSF activities have not yet been fully secured.

The Mid Term Review mission that was implemented early 2008 (and which was very positive about the results of RUAF-CFF up to date) made several recommendations regarding the longer term development of the RUAF Foundation and the RUAF partners have started the development of a new five year strategy for the RUAF Foundation (2011-2015), which amongst others will form the basis for the design of the RUAF application to MFS-2 in 2010.

3. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

The Excel sheet in Annex 1 shows that the available budget was almost entirely spent.

The following shifts in the budget were made (after approval by DGIS and IDRC) in year 2 of the project, including:

- a. The use of the contingencies to finance the Urban Agriculture Magazine in 2007 and 2008, and a corresponding lowering of the own contributions of the regional RUAF partners as well as for a number of priorities in the various regions: study visits, gender case studies, an extra policy seminar, end of project "capitalization" workshops, an increase in the budget for the regional coordinator (IAGU, IWMI-India) and as the RUAF contribution to the organisation of the WUF session in Nanjing jointly with FAO, IDRC, CGIAR-Urban Harvest and the Chinese Urban Agriculture Association.
- b. A reduction of the number of pilot cities in Latin America and South/East Africa (and corresponding cuts in the budgets of MDP and IPES), and use of these funds to finance activities in two cities in the MENA region.

The IDRC grant in Euro has increased due to changes in the exchange rate with an amount of Euro 32,684.17, which has been added to the RUAF-CFF budget (see the tab “budget control”, columns “addenda” and “balance” in the Excel sheet in Annex 1).

IDRC Grant number:103076-001

Amount grant	in CAD	Equivalent in EUR
	1,300,000.00	823,444.00

Date received:

11/08/05	330,400.00	220,369.51
23/05/06	190,000.00	131,406.04
13/07/06	189,453.00	127,775.68
21/05/07	200,000.00	127,877.24
19/07/07	59,763.00	41,119.44
09/04/08	140,840.00	87,997.50
18/07/08	75,836.00	47,558.01
	1,186,292.00	784,103.42

Remaining balance	113,708.00	39,340.58
Balance at exchange rate contract		72,024.75
Difference due to exchange rate		32,684.17

This amount and the balance of the IDRC budget that remained will be used to finance the final publication on RUAF-CFF for which a reservation has been included in the financial overview.

On the DGIS funds received, interests were obtained during the years 2005 t/m 2008 to a total of **€.21.792,30** (2005 €2.730,43, 2006 €10.654,03, 2007 €8.407,84). However, in 2008 due to very late payment of our request for payment number 48006 d.d. 19.08.2008 (payment was received at 09.12.2008) a debit interest had to be paid to a total of €53.616,63. These costs have not been included in the RUAF-CFF accounts and –to balance that- also the interests received in the period 2005-2007 were not added to the RUAF-CFF accounts.

The accountants will visit RUAF Foundation on April 27 and their findings will be shared with DGIS and IDRC as soon as the report has been received.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Financial Overview RUAF CFF (Expenditures 2005-2008 and Balance)

See the EXCEL sheet

Annex 2. Overview additional UA projects formulated and implemented by the regional RUAF partners during the RUAF-CFF period

Partner	Name of the project	Where and with which organisations	Starting date and total duration	Total budget (Euro)	Funding organisations
					OXFAM Cuba
IPES	Enhancing Capacity for Innovation, increasing productivity and access to market by peri-urban producer organizations in Latin America – SUPPORT	Lima (Perú), Montevideo (Uruguay) and Rosario (Argentina). CIEDUR and CEPAS as local partners.	July 2007 – June 2010	215,358 (USD 279,966)	IDRC
IPES	Comprehensive project for uprooted populations of Bogota and Medellin – Urban Agriculture Component.	Bogota (Colombia).	February 2007 - June 2008	10,562 (USD 13,731)	University of Rosario (EU funding)
IPES	Optimizing water management: developing productive (urban agriculture) and recreational areas through the use of treated wastewater	Lima (Peru)	January 2007 – June 2009	100,000	CORDAID
IPES	Community gardens Programme to enhance food security and income generation	Lima (Perú)	February 2006 - present	39,769 (USD 51,700)	Peruvian Electricity Network (private enterprise)
IPES	Improving Food Security of Women, Teenagers and Teen Mothers through UA	Lima (Perú)	January 2009 – December 2009	38, 460 (USD 50,000)	Heifer Peru
IPES	Information and distribution activities on UA in LAC Regional	LAC Region	November 2008 – June 2009	10,000 (USD13,000)	FAO RLC

IPES	Distance Learning Training Course for the Brazilians Metropolitan UA Centers	Brazil	January 2009 – August 2009	17,483 (\$R 50,000)	Ministry of Social Development Brazil
IPES	Support the implementation of the National UA Policy un Brazil: Strengthening Metropolitan UA Centers	Brazil	October 2008 – October 2009	30,752 (R\$ 87,950)	Ministry of Social Development Brazil
MDP	The Urban Producer Organization project	In Harare with various UA producer organizations	October 2005 to January 2007	26,000	FAO-Rome
MDP	Access to Land for UA for the Urban Poor	in Harare, Zimbabwe, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Kampala, Uganda. University of Zimbabwe, Department of Agricultural Economics, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania and Makerere University, Department of Social Studies implemented the project	April 2002 to April 2005	150,000	IDRC
MDP	Vegetable production projects	in Bulawayo and Gweru	February 2007 – December 08	113,491 (150,000 USD)	FAO Zimbabwe
IAGU	Urban Design integrating urban agriculture in the commune of Malika	Diamalaye district of Dakar; with Architecture School of Laval University (Canada).	Sept – December 08	40,000	IDRC
IAGU	Focus city project Dakar	In Dakar with IFAN/Dakar University; Institute of Health and Development; Horticulture Development centre; National Agency for Cleaning; Authority of Environment; ECOLONER ; Paul Gerin Lajoie Foundation; Inter-States School of Sciences and Veterinary medicine and ENDA.	December 2006 – December 2010	718,650 (CAD 1,200,000)	IDRC
IAGU	Micro credit and investment for urban agriculture	With/in: INRAB (Benin); NGO Tenmiya (Mauritania); Mairie de Bobo Dioulasso (Burkina Faso); International Institute of Water and	March 2005 - September 2008	239,160 (CAD 400,000)	IDRC

		Environment (Burkina Faso).			
IAGU	Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations	In Dakar; National Agency for Rural and agricultural advice (ANCAR); Union of Producer's organizations of Pikine (UPROVAN).	April -January 2005	5,900 (USD 7,800)	FAO-Rome
IWMI-I	Establishment of kitchen gardens for household food security	In Gampaha municipal area with Department of Agriculture, Western Province, Gampaha District, Sri Lanka	October 2008 – October 2009	3,500	Provincial Government of Sri Lanka – of Agriculture
IWMI-I	Ensuring Health and Food Safety from Rapidly Expanding Wastewater Irrigation in South Asia	In Hyderabad, India. Faisalabad, Pakistan with Environment Protection, Training and Research Institute, Centre for Economic Social Studies, Institute of Preventive Medicine in Hyderabad, India; Faisalabad Agriculture University, Institute of Public Health in Pakistan and the International Livestock Research Institute, Department of Geography Freiberg University, Germany	2005 – 2008	1,047,330	BMZ – German Economic Cooperation
IWMI-I	Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations	Ghana, with Access Livelihoods Pvt. Ltd., Milk cooperatives, Low-income urban/peri-urban producer organisations	2006 -2007	6,088	FAO/IDRC
IWMI-I	Wastewater agriculture and Sanitation for Poverty Alleviation	In Rajshahi, Bangladesh and Kurunegala, Sri Lanka. With NGO-forum, Bangladesh, COSI, Sri Lanka, Stockholm Environment Institute, IRC – International Water and Sanitation Centre	2005 – 2008		EuropeAid AsiaProEcoll
IWMI-G	Research to impact roadmap for wastewater use in urban agric	Ghana, with local partners	Jan –Dec 2008	151,516 (USD 200,000)	Google Foundation

