



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

**FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT
(RESULTS OBTAINED 2009-2011)**

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

This report

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

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

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



Ir. M. Dubbeling
Global Coordinator RUAF-FStT
ETC-AgriCulture, Leusden, October 2011

2. SUMMARY

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

Objective 1: Enhanced Capacity of the Regional Resource Centres

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

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

Objective 2: Enhanced Capacity of Local Stakeholders

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 3: Enhanced Income and Food Security of Farming Households

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 5: Strengthened Producer Organizations

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

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

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

Objective 6: Enhanced Learning from Monitoring

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

Objective 7: Enhanced Access to Information on Urban Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. INPUT, OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS OVER THE ENTIRE PROJECT PERIOD (1 Jan. 2009-30 June 2011)

3.1 Inputs

Indicator 1.1 Own contribution by the RUAF partners to an amount of Euro 681,449.99 in the period 2009-2011

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

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

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

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

| Euro | Own contribution by ETC and regional RUAF partners | Contribution by the partners in the partner cities | Total |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------|
| ETC-UA | 222,815.26 | -- | 222,815.26 |
| IPES | 27,485.00 | 290,258.42 | 317,743.42 |
| MDP | 86,391.40 | 336,540.00 | 422,931.40 |
| IAGU | 50,509.53 | 27,958.34 | 78,467.87 |
| IWMI Ghana | 50,901.73 | 50,841.02 | 101,742.75 |
| IWMI India | 92,746.34 | 37,495.52 | 130,241.86 |
| IGSNRR | 91,003.00 | 392,576.00 | 483,579.00 |
| AUB-ESDU | 53,965.73 | 20,732.14 | 74,697.87 |
| COOPI | - | 161,670.33 | 161,670.33 |
| TOTAL | 681.449,99 | 1,318,071.77 | 1,999,521.76 |

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

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

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

In **2009**, the recorded income from other sources than DGIS totalled Euro 728.666 (**28%**). In the period **2010**, the recorded income from other sources than DGIS totalled Euro 1.359.226, corresponding to **46%** of the total income of the RUAF Foundation. In the **first half of 2011** the recorded income from RUAF city partners and member organisations and IDRC totalled Euro 326.382, corresponding to **31%** of the total income. It has to be noted that the data presented here for the income of 2011 for the RUAF Foundation as a whole are preliminary, since the accounts still have to be checked by the accountant (due for end

of October). The 2011 thus does not include yet the total of other revenues and contributions from RUAF members to exploitation, since the accounts still have to be finalized (see Table 2).

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

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

Table 2. Other income RUAF Foundation 2009-2011

| Project | Income in 2009 (Euro) | Income in 2010 (Euro) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Contribution DGIS RUAF05 MFS2 | 1.970.048 | 1.572. |
| Contribution IDRC RUAF03 (RUAF-FStT) | 77.034 | 137. |
| Contribution IDRC RUAF01 (RUAF-CFF) | 0 | 51. |
| Contribution IDRC RUAF12 (gender publication) | 0 | 58. |
| Other revenues | -43.533 | 76. |
| Contribution RUAF partners to exploitation | 15.453 | 31. |
| Contributions city partners | 516.409 | 702. |
| Contributions RUAF member organisations | 217.304 | 301. |
| Total revenues | 2.752.714 | 2.931. |
| From which non-DGIS | 782.666 | 1.359. |
| % non DGIS income | 28% | 4 |

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

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

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

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

advisory and training services now to over 20 Chinese cities and several international organisations operating in China.

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

| Subjects | Regional partners |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Approach and methodology of FStT Project (value chain and market analysis, business planning, organizational strengthening, UA financing, Urban Producers Field School, etc.) | All regional partners |
| 2. Policy Influence: Policy intelligence and preparedness, strategies for policy influence –lobby, advocacy, campaigns, etc | All regional partners |
| 3. Adaptation and innovation in the face of Climate Change | All regional partners |
| 4. Organisation of workshops | IGSNRR |
| 5. Gender analysis and mainstreaming | IAGU, IWMI India |
| 6. Project design and report writing | IAGU, IWMI Ghana |
| 7. Advisory and training skills | IAGU, IWMI India |
| 8. Knowledge and information management; web design and management | IAGU, IWMI India |
| 9. Monitoring and systematisation | IAGU |
| 10. Bio-enzyme preparation, vegetable marketing and free-range egg production | AUB |
| 11. Monitoring and evaluation | IAGU |
| 12. Integrated water management resources | IWMI Ghana |
| 13. Lobbying for financing | IAGU |
| 14. English language training | IAGU |
| 15. Quantitative microbiological risk assessment | IWMI Ghana |