IWMI-G	Testing WHO guideline in Ghana	Ghana, with KNUST, UDS	2007-2008	37,708 (USD 47,000)	IDRC, FAO, WHO
IWMI-G	Expert consultation on wastewater use for agriculture	Global; several international partners	2008-2009	37,708 (USD 50,000)	IDRC
IWMI-G	Safe food despite wastewater irrigation: A Knowledge Sharing approach	Ghana: with KNUST, UDS		22,723 (USD 30,000)	CGIAR - CPWF
IWMI-G	Safeguarding Public Health in Urban and Peri-urban Vegetable Farming	West Africa: with KNUST, UDS, CREPA, CSIR - WRI, LATEAU, EnterpriseWorks	2004 -2007:	502,574 (USD 663,716)	CGIAR – CPWF (funding Danida)
IWMI-G	Waste water irrigation – opportunities and risks	Ghana: with University of Copenhagen, Royal Veterinary University, KNUST	2005 – 2007	137,583 (USD181,687)	DANIDA
IWMI-G	Co-composting of municipal waste for urban and periurban agriculture	Ghana: with KMA, SANDEC	2002 – 2007	151,516 (USD 200,000)	French; Swiss
IWMI-G	Compost in irrigated urban and peri-urban agriculture	Ghana: with UG, SANDEC, KMA	2005 – 2008	75,758 (USD 100,000)	Swiss NCCR
IWMI-G	SWITCH	Ghana: with IHE-UNESCO, KNUST, ETC	2006 - 2010	250,000	IHE (EU-funding)
IGSNRR	UA Development Planning along the Songhua River Corridor, in Harbin Municipality of Heilongjiang Province	In/with Harbin Municipality of Heilongjiang Province	2008	10,000	Harbin Economic Research Centre of Municipal Government
IGSNRR	New Countryside Development Project Design: Concept notes	China	2008	28,000	PADECO (funding World Bank-Japan Fund),
IGSNRR	Beijing Land-use Changes and Planning (2006-2020)	In Beijing with Beijing Land and Resources Bureau	2005-2009	350,000	Beijing Land and Resources Bureau
IGSNRR	Agro-tourism and Urban Agriculture Planning of Daxing District (2006-2020),	In Daxing district of Beijing with Daxing Agriculture Bureau	2005-2008	50,000	Daxing Agriculture Bureau of Beijing Municipality
IGSNRR	Peri-urban agriculture planning (New Countryside Construction) of 4 cities in Yunnan Province	Kunming, Dali, Lijiang, Shangri-La, Yuannan Province	2007-2008	40,000	Shui On Land Co. Ltd of Hong Kong
IGSNRR	Maqiao Town Urban Agriculture Comprehensive Planning (2008-	Minhang district of Shanghai, with Tongji University, Minhang district	2007-2008	150,000	Minhang District Government and Ma Town Government

	2020)	Policy Research Department			
IGSNRR	Impact Assessment of Real Estate Development on Peri-urban agriculture development in Lashihai Township,	Lijiang District of Yunan Province; with Arizona State University of UAS and Calgary University of Canada	2007	50,000	Shui On Land Co. Ltd of Hong Kong
IGSNRR	Peri-urban Land-use Master Planning Revision, Miyun County (2006-2020)	Miyun County of Beijing	2005-2008	90,000	Miyun County government of Beijing Municipality
IGSNRR	Peri-urban Land-use Master Planning Revision, Daxing District (2006-2020),	Daxing District, Beijing	2005-2008	100,000	Daxing District government of Beijing Municipality
IGSNRR	Agro-tourism Planning, Yanqing County (2006-2020)	Yanqing county, Beijing	2005-2006	10,000	Yanqing County government of Beijing Municipality
IGSNRR	Development Models and Planning Guidelines on Agro-tourism,	China	2005-2006	15,000	Ministry of Sciences and Technologies China
IGSNRR	3rd Workshop on Agro-tourism Development between Mainland China and Taiwan	Beijing (China) with Taiwan Asia University	2006	50,000	Various agro-enterprises
IGSNRR	Branding and Marketing Design Contest for Agro-products	Beijing, with Beijing Agro-tourism Association	2006-2007	50,000	Beijing Agriculture Commission of Municipal Government
IGSNRR	Chengdu UA Policy Awareness Seminar,	Chengdu with Provincial and Municipal Policy Research Departments of Wenjiang, Pixian and Dujiangyan districts	2006	57,000	Chengdu Municipal government and 3 governments
IGSNRR	Many other small ones	Various places	2005-2007	38,000	local governments in other provinces
AUB-ESDU	Coordination Regional Course on Urban Agriculture	Amman (MENA region)	2005-2006	248,168 (CAD 400,000)	IDRC
Total	45+ projects			6,963,612	30 sources of funding

ANNEX 3 Advisory Services supplied in response to requests for assistance from third parties; some concrete examples from each region

Regional RUAF Partner	Requests received from:	Services requested/supplied	Effects observed
IPES	Ministry of Social Development and Fighting Hunger in Brazil	Development of a curriculum for Training Course for 60 technical staff of Brazilian Metropolitan UA Support Centers	The project has been approved and will be implemented in 2009.
	FAO RLC	Technical support for the organization of a regional seminar on Food Security, Food Education and UA; creation of an online database of UA projects at the regional level	The project has been approved and will be implemented in 2009.
	Ministry of Social Development and Fighting Hunger in Brazil	Technical support for the preparation of a Call for proposals for the creation of Metropolitan Urban Agriculture Support Centers and screening of the proposals received.	The Call and ToR was distributed and a several proposals were received; 12 proposals were approved and the Centers are in process of conformation.
	Ministry of Social Development and Fighting Hunger in Brazil	Development of a methodology for a National UA Diagnostic Assessment and implementation of the assessment; On the basis of the results: preparation of Guidelines for the formulation of a UA National Policy	The Analysis was implemented in 2007, involving a network of national institutions related with UA. The results of the were presented in the first national UA seminar in Brazil and have resulted in Guidelines for the formulation of a UA National Policy
	FAO RLC	Co-organization of a Regional Seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean on the Urban Agriculture and Food Security, held in La Paz (Bolivia)	The Seminar was held with the participation of 60 key stakeholders of 13 LAC countries. The seminar resulted in the "La Paz Declaration: a political Declaration signed by 42 mayors in support of the promotion of UA in LAC) Follow up actions are being prepared by FAO and countries/cities.
	Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation of Peru	Formulation of a national pilot project to validate Guidelines on productive reuse of waste water in UA that were produced by the Switch project.	The project has been formulated and is presently under negotiation at national level
IAGU	"Urbanisme sans Frontières" (Swiss)	Technical support for the organisation of three multi-	Urban agriculture is being considered as a main flood

		stakeholder meetings on strategies to deal with floods in Pikine and the role of urban agriculture	prevention strategy
	"Climate Change and development adapting by Reducing Vulnerability" (CCDARE) Programme	Participation in two meetings on the relevancy of urban agriculture as part of a climate change strategy	The meetings resulted in a concept note on urban agriculture and climate change
	Academic committee (University Dakar)	Contributions to the formulation of a Master Programme integrating urban agriculture	UA modules are being integrated
	Municipality of Dakar	Assessment of a project proposal on micro gardening	Project document has been upgraded and sent to Municipality of Milan (Italy) for funding
	IDRC/regional Office of West and Central Africa	Support to a training workshop on fundraising	As result of the workshop a community of practice on fundraising has been established
	National Centre for Research in Natural Sciences Bukavu, Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo	Sharing of experiences on UA and support to the implementation specific projects	The National Centre has become a strategic partner of the regional UA network on UA led by Diobass
	Programme « analysis of sustainability of urban agriculture in Antananarivo, Madagascar » CIRAD	Invitation to act as a resource person during a training workshop in Antananarivo	
MDP	Mercy Corps (Zimbabwe)	Training of farmers in establishing urban gardens	Module on Low-Input Urban Gardens was delivered and 50 farmers were trained and established a garden in Harare and Chitungwiza;
	AJUCOM (Maputo)	Technical support on how to establish a multi stakeholder Forum and develop an urban agriculture policy	The MSF and the process of UA policy development have been initiated
	Gweru, Masvingo, Mutare City Councils (Zimbabwe)	Technical support on how to establish a multi stakeholder Forum and develop an urban agriculture policy	The cities are initiating their own process are maintaining close linkages with Bulawayo that acts as a resource city for the other cities
	Thika Farmer group (Kenya), Lilongwe horticulture group (Malawi) Dzivaresekwa Environmental group (Zimbabwe)	Technical support to project formulation and identification of funding sources for their UA projects (poultry, horticulture)	Two of the projects have been submitted to the EU small grants programmes in the two countries.
	Kafubu Water and Sewerage (Ndola)	Advice on how to use treated wastewater for UA purposes in Ndola.	the new WHO standards for use of treated wastewater are applied and gardens close to the treatment plant are receiving treated waste water for UA in Ndola
	Botswana Ministry of Agriculture	Technical assistance to finalize the policy document	Policy has now been adopted by national government

		they were developing	and projects are being implemented.
	Government of Zimbabwe	Technical assistance to initiating the process of policy development at national level	A national working group on UA has been set up to spearhead the process of policy formulation and work has started
	Kitwe, Polokwane, Kariba, Vic Falls, Eldoret, Blantyre, Beira	Assistance to identify funding of for UA projects and policy formation processes	Cities are exchanging information with Bulawayo and other RUAF pilot cities in the region so that they can share ideas on policy and project formulation and funding strategies
	AREX, Action AID, Zim Pro,	Training in various areas including starting urban gardens and in particular herbal gardens	Organizations have gone to establish gardens
	Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Zimbabwe	Advice EMA one how to mitigate the common environmental risks of urban agriculture	Issues have been incorporated into the environmental policy in sections discussing UA.
	Musikavanhu urban farmers movement Harare	Assistance in development and funding of an Urban Agriculture School	The Musikavanhu proposal was funded by the EU.
AUB-ESDU	The Municipality of Greater Amman (GAM)	Assistance in providing project ideas for "2009 National Year of Agriculture in Jordan"	GAM committed JD 70,000 (Euro 75,000) for an home gardening project to be executed in 2009
	World Vision - Middle East and Caucasian Desk, Lebanon	Assistance in the formulation of a joint proposal to be submitted to USAID on UA and poverty reduction in Lebanon	Although World Vision decided not to submit the proposal for internal reasons, it has started small UA outreach programs in all its community services centres in urban areas of Beirut
IWMI-Ghana	VOSIED, Liberia	Assistance to the development of a project proposal on urban food security	The Voseid proposal was selected in first round and awaiting further notice
	African Union	To present the RUAF multi-stakeholder approach to policy development to the African Union pastoralist policy development workshop in Nairobi, Kenya	unknown
	Ministries of Agric in Ghana and Sierra Leone	Technical support to the development of inclusion of UA in the new National Agric policy documents	UPA has gained recognition and is now integrated into programme of the institutions
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Co-organization of Ghana National Farmers Day celebration	A category of best urban and peri-urban farmer created within the awards to farmers
	University of Edinburg, Journals	Invited to special publication on capacity building on linkages between urban agriculture and sanitation	Publication and Follow-up call for proposals
	SuSanA	Presentation of case study on productive use of excreta in UA	Included in Publication on conference
	UG, College of Agriculture and	Financial and technical support to its "UPA desk" and	More recognition given to UPA with increased number

	Consumer Sciences (CACS)	MSc. thesis on UPA	of students writing thesis on UPA
	KNUST, UG, UI	Financial and technical support Department of Planning for UPA studies on urine use in urban agriculture	Studies ongoing
IWMI-India	Centre of Science and Environment (CSE), Delhi, India	Invited to present at the International conference on health and environmental aspects of reuse of wastewater in urban agriculture and to review a manual on use of recycled wastewater in schools in Bhopal, India.	Included in publication on conference; manual revised; awareness enhanced
	Urban Greening Partnership Programme, Kandy, Sri Lanka	Invited to assist in preparation of workshop on "Urban Agriculture: Partnering for Poverty Alleviation" and advice on multi-stakeholder policy making process in UA	As a result of this workshop the Western Province Department of Agriculture, Sri Lanka engaged in the Gampaha pilot project on UA.
	Roda Mistry School of Social work- Hyderabad, India Sri Durga High School Taranaka, India	Training of staff and students on methods for participatory surveys in UA resp. Home Kitchen gardens.	Increased capacity of students to carry out participatory surveys on UA or establishment of home gardens
	Department of Horticulture Andhra Pradesh India	Display of low cost low space technologies for urban agriculture at a stall at mayor fair	Low space technologies for UA have become popular
IGSNRR	Beijing, Chengdu, Shanghai, Ningbo, Yunnan province, etc.; Local governments; Agro-enterprises;	Consultancy services; Advice on Best practices on UA development from national and international experiences; Assistance in development of plans on local UA strategic development and land use plans integrating UA	Up to 15 big cities in China take UA as their breakthrough for Rural-urban integration and the means for improving farmer's income and livelihood. And up to 4 provinces take agro-rural tourism as their focus in rural development
	Municipal governments, Beijing Agriculture & Forestry Academy, Beijing Agriculture Bureau, GTZ, Simense, French Academy of Sciences, Australia Academy of Sciences,	invitation for jointly organizing UA related workshops; joint research and joint publications	RUAF China is receiving national and international recognition as centre of expertise on UA. in China. Network further strengthened and partnership tightened. Not all cooperation requests could be answered due to lack of staff time.
	Chengdu Dujiangyan Riverfish Cooperative and Huairou Green Vegetable and Fruit Cooperative	Technical advice for designing projects and in getting funding from government department of local governments.	Riverfish Cooperative got funding of about Euro 42,000 for fish project. Huairou cooperative got funding of about Euro 31,000 for water-saving UA pilot project.

	Foreign Master or PhD students from China, Germany, Italy, USA, India, Japan, Vietnam, Canada, Mexico, Holland etc	Supply of data and “best practices information” on urban agriculture and Chinese UA policies and practices; Some students were offered a practical period at RUAF-China and/or field trips	RUAF China is rapidly becoming an international platform for Chinese UA studies
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ANNEX 4. Development of the strategic linkages of the regional Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture (2005-2008); some concrete examples from each region

RUAF regional partner	Strategic partner	Type of cooperation	Since
IPES	FAO Rome/ Forest Department (Italy)	International partner and co-funding	2008
	Heifer Perú	National Partner and co-funder	2007
	FAO RLC (Chile), FAO Colombia, FAO Peru	Regional / National Partner and co-funder; cooperation in influencing national policy	2006
	Ministry of Social Development Fighting Hunger in Brazil (Brazil)	National partner and co-funder; Nat. policy and programme development	2006
	Municipality of Villa María el Triunfo (Perú)	Local Partner and co-funder; Municipal policy	2005
	Municipality of Bogota / Bogota's Botanical Garden (Colombia)	Local Partner and co-funder	2006
	University of Rosario – Bogota (Colombia)	National Partner and co-funder; UA training activities; support to UA projects	2006
	JICA Colombia (Colombia)	International Partner; funding; support to MPAP process	2006
	Municipality of Belo Horizonte (Brazil)	Local Partner and co-funder; municipal policy	2006
	REDE (Brazil)	Local Partner and co-funder; support in policy lobbying, networking and project implementation	2006
IAGU	Programme CCDARE	Exchange; Funding; inclusion UA in climate change project	2008
	“Urbanisme Sans Frontière”	Exchange of information; Networking; integration of UA in climate change strategy	2008
	Dutch Embassy in Burkina Faso and Benin	Information; funding	2008
	IDRC Regional Bureau in Dakar	Exchange of Information; funding (small grants for UA projects)	2008
	IFAN/Dakar University (Senegal)	Research	2005
	Agricultural Training national Institute (Thies, Senegal)	Training	2005
	Municipalities of Porto Novo (Benin), Bobo Dioulasso (Burkina Faso) Dar Naim (Mauritania), Mboro (Senegal)	Policy facilitation	2005
	Laval University (Canada)	Exchange of information; Funding; Networking; integration of UA in urban planning	2005
	FAO	Funding (small grants for UA projects)	2005