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Requests for information

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

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

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

² Figures are calculated based on mid-year estimates

³ Figures with an * are estimates

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

| Requests received | From which organisation | Regarding | Services supplied by regional partners | Effects |
|---|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| MDP | | | | |
| Information and knowledge materials | SNV, Solidarity, Care International, | Starting gardens for food security and nutrition | Supplied information from Bulawayo project and the handbook on Low Input gardens | Car star |
| Advice and funding | Mutare City Council | Organizing urban farmers in the city | -Advised to develop land use plan of city that incorporates UA -Create farmer groups -Create an MSF as forum for discussing problems with farmers | Cou a vi are MS |
| Training | Solidarites | Training for staff in market diagnosis | Trained 8 staff members over 4 days | Hav dia Hat |
| IWMI-India | | | | |
| Information and advice | National Planning Commission, India | Types and impacts of UA. Policy interventions for UA | Regional Coordinator shared views and commented on review documents | IWM con sec agri |
| Information and training | National Horticulture Mission and Department of Agriculture, India | National vegetable initiative for urban clusters – Horticulture Mission and Department of Agriculture | How organise peri-urban clusters for farming | IWM to a |
| Information and advice | Practical Action, Sri Lanka | The FStT approach, Implementing FStT project in Gampaha, Sri Lanka | Information and training provided; organisation of field visits; supported project development | Imp the Hor dist Sou |
| IWMI-Ghana | | | | |
| Information material on UPA in Accra and FStT programme | University College of London | UPA in Accra and FStT | FStT brochures, RUAF project reports, AMA bye-laws on UPA | Sev Mas |
| Request for study visit to Accra | WelthungerHilfe, Liberia | To learn about the MPAP process and grass-cutter rearing in Ghana | Information on the subjects; visit to various institutions and the multi-stakeholder forum | Per exp stab |
| Training | Ministry of Food and Agriculture, AMA | Application of the WHO Multiple barrier approach in risk reduction related to waste water use in UPA | Resource person in training & provisioning of training materials (flip charts, videos) | Ext kno |
| IPES | | | | |
| Information and collaboration | FAO LAC | Co-organization of seminars; information sharing. | Joint project development | Join Col and UA Por sev |
| Information, training and collaboration | Ministry of Social Development-Brazil | Policy development and implementation on UA | Co-organisations of seminars; analysis of UA experiences in Brazil; development of policy guidelines | Pol Min UP |
| ETC-UA | | | | |
| Information and advice | ODI | To support a scoping study on value chain mapping for UA | Collecting background information. Establishing contacts with key informants | ETC the |
| Information and collaboration | UN HABITAT | To integrate UA in their Cities and Climate Change Initiative | Information shared in meetings; Development of a project proposals | RU to p |
| AUB | | | | |
| Assistance and funding | Several NGOs in Jordan and Yemen | Technical Assistance and Possibility for funding interventions similar to FStT | The Coaches and local staff met with these NGOs and farmer groups. They were provided with publications and invited to join the | Sev Jor rep |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | | MSF | |
| Information and collaboration | The World Bank | List of publications, brainstorming on future collaboration and project development | Organised field visits and in-country workshops; supported project development | The on t The the Gro |
| Collaboration | Transparency International – Coordination for the MENA region | Participation in the Steering Committee of the “Promotion of Public Participation in Urban Planning in Lebanon” Campaign | The Regional RUAF Coordinator joined a multi-stakeholders panel grouping parliamentarians, Ministry officials, civil society organizations and academia. The MPAP experience is highlighted as a privileged model for action planning and policy influence around a common urban planning theme | The RU and dev of e alon |
| IAGU | | | | |
| Information and collaboration | Climate Change Initiative (CCI) in Bobo-Dioulasso | Information on UA Set up joint platform on UA and Climate change | Discussions with the project Initiative; Intensive involvement of the CCI project leader in the regional policy lobbying | Pro add |
| Information and collaboration | International Guarantee Fund through the Technical Centre for Participative Microfinance (CTMP) in Burkina Faso | Capacity strengthening of producers cooperatives Setting up a guarantee for urban producers | Information; List of urban producers in Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou; Establishment of link between CTMP and the urban producers | CT IAG fina |
| Collaboration | GTZ | Training on business development for urban producers | Information on commercial UA Experiences with FStT List of potential participants | Fou org MS Dio per |
| IGSNRR | | | | |
| Information and training | 5 international postgraduate students from US, UK, Italia, Mexico and Singapore 2 international urban producers from Australia and Brazil 12 domestic postgraduate students | UA development in China and best practice in some specific cities to work with; helps for providing local contacts; UA development trends; New topics in UA subject; UA magazine in Chinese. | Mainly done by emails for international students and by emails & phone call for domestic students. | Mor |
| Advice | The Ministry of Agriculture | Standardisation of Agro-parks in China | Developing criteria for agro-parks development in China | Agr dev |
| Information and advice | Over 21 municipal governments representatives | Possible projects and future cooperation, as well as possibilities to join the international network | Sharing of information materials, field visits | Invi citi Exa -imp Sha -est Des -inc Che |