MDP	FAO	Funding (small grants for UA projects); advice	2005
	World Vision	Advisory and implementation of some aspects of UA.	2005
	SNV	Collaboration in lobbying and mobilizing stakeholders	2005
	Institute of Water and Sanitation Development	Advisory in terms of the use of treated waste water	2005
	AREX	Collaboration in capacity building for farmers and extension services	2006
	University of Zimbabwe	Research and capacity development for UA; support integration UA in urban planning	2006
	Copperbelt University	Research and capacity development for UA	2007
	Ministry of Education	Capacity development and making land available for school and community gardening	2007
AUB-ESDU	World Bank	Initiation of contact, participation in a diagnosis mission in Yemen; possible funding for UA projects and policy development in MENA	2008
	New York Sun Works	Joint programming and exchange of interns; low space technologies; set up regional UA training centre	2008
	IDRC	strategic partnership; funding	2004
IWMI-Ghana	Institute of Local Government Studies	Collaboration to promotion of urban agriculture in Ghana among MMDAs	2006
	Women in Agricultural Development (WIAD) of Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Collaboration to promote extension of UA research results especially focusing on women	2006
	VOSIED – Africa	Collaboration joint project formulation for possible intervention in Liberia	2007
	SWITCH learning Alliance	Information exchange and planning on UA as part of integrated urban waste management	
	Accra Metropolitan Assembly	Collaborative / Technical support; inclusion in medium term plan AMA	2007
	COOPI, Sierra Leone	Collaboration; project formulation and implementation in Sierra Leone	2008
IWMI India	Town Municipal Council, Magadi, Bangalore	Administrative support and approval. Policy development MPAP process	2008
	Department of Agriculture, Magadi, Bangalore	Support and training in Agriculture methods	2008
	Department of Horticulture, Bangalore	Support and training on horticulture methods appropriate for urban setting	2005
	Department of Horticulture, Hyderabad	Support and training on horticulture and policy matters	2005
	Department of Agriculture, Hyderabad	Support and training in technologies applicable to UA	2005

	Karnataka Composting Development Corporation (KCDC), Bangalore, India	Support and training on solid waste management	2006
	Magadi Horticulture Department, Magadi, Bangalore, India	Support and training in horticulture methods for UA	2006
	Agriculture Department, Western Province, Sri Lanka / Ministry of Agriculture, Western Province, Sri Lanka	Support and training & Policy related to UA	2006
IGSNRR	China Agriculture University	High reputation in agriculture research and technology development ;	2007
	The Ministry of Agriculture	National policy making; funding and implementation	2005
	China Urban Agriculture Association	Network and platform for UA in China	2006
	The Ministry of Sciences & Technologies	Funding source, pilot implementation	2005
	Farmer's Daily	National media for agro-related issues	2006
	Beijing Agriculture College	Co-organising workshops and developing UA courses	2001
	Beijing Agriculture Vocational College	Network Information & magazine producing	2006
	Beijing Entertainment & Recreational Agro-tourism Association	Facilitator of Agro-tourism in Beijing	2005
	Beijing Rural Economy Research Centre	Facilitator and policy consultant for peri-urban development in Beijing	2005
	Sichuan Policy Research Department	Policy consultant for rural development in Sichuan province	2005
	Chengdu New Countryside Development Office	Policy consultant for peri-urban development in Chengdu	2005
	Shanghai Agriculture Academy of Sciences	Facilitator and technology supporter of UA development in Shanghai	2005
	Minhang New Countryside Development Office	Policy consultant for peri-urban development in Minhang	2005
	Minhang District Government	Policy-maker and possible donor	2007
	Nanjing Agriculture and Forestry Bureau	Possible donor and policy maker, director facilitator of UA in Nanjing	2007

ANNEX 5. Outcome journals of the regional RUAF partners

5. 1: IWMI-Ghana

Outcome journal: Situation end of CFF project 2008						
Name and type of the RUAF partner:		Regional RUAF partner IWMI Ghana				
Starting date:		May 2005 Final date: Dec. 2008				
Contributors:		IWMI RUAF Coordination Team				
Outcome Challenge						
The programme intends to see RFP's that actively and successfully promote urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network.						
RFP's are stimulating networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security at various levels. They have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. They are stimulating and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organisations, civic society organisations and private enterprises. They are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. They operate dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. They are documenting and analysing research data, local policies and project experiences and prepare policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture.						
The RFP's have incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and are attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities. They are strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. They are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.						
Individually, Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)			X = rating early 2005 O = rating end of 2008			
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
IWMI-Ghana is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)				X	O	
Is selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in UA			X		O	

Is developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission				XO		Commitment of local partners not in all cases very high
Is undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, NGO's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes				X	O	
Is building up and strengthening regional training capacity on UA and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners			X	O		
Is initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security			X	O		Capacity to take responsibility and leadership vs. expected overall participation
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Is applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect			X	O		
Is monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance				X	O	
Is actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development				X	O	
is playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on UA and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels			X	O		
Is enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources			X	O		
Is integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution					X O	
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Is lobbying effectively to integrate UA in national Strategic Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Sustainable Development Plans				X O		
Is lobbying effectively to integrate UA in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN Habitat, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, International NGOs, bilateral donors, etc)			X	O		

5.2 MDP

OUTCOME JOURNAL						
BOUNDARY PARTNER: RUAF REGIONAL PARTNER MDP						
DATE: FEB 2005 AND DECEMBER 2008						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE						
<p>The programme intends to see RFP's that actively and successfully promote urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network.</p> <p>RFP's are stimulating networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security at various levels. They have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. They are stimulating and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organisations, civic society organisations and private enterprises. They are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. They operate dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. They are documenting and analysing research data, local policies and project experiences and prepare policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture.</p> <p>The RFP's have incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and are attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities. They are strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. They are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.</p>						
INDIVIDUALLY						
SCORE OF 1-5 (1 = LOW; 5 = HIGH)						
PROGRESS MARKERS						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
MDP is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)			x		0	MDP has managed a question and answer programme on urban agriculture. since 2004, MDP developed a resource centre with a large database of urban agriculture reference materials which are updated annually

Are selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture				x	0	Since 2004 MDP has managed to produce various information kits targeted at various stakeholders. Policy briefs have been produced for policy makers whilst other packages -like training manuals- have been produced for framers and other target groups.
Are developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission			x	0		Several partnerships have been developed e.g. with Zela, FAO, Habitat. However, these partnerships need further formalization so that they become more effective.
Are undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, ngo's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes				x0		Several national workshops, resulting in several declarations on UPA, have been done. However, due to limited funds, it has not been possible to undertake activities in all countries of the region.
Are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners			x	0		several capacity building courses have been run for various stakeholders, but the training capacity sometimes has not been institutionalized. At present we are establishing MOU's with a number of universities in order to build UPA into their curricula.
Are initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security				x	0	UA forums were created in Bulawayo, Cape town, Ndola, Lusaka, Harare, Botswana, Dar es salaam and in partnership with Urban Harvest, in Nairobi, Kenya and Kampala, Uganda. new one is emerging in Maputo. However these forums require systematic strengthening for them to become standalone platforms for continued dialogue.
like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect				x0		Gender has remained a weak link. There is need to strengthen the gender mainstreaming of UA activities by the local partners. Recommendations from the regional gender workshop are now slowly being implemented.
Are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance			x		0	This has been fully achieved in all situations.

Are actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development			x		0	This has been achieved through the PC meetings and coaching visits.
are playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels			x		0	Networking is key in RUAF and has been an important working area with actors and organizations working on urban food security, HIV-AIDS, poverty alleviations, etcetera. At present this is also been worked on in the context of the urban food security project with Cape Town University involving many regional and international partners.
are enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources			x	0		We have done capacity development workshop in Harare, Bulawayo and Ndola and helped to translate their City Strategic Agenda into fundable projects.
are integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution			x		0	One of the strengths of MDP has been its ability to integrate urban agriculture into its thematic components: direct technical assistance to municipalities, municipal partnerships programme, policy research and training as well as knowledge management and dissemination. The integration of UA into all these thematic components has made it possible to implement projects and programmes with very little funding but wide impacts.
love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national strategic poverty reduction strategies and national sustainable development plans				x	0	This has been achieved through the national workshops and assisting in development of policies at national level (e.g. Zimbabwe, Botswana)
are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN HABITAT, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, international NGO's, bilateral donors, etc)				x0		MDP has influenced key partner organizations such as SNV Zimbabwe and Oxfam UK (Zimbabwe office), World Vision, and others to support urban agriculture. However, it has been difficult to integrate UA in that of larger organizations present in the region so far.

5.3 AUB-ESDU

OUTCOME JOURNAL: SITUATION END OF CFF PROJECT 2008							
RUAF Regional partner AUB-ESDU							
STARTING DATE: JAN. 2007 FINAL DATE: DEC 2008							
CONTRIBUTORS: LAYAL DANDASH (M&E OFFICER), ZIAD MOUSSA (REGIONAL COORDINATOR), DANY LICHAA (MPAP COORDINATOR), SALWA TAWK (KIM OFFICER)							
OUTCOME CHALLENGE The programme intends to see AUB-ESDU actively and successfully promoting urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in MENA and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network. AUB-ESDU is stimulating networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security at various levels. It has gained recognition and knowledge as a legitimate player in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. AUB-ESDU is stimulating and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organisations, civic society organisations and private enterprises. AUB-ESDU is building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and is developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. AUB-ESDU is operating dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. The unit is documenting and analysing research data, local policies and project experiences and preparing policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture. AUB-ESDU has incorporated urban agriculture into its institutional programmes and budgets and is attracting funds to maintain and expand its activities. The unit is strengthening the capacity of its local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. AUB-ESDU is monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from its interventions together with its local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve its performance.							
INDIVIDUALLY SCORE OF 1-5 (1 = LOW; 5 = HIGH)			X = rating early 2007 (P.S: AUB-ESDU joined CFF only in the course of 2006) O = rating end of 2008				
PROGRESS MARKERS							
Expect to See		1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
1. AUB-ESDU is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)		X		O			More effort still needs to be done on the Arabic users interface and the constant update of the site
2. AUB-ESDU is selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture			X			O	State of the art material was developed in Arabic and is freely available on the web for download
3. AUB-ESDU is developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission				X	O		Partnerships are being developed but the challenge is how to operationalize them

4. AUB-ESDU is undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, NGO's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes		X			O	In both Amman and Sana'a, the RUAF-MENA program through the CFF activities has established itself as a key interlocutor for policy makers and local authorities
5. AUB-ESDU is building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and is developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners		X			O	
6. AUB-ESDU is initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security	X				O	The MSF in both Sana'a and Amman has shown very good prospects of institutionalization within a relatively short time after they were launched. Both platforms are now linked to broader projects targeting the two cities
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
7. AUB-ESDU is applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and is enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect				X O		ESDU is particularly praised for applying a gender-sensitive approach, especially within the MENA context where the religious and social context is significantly more complicated than other parts of the world. This work was further consolidated with CFF
8. AUB-ESDU is monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance		X			O	The use of OM with all Boundary Partners and the periodic review meetings to fill the Outcome Journals turned to be a very privileged moment for learning and sharing
9. AUB-ESDU is actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development			X		O	The sharing is mainly taking place during the virtual and face to face PC meetings. In the particular case of the RUAF-MENA program, ESDU was able to take stock of the joint experiences of other RUAF partners who started in 2005 in order to improve its program which only started in 2006
10. AUB-ESDU is playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels				X O		The Arab Network of Cities for Urban Agriculture (ANCUA) was established in September 2005 following a regional training course on UA organized by AUB-ESDU. Since then ESDU entertains close relations with the Cities that are member of the network and provides regular support and information sharing
11. AUB-ESDU is enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources			X		O	AUB-ESDU has been working both on enhancing the capacities of local partners (the MSF in the two pilot cities was able to obtain additional funding for 2009) and is working in coordination with the partners to present additional project proposals

12.AUB-ESDU is integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution	X		O			So far a good progress has been achieved on the institutionalization level (creation of an M.Sc specialty) yet a lot of effort is still to be done for the implementation of RUAF activities with resources generated by the Institution. A good step was achieved in 2007 when complementary funding was secured through an IDRC grant to complete regional capacity development activities related to the RUAF program
love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
13 Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national strategic poverty reduction strategies and national sustainable development plans	X		O			Several International Agencies are leading The National Poverty Reduction and sustainable development planning in both Amman and Sana'a and the MSF has been strongly encouraged to position the City Strategic Agenda along these initiatives though more effort and follow-up still needs to be done in order to make these efforts concrete
14. Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN HABITAT, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDs, international NGO's, bilateral donors, etc)	X	O				Most of these efforts are still led so far by the Global RUAF programme, though a good beginning has been made through the positioning on the World Bank efforts to initiate WB-funded work on UA in MENA

5.4 IAGU

OUTCOME JOURNAL: SITUATION END OF CFF PROJECT 2008	
NAME AND TYPE OF THE RUAF PARTNER: IAGU	
STARTING DATE: JAN. 2005 FINAL DATE: DEC 2008	
Contributors: Moussa Sy with IAGU Director	
Outcome challenge <p>The programme intends to see IAGU that actively and successfully promote urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network. IAGU is stimulating networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security at various levels. It has have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. It is stimulating and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organisations, civic society organisations and private enterprises. It is building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. It operates dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. It is documenting and analysing research data, local policies and project experiences and prepare policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture. IAGU has incorporated urban agriculture into its institutional programmes and budgets and is attracting funds to maintain and expand its activities. It is strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. It is monitoring and articulating</p>	

the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve its performance.						
Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)					X = rating early 2005 O = rating end of 2008	
PROGRESS MARKERS						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	
1. IAGU is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)		x		o		Several efforts have been undertaken to present better the available information on UPA. The web site is online and the database updated regularly. The French version of UA magazine is managed efficiently from the translation to the distribution.
2. is selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture	X		o			More and more information materials are collected and produced for specific actors. But there still some problem related to packaging and implementation of client surveys, especially the high costs of printing and mailing and follow up to non respondents in the surveys.
3.is developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission		x		o		Several partnerships have been developed. The partnerships concern strategic stakeholders (like municipalities, central authorities, donors) as well as technical stakeholders (research and training institutes, technical services, ngo's, etc.). Also regional/local FAO office and UN Habitat
4 is undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, ngo's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes		x		o		Through RUAF-CFF and projects supported directly by IDRC and other partners of IAGU, several activities in West Africa to enhance awareness on UPA have been undertaken.
5. is building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners		x			o	a diversity of trainings or capacity building activities (policy seminars, study visits, workshops) have been organised for different categories of stakeholders and various universities are integrating UPA in their curriculum
6.is initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security			x		o	There is now a stakeholders platform in several cities through the IAGU-RUAF initiatives
like to see	1	2	3	4	5	