Outcome indicator 1: Increased level of team performance within regional RUAF teams (Target: All teams in each of the 7 regional partners at level 3 out of a scale of 5 (first year) and minimum level 4 at year 2)

The **outcome journals for the regional partners** (see also Annex 2) define the type of services that regional RUAF partners are expected to provide to local and national partners and governments. Good individual and team performance are at the basis of such service provision. The Outcome Journals confirm that the advisory capacity of the regional partners

and their recognition as centres of expertise and experience on urban agriculture has increased greatly. The regional RUAF partners have been providing information services; technical training and advice, assistance and support to project development to a large number of organizations, including local support organisations and municipalities, national governments and international organisations and universities (see also Table 4 and 5). Their training offer has been expanded from strategic planning and policy formulation on urban agriculture (as the main focus in the RUAF-CFF programme) to new subjects such as value chain analysis; business planning and access to financing.

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

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

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

All of the regional RUAF partners have further institutionalised their gender policy, though this policy is still awaiting approval by the MDP Board. IWMI and IAGU both engage a permanent gender expert that helps ensure that gender is considered in all activities. The Human Geography Department of IGSNRR pays attention to a gender-balanced ration in all their research team. IAGU, IWMI and COOPI provide gender training for their new staff, as is indicated in table 6.

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

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

| | |
|--|---|
| | division of Human Geography began to pay more attention to the gender issues by aiming for a gender balance in their research teams. Gender ratios are currently more or less balanced, with even a higher number of female than male students (though still a higher % of male staff). |
|--|---|

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

IAGU, IWMI India and IPES promoted gender mainstreaming among MSF members, and specific gender affirmative actions are included in the City Strategic Agendas in Ndola, Bulawayo, Bobo Dioulasso, Ibadan, Magadi, Gampaha, Belo Horizonte, Bogota and Sana'a. These include for example, training and enhancing equal access to financing and land. In Gampaha, special women's programmes were undertaken, like exposure visits, training on leadership qualities and training on income generating activities. In Bulawayo the land allocation for urban agriculture policy has quotas along gender lines. In Ibadan proposals developed to specifically support women cassava processors in Ido Local Government Area. Participation of women farmers in the MSF has also been promoted. In Bulawayo, a new Women Urban Farmers' Association has been formed and similarly a woman's gardening association and an "All Women NGO" were given support in Bobo Dioulasso and Sana'a respectively. These groups have been actively participating in the MSF.

The credit and financing studies also specifically looked at access to finance from a gender perspective. As a result, in Gampaha and Magadi for example, special savings schemes among women's groups were encouraged and formed.