7.is applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and is enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect	X		o			IAGU became sensitive on gender and has integrated the learning process in all its projects. efforts are doing to enhance the capacities of the local partners but the learnt take time before their implementation
8.is monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance		x		o		with outcome mapping and impact monitoring approaches, IAGU is very comfortable to monitor the changes and to improve the performance of its intervention strategies
9.is actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development		x		o		Despite the language constraints, IAGU is active to share its experiences with the other RUAF partners
10 is playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels		x			o	
12. is enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources	X			o		
13.is integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution		x			o	UPA is an important component within IAGU. There is a regional bureau based in Bobo Dioulasso dedicated to AUP. the sustainability of the bureau depends on capacities to mobilise funds from various partners
love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
14.Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national strategic poverty reduction strategies and national sustainable development plans	x	o				Results at this point are low. The focus is till now on the municipal context but the lessons gained from RUAF-CFF show the importance to orient our intervention at national level
15.are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN HABITAT, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, international NGO's, bilateral donors, etc)	x	o				efforts exist to integrate UPA in UN Habitat, some financial institutions in West Africa and at the level of FAO offices in Senegal, Burkina and Benin

5.5. IGSNRR

OUTCOME JOURNAL: SITUATION END OF CFF PROJECT 2008						
NAME AND TYPE OF THE RUAF PARTNER: REGIONAL RUAF PARTNER IGSNRR						
STARTING DATE: JAN. 2005 FINAL DATE: DEC. 2008						
Contributors: CAI Jianming, LIU Shenghe, REN Guozhu, ZHANG Feifei						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE The programme intends to see RFP's that actively and successfully promote urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network. RFP's are stimulating networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security at various levels. They have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. They are stimulating and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organisations, civic society organisations and private enterprises. They are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. They operate dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. They are documenting and analysing research data, local policies and project experiences and prepare policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture. The RFP's have incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and are attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities. They are strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. They are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.						
<u>INDIVIDUALLY</u> SCORE OF 1-5 (1 = LOW; 5 = HIGH)		X = rating early 2005 O = rating end of 2008				
PROGRESS MARKERS						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating (please explain any factors that hampered the full realisation of this challenge)
1. IGSNRR is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)			X		O	Yes the Chinese RUAF website is very popular
2. Are selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture		X		O		Yes we have published various books, Magazines, studies and provide advice to many local governments and cooperatives. However, we need more information for the best practices in the developed countries in their UA development.
3. Are developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission			X		O	Partnership with regional and local partners are very well

4. Are undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, NGO's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes			X		O	Yes, more and more activities are undertaking for enhancing the awareness of urban agriculture. UA has been recognized as an important element in policy making in China due to RUAF initiative.
5. Are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners			X		O	More staff/students understand MPAP process and apply the method into their activities.
6. Are initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security			X		O	Both website and UA magazine, as well as meetings/workshops become the effective platforms for network building and cooperation
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
7. Are applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect		X		O		Gender sensitive is built in nearly all the programs from very beginning through keeping balance of gender involvement, but the capacity of most local partners in this respect still need to be further strengthened.
8. Are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance		X			O	Integrating feedbacks from local partners into the next program or activity is becoming a part of routine management
9. Are actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development			X		O	More information on UA development is shared. And help is received from ETC RUAF for project design.
10. Are playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels			X		O	Visual PC meetings in every three months are useful. On-site coaching and suggestions is stimulating.
11. Are enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources			X	O		Frequently the funding sources were delivered.
12. Are integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution				X	O	UA has become an important research direction in IGSNRR, and has been institutionalised to a certain extent. Refers to the report for more information.
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
13. Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national Strategic Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Sustainable Development Plans			X	O		UA has been recognized as a good entry point for sustainable urban development in many Chinese cities.

14. Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN Habitat, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, International NGOs, bilateral donors, etc)			X	○		HK real estate developer, WB and GTZ are beginning to integrate UA into their projects in China.
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5.6 IPES

Outcome journal						
Boundary Partner: IPES						
DATE: January 2005 and December 2008						
Contributors to Monitoring Update: IPES-RUAF team						
Outcome Challenge						
The programme intends to see RFP's that actively and successfully promote urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network.						
RFP's are encouraging networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation of urban agriculture and food security at various levels. They have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. They are encouraging and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organizations, civic society organizations and private enterprises. They are building up and strengthening regional training capacity for urban agriculture and are developing training to offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. They operate dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. They are documenting and analyzing research data, local policies and project experiences and preparing policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture.						
The RFP's have incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and are attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities. They are strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. They are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing it and to improve their performance.						
<u>Individually</u> Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)			X = rating early 2005 O = rating end of 2008			
Progress Markers (X= 2005, O= 2008)						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating
IPES is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)			X		O	IPES AU website has improved and changed since the beginning. Now we have a more attractive design and new contents (database experiences, contacts, power points, publications). This work was created based on the experience gained and the surveys given to users.

Are selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture			X		O	We have produced 3 Guides for technicians, 2 for urban farmers, 6 working papers, 1 recipe book, 3 city agendas, 3 brochures of the pilot cities, 1 notice board for UA in LAC, publications policies 2007 and 2008.
Are developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission		X			O	At the beginning we had made some progress in forming partnerships with IDRC, Urban Harvest, CEPIS, FAO, but they were not solidified. At the end of 2008, we have strategic and consolidated alliances with the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat of Brazil, FAO Roma/ Forest Department (Italy), Heifer Peru, FAO RLC (Chile), FAO Colombia, FAO Peru, Municipality of Villa Maria el Triunfo (Perú), Municipality of Bogota / Bogota's Botanical Garden (Colombia) University of Rosario – Bogota (Colombia), JICA Colombia (Colombia), Municipality of Belo Horizonte (Brazil), REDE (Brazil) and the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (Peru). We have projects in implementation or to be implemented with those partners.
Are undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organizations, NGO's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes			X		O	The local level MPAP process began in new cities in Villa Maria del Triunfo, Bogota and Belo Horizonte. By the end of 2008 this effort was strengthened in each city with the local partners, and has also scaled up to the national level in the case of Peru and Brazil.
Are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners			X		O	We began with a regional Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop which was held during 2005. The training packages for the first three modules of the MPAP training were developed and a regional team of trainers was formed. At the end of 2008, a new training package was designed based on the best documents of the three training courses held in the three pilot cities. There is also a version for a distance learning course and the regional team of trainers was strengthened and consolidated.

Are initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at the local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security		X			O	At the local level, we began with the creation of the UA Forum in each pilot city. At a regional level, the RAC was comprised of several important institutions of the region and it held three meetings during 2005-2008 which were a platform for dialogue, exchanging experiences and creating of strategic alliances.
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect			X		O	During these years, IPES has improved in gender mainstreaming and has transferred it to the local partners in each pilot city.
Are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance				X	O	A new Monitoring & Evaluation system was elaborated. During 2005-2008: - Monitoring and evaluation of all training activities was conducted. - In-built monitoring of the MPAP process - Outcome Mapping applied to boundary partners.
Are actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development				X	O	IPES has attended the RUAF partners meetings and it has been a great help.
Are playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels			X		O	IPES UA has been positioning itself over these years with growing strength at the regional level as an Urban Agriculture and Food Security Resource Center for the region. The RAC meetings were of great help in disseminating the work being done.
Are enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources			X		O	At 2005, IPES has XX projects approved. At the end of 2008, XX were approved and being implemented.
Are integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution					X O	The IPES UA Unit was officially created within IPES.
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national Strategic Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Sustainable Development Plans		X		O		We began working only at the municipal level and we had little interaction at the national level. In 2008, this changed. We have been working in Peru and Brazil in the creation of national guidelines for urban agriculture to combat poverty.
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN Habitat, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, International NGOs, bilateral donors, etc)	X		O			During 2005 we tried to establish a relationship with FAO but it was not possible to create an effective working linkage. However, during 2008 we fostered cooperation and established a real relationship.

5.7 IWMI-India.

OUTCOME JOURNAL: SITUATION END OF CFF PROJECT 2008						
NAME AND TYPE OF THE RUAF PARTNER: REGIONAL RUAF PARTNER IWMI-INDIA						
STARTING DATE: JAN. 2005 FINAL DATE: DEC 2008						
Contributors: Robert Simmons, Saba Ishaq and Priyane Amerasinghe						
OUTCOME CHALLENGE The programme intends to see RFP's that actively and successfully promote urban agriculture as a strategy for sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security, in partnership with strategically selected actors in their respective regions and in coordination with the partners in the RUAF network. RFP's are stimulating networking, sharing of experiences and cooperation on urban agriculture and food security at various levels. They have gained recognition and knowledge as legitimate players in urban agriculture, raising awareness, giving advice and facilitating the formulation of gender-sensitive policies on urban agriculture. They are stimulating and supporting local initiatives for participatory planning and implementation of action programmes involving the urban farmers, municipalities, governmental organisations, civic society organisations and private enterprises. They are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners. They operate dynamic information systems on urban agriculture that enhance access and use of information by an increasing variety of stakeholders. They are documenting and analysing research data, local policies and project experiences and prepare policy briefs, fact sheets, guidelines and other materials that respond to the needs of specific stakeholders in urban agriculture. The RFP's have incorporated urban agriculture into their institutional programmes and budgets and are attracting funds to maintain and expand their activities. They are strengthening the capacity of their local partners to develop project proposals on urban agriculture and food security and to access funding support. They are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance.						
Individually Score of 1-5 (1 = Low; 5 = High)		X = rating early 2005 O = rating end of 2008				
Progress Markers						
Expect to See	1	2	3	4	5	Explanation of the rating (please explain any factors that hampered the full realisation of this challenge)
IWMI-INDIA is operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)		X		O		The rating improved with upgrading of the websites, with information on UA activities in the region. The activities in the South and south Asian region were shared and many emails were received requesting for information on UA

Are selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture			X		O	The 6 pilot projects needed different information, which was provided in a timely manner upon request
Are developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission			X		O	Regular meetings and/or contact through telephonic messages and/or emails to create opportunities for promotion of UA in the partner cities
Are undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, NGO's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes		X			O	Through MPAP process and demonstration project, brought about the evidence for enhancement in food and nutritional security. Development of CSA increasing the vision for future activities
Are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners			X		O	A continuous process of interaction between the resource centre and local partners, improved the knowledge and skill on UA of trainers as well as the beneficiaries
Are initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security		X			O	Encouragement and incentives in the way of exchange visits among the partner cities, enhanced the planning capabilities and vision of the participants
Like to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect				X	O	Gender sensitivity was high on the agenda from the very beginning. Ecologically sound methods of UA are being promoted
Are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance		X		O		Monitoring was put in place from the very start of programmes so that outcomes were clearly targeted. However lack of man power for continuous monitoring was lacking.
Are actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development			X	O		Continuous dialogue among members and cities learning from their experiences
Are playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels		X		O		Regional net working was hampered as there was no dedicated person for this. the KIM officer had too many demands on him already

Are enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources		X	O			This was not very well achieved, though by showing success in the demonstration projects, were able to secure government funds to cover a larger area of beneficiaries.
Are integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution				X	O	The institution provided financial and in-kind contributions to the project. No overhead charges were levied
Love to see	1	2	3	4	5	
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national Strategic Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Sustainable Development Plans		X		O		The lobbying was delayed due to other commitments in the project. In Sri Lanka, this was effective as acceptance of UA by the national government.
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN Habitat, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, International NGOs, bilateral donors, etc)		X		O		Have not been able to be active on this shpere, as desired

Annex 6 Publications produced by RUAF partners in the context of RUAF-CFF (2005-2008)

NB For materials produced in the context of the MPAP process in the RUAF partner cities (reports on exploratory survey, Strategic Agenda, etcetera) see table 10.

1. BOOKS

- *Annotated bibliography on UPA, IWMI-Ghana, Accra 2006*
- Castro Gustavo *Porciculture urbana y periurbana en ciudades de America Latina y el Caribe*. IPES, Lima, Perú, 2007
- Castro, C.; Dubbeling, M. and Santandreu, A. *Urban and Periurban Farmers Organizations in LAC and European Cities*, Lima, Peru, 2007 (with IDRC co-funding)
- Drechsel P, Graefe S., Sonou M., Cofie O. *Informal Irrigation in Urban West Africa: An Overview*, IWMI Research report 102, IWMI, Colombo, 2006 (co-funded by IWMI)
- Dubbeling, Marielle and Henk de Zeeuw *Multi-Stakeholder Policy Formulation and Action Planning for Sustainable Urban Agriculture Development*, RUAF Working Paper no.1, RUAF Foundation, Leusden, 2008
- Obuobie Emmanuel, Bernard Keraita, George Danso, Philip Amoah, Olufunke O. Cofie, Liqa Raschid-Sally and Pay Drechsel *Irrigated Urban Vegetable Production in Ghana, Characteristics, Benefits and Risks*, IWMI-Ghana, Accra, 2006 (co-funded by IDRC and IWMI)
- Gunjal, S. *Resource Book on City Farming in South Asia, IWMI-India, 2007*
- Guo, Huancheng (ed.) *Theory and Practice of Agri-tourism & Rural Tourism* China University of Mining & Technology Press, Xuzhou, 2006
- Hovorka, Alice, Henk de Zeeuw and Mary Njenga (Eds.) *Women Feeding Cities; Mainstreaming gender in urban agriculture and food security*. Practical Action Publishing, Rugby and CTA, Wageningen, 2008 (co-funded by IDRC)
- Nasr, J. and Padilla M. (ed.) *Agriculture and Cities in the East and South of the Mediterranean*, Editions Delta, 2005 (with Institute Francais de Moyen Oriental) ,
- *Recetario la huerta urbana a su mesa*, IPES, Lima, 2007 (with Municipality of Villa Maria del Triunfo)
- Santandreu, A. and Lovo, I. *Urban and Periurban Agriculture in Brazil and Political Guidelines to promote UPA*, IPES, Lima, 2007 (with REDE, FAO and Ministerio do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome)
- Veenhuizen, René van (ed.) *Cities farming for the Future; Urban Agriculture for Green and Productive Cities*, IIRR Publishing, Manila, 2006 (also published in Chinese by the Commercial Press, China, 2007; translation by CAI Jianming, HU Tingting, MA Jia, LUO Binyi)
- Veenhuizen, René van and George Danso *Sustainability and Profitability of urban agriculture*. FAO Agricultural Management & Marketing Occasional Paper no. 19, FAO, Rome, 2008 (on request and co-funded by FAO)
- Zeeuw, Henk de, Marielle Dubbeling, Joanna Wilbers and René van Veenhuizen *Key Issues and Courses of Action for Municipal Policy Making on Urban Agriculture*, RUAF Working Paper no.1, RUAF Foundation, Leusden, 2008
- Periurban Vegetable Project *Philippine Allotment Garden Manual with an Introduction to Ecological Sanitation*, Mindanao Editorial Printing Press, 2008 (IWMI India with Xavier University College Mindanao)
- Qi Ruiyue, Guo Huancheng *Development of agro-tourism*, China Tourism Press, 2006
- Zhang Lincheng. *100 Suggestions for New Countryside Construction*. China Agriculture Press, 2006

2. MAIN TRAINING MODULES

a. Training modules on Multi-stakeholder Policy formulation and Action planning:

- Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and strategic action planning (concepts and process)
- Situation analysis (review secondary data, policy review, land mapping, participatory diagnosis urban farming systems)
- Strategic action planning and budgeting
- Participatory training and learning
- Joint decision making and conflict management,
- Outcomes and impacts monitoring and evaluation,
- Organization of policy seminars and study visits
- Gender mainstreaming (guidelines and tools for gender sensitive diagnosis and planning)
- Strategic information management

These training modules have been translated and “regionalized” to Spanish (by IPES) Chinese (by IGSNRR), Arabic (by AUB-ESDU) and French (by IAGU).

b. Distance Learning Courses (with Ryerson University, Canada)

- Course 1 *Understanding Urban Agriculture* (14 modules), 2007
- Course 2 *Dimensions of urban agriculture* (14 modules), 2008
- Course 3 *Types of urban agriculture* (14 modules), 2008

3. TECHNICAL MANUALS, GUIDELINES AND BOOKLETS

- Caludia, G. *Urban Organic Agriculture on rooftops, in terraces and backyards*, Lima 2008 (with Jardin Botanico Bogota)
- Moscoso, J. and Alfaro, T. *Lineamientos para el uso de aguas servidas tratadas en la agricultura urbana*, IPES, Lima 2008 (with SWITCH and Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento Peru)
- Sura, Saray, Gunther Merzthal y Silvia Taboada *Huertos orgánicos urbanos en zonas desérticas*. IPES, Lima, 2007
- *Composting* Tenmiya & IAGU, Dakar, 2008
- *Preparation of land for horticulture*, IAGU, Dakar, 2007
- *Guide Methodologique Access Foncier*, IAGU, 2007
- *Guide on Financial farm management*, IAGU, Dakar, 2007
- *A guide on the management of an urban farmers' organisation*, IAGU, 2007. Dakar
- Ranasinghe T. *Manual on Low and No Space Agriculture and Family Business Gardens*, IWMI-India, Hyderabad, 2006

- *How to preserve vegetables by sun drying*, IWMI-Ghana, 2007
- *Low Input Techniques for Urban Gardens*, MDP, Harare, 2007
- *Urban mushroom cultivation* MDP, Harare, 2007
- *Urban Beekeeping* MDP, Harare, 2007
- *Herbs for Urban Communities* MDP, Harare, 2007
- *Technologies for Urban Agriculture* MDP, Harare, 2007
- *Documentation of a micro garden developed by a women network based in Rufisque (Dakar, Senegal)*, IAGU, Dakar, 2008

4. STUDY REPORTS (other than the exploratory surveys in the pilot cities)

4.1 Gender case studies

NB. Several of these case studies have been included in the book “Women Feeding Cities”

- Bengali, M.M. *Case Study on Gender and urban agriculture in Bobo Dioulasso (Burkina Faso)*. IAGU, 2006
- Buechler, S. and Mekala, G., D. *Gender Dimensions of Urban and Periurban Agriculture in Hyderabad, India: A case study*, IWMI-India, Hyderabad, 2008
- Gaye, G. *Case study on gender and urban agriculture in Niaye Valley in Pikine (Senegal)*. IAGU, Dakar, 2005 and 2008
- Hadebe L. *Gender study report for Bulawayo*, MDP, Harare, 2006
- Hope, L., Cofie, O., Keraita, B. and Drechsel, P. *Gender and peri-urban vegetable production in Accra, Ghana*, 2005
- Mavuso, F. *Gender Study Report for Cape Town*, MDP, Harare, 2007
- Pait, S. *Gender Equality in Urban Agriculture in LAC and the Caribbean cities*, IPES, Lima, 2008 (report on six experiences with mainstreaming gender in urban agriculture)
- Ponce, M. and Donoso, L. *UA as a strategy for equal opportunities and rights between men and women*, Rosario, Argentina 2008.
- Radha, T. M *Gender Study on Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture In Magadi*, IWMI-India, Hyderabad, 2008
- Soto, N., Merzthal, G., Ordoñez, M. and Touzet, M. (2009) *Urban agriculture, poverty alleviation and gender in Villa Maria del Triunfo*, Peru
- *Education in Food and Nutritional Security and Urban Agriculture with a gender focus*, Belo Horizonte, Brazil
- *Implementing a cross-cutting gender approach to agricultural and forestry projects in the province of Guantanamo*, Cuba
- *The experience of the ACPA and the UBPC Victoria de Giron in the city of Havana*, Cuba
- *The case of household productive greenhouse activity in the San Luis Tlaxiatalmalco town in Xochimilco*, Mexico
- Toriro, P. *Gender Dynamics in the Musikavanhu Urban Agriculture movement*, Harare, Zimbabwe, 2007
- “Women in Urban Agriculture in Amman: A Case Study”, AUB-ESDU, 2008
- “Women in Urban Agriculture in Sana’a: A Case Study”, AUB-ESDU, 2008
- *Gender analysis of impact of UPA on livelihoods in West Africa*, IWMI Ghana, 2008

4.2 Other studies

- Gandhi, B. V. J. and Amerasinghe P. An analysis of the policy climate for Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture: Insights from Bangalore and Hyderabad, IWMI-India,
- Case study on urban agriculture Freetown, IWMI Ghana, 2007 (for World Watch publication)
- Zhang Feifei Study on the livelihood of migrant farmers in peri-urban Beijing. Msc-thesis, IGSNRR and China Agriculture University, Beijing, 2007
- Han Fei Study on the development of eco-tourism farms. Msc-thesis, IGSNRR and China Agriculture University, Beijing, 2007
- Kang Jie. A Study on agro-tourism and folklore development in Peri-Urban Beijing -Case of Beizhai Village. Msc-thesis, IGSNRR and Beijing Agriculture University, Beijing, 2008
- Yang Zhenshan Enterprises-based urban agriculture development in peri-urban Beijing. Msc-thesis IGSNRR and China Agriculture University, Beijing
- Xie Ting, CAI Jianming, Zhang Feifei. Study on FIT Development in Western Region, IGSNRR, Beijing 2007.

5. URBAN AGRICULTURE MAGAZINE

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IAGU: French version,

IPES: Spanish and Portuguese version;

IGSNRR: Chinese version;

AUB-ESDU: Arabic version

- *No 14 Urban Aquatic Production*, July 2005 (Co-funding Papussa project)
Guest editors: Dr David Little, Dr. Stuart Bunting and Dr. Will Leschen (Stirling University, Scotland)
- *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* July 2007
Guest editor: Martin Bailkey, University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- *No 19 Stimulating Innovativeness in Urban Agriculture*, December 2007 (co-funding by the SWITCH programme)
Guest editors: Will Critchley, Ann Waters Bayer and Chesha Wettasinha (Prolinnova) and Dr Gordon Prain (CIP-Urban Harvest)
- *No 20 Water for Urban Agriculture*. September 2008
Guest editor: Dr Olofunke Cofie (IWMI)
- *No 21 Linking Relief and Rehabilitation; a role for Urban Agriculture*, December 2008.
Guest editors: A.Adam-Bradford (University of Sheffield) and Femke Hoekstra (ETC-UA)

6. VIDEOS

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- *Agricultura Urbana in Villa María del Triunfo*, IPES, Lima, 2008 (with Red de Agricultores Urbanos de Villa María del Triunfo and Municipality of Villa María del Triunfo)
- *Agricultura Urbana in Belo Horizonte*, IPES, Lima, 2008 (with REDE and Fundação de Parques Municipais-Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte)
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- *UA systems in Accra* IWMI-Ghana, 2006
- *Agro-tourism development in peri-urban Beijing*, IGSNRR, Beijing, 2005
- *Animals in the City*, AUB-ESDU, Beirut, 2006
- *Urban Agriculture in 3 African Cities*, MDP, 2008

7. DVD's and CD-roms

- CD rom *Cities Farming for the Future* (for WUF-III, Vancouver), ETC-UA, Leusden, 2006
- CD rom with all materials of the RUAF-CFF start up workshop, ETC-UA, Leusden, 2005
- DVD *Urban Agriculture for resilient cities* (for WUF-IV, Nanjing), ETC-UA, Leusden, 2008
- CD-rom *Revista Agricultura Urbana 1-20 (in Portuguese)*, IPES, Lima, 2008
- CD- Rom *Revista Agricultura Urbana 1-18 (in Spanish)*, IPES, Lima, 2008
- CD-rom with materials on the Rosario experiences on urban agriculture, IPES, Lima, 2006
- CD-rom No space and low space technologies, IWMI-India, Hyderabad, 2007
- CD-rom: Materials on *Policy and legislation regarding UA*, MDP, Harare, 2005
- 7 CD-roms with RUAF-CFF training materials in various languages

8. FACT SHEETS

- *Urban and Periurban Agriculture in LAC: a Reality*, IPES Lima, 2008 (with FAO-LAC)
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ANNEX 7 CD-ROM with all RUAF-CFF Publications