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

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

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

| | Initial situation (start of 2009) | | Final Situation (mid 2011) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | % | Description | % | Description |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|---|-----|--|
| IPES | 100 | During RUAF-CFF, IPES had institutionalized UA as one of their 6 main work areas, created a UA Unit and developed a strategic plan for the topic. The UA Unit has a separate financial account and positively contributes to the institutional budget. Number of professional staff involved in UA projects: 12 | 100 | UA is still an important urban agriculture topic. UA has been formulated as a separate professional staff working unit. The availability of UA funding is still a challenge. |
| MDP | 80 | An independent UA unit had been created that is now functioning semi autonomously along other units. The unit developed a strategic action plan that is being used to source for additional funding (yet restricted) Number of professional staff: 3 | 100 | The UA unit is fully functioning and has its own funding sources. UA is integrated in the Development Unit. Number of professional staff: 3 part-time staff depending on projects. |
| AUB-ESDU | 80 | The RUAF-MENA team operates now as a separate unit within AUB-ESDU that integrated UA in its strategic plan for 2009 – 2012; The Faculty of Agricultural and Food sciences (which is the host institution for ESDU) fully recognises it as a research topic (UA was included as part of a new M.Sc. sub-speciality on Urban Community Development). The RUAF-MENA team has an individual “financial identity”, yet the amount of own funding still remains restricted. New synergies were initiated with multiple donors other than RUAF. Number of professional staff: 4 (1.5 full-time posts) | 100 | UA continues to be one of the main research topics at AUB/ESDU plans to take UA as a transversal theme for all its projects. UA team will be fully funded by the government. UA team staff: 4 |
| IAGU | 90 | UA is a separate unit in IAGU and urban agriculture is included as a major line of work in IAGU's strategic plan. Urban agriculture has been integrated as a component in various other IAGU projects (like the Local Agenda 21 programme); Number of professional staff: 4 | 100 | A new IAGU regional office was created with a focus on urban agriculture. UA is a transversal theme for all its projects. Strategic planning, resource management and financial support was developed in 2010. Number of professional staff: 4 |
| IWMI-India | 60 | From 2007 onwards urban agriculture was integrated in the newly created research theme called 'Water, Health and Environment'. Several additional urban agriculture projects have been undertaken and the Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased over time. | 90 | The current FStT programme is being implemented by government institutions. The new strategic research theme focuses on productive re-use of waste water (with about 50 IWMI staff and 10 PhD staff involved in UA projects). |
| IWMI-Ghana | 60 | From 2007 onwards urban agriculture was integrated in the newly created research theme called 'Water, Health and Environment. Several additional urban agriculture projects have been undertaken and the Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased over time. Number of professional staff: 8 | 85 | Idem as IWMI India. Two PhD staff have been taken on other jobs. However, the re-use programme and urban agriculture. |
| IGSNRR | 90 | IGSNRR has fully recognised the importance of UA and has accepted urban agriculture as an important research topic; part of the recurrent costs of the RUAF-China team are included in the IGSNRR institutional budget (50% staff costs, offices). Various additional projects have been developed and additional funding generated which is used to finance the expansion of the team and implement activities without external funding. Number of professional staff: 15 | 100 | UA has become a unit in the research and development of the China team. Number of professional staff and PhD students: 15 team, while 5-10 PhD students. |

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

Regional partners have continued to develop a large number of additional urban agriculture projects. In 2010-2011 they formulated an additional 26 projects on top of the 34 projects that were developed in 2009 (see Table 8). By mid 2011, **all partners obtained additional funding for in total 20 projects (totalling 1,812,735.Euro)**, while negotiations are still ongoing for 10 projects. It has to be noted however that several partners have been more successful in sourcing new urban agriculture project funds or increasing institutional funding support than others. In 3 cases (IPES, IAGU and MDP) longer-term continuation of the resource centre might be threatened if no new or more additional funding sources are mobilised. RUAF is exploring new funding modalities with these partners (e.g. payment for services; fee-based city membership).

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

| Regional partner | # of additional projects formulated 2009-2011 | # of projects for which funding is obtained 2009-2011 | Total additional funding obtained in 2010-2011 (Euro) | Funding sources |
|------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| IPES | 14 | 2 | 80,000 | The Americas Fund and t |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---|
| | | | | Electricity network; HEIFE |
| MDP | 9 | 1 | 40,00045,000 | ILO |
| IAGU | 6 | 1 | 11,100 | Municipality of Rufisque, V |
| IMWI-India | 7 | 4 | 757,414 | Ministry of Agriculture- W Sri Lanka; IFAD; FiBL Applied Sciences-Switzer |
| IWMI-Ghana | 8 | 3 | 5350,000 | IDRC, Gates Foundation, |
| IGSNRR | 9 | 5 | 2399,221 | Minhang district governme agricultural commission, V government, Wuhan acad natural science foundation |
| AUB-ESDU | 7 | 4 | 150,000 | IFAD, FAO, Ford Fo Foundation |
| Total | 60 | 20 | 1,704,221 | 21 different sources of f |

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

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

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

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

Table 9. Training of local partners 2009-2011

| Regional partner | # of staff of local partner organisations (NGO-FStT, NGO- MSF, University) in FStT training events | | | # of trained local staff that newly acquired knowledge | |
|------------------|--|----|----|--|--|
| | M | W | T | M | |
| 2010-2011 | | | | | |
| IWMI G | 13 | 10 | 23 | 12 | |
| COOPI | 9 | 3 | 12 | 9 | |
| IAGU | 15 | 5 | 20 | 10 | |
| AUB | 4 | 11 | 15 | 3 | |
| IWMI I | 25 | 18 | 43 | 23 | |
| MDP | 18 | 18 | 36 | 12 | |
| IGSNRR | 5 | 7 | 12 | - | |
| IPES | 8 | 15 | 23 | 8 | |
| 2009 | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| IWMI G | 8 | 2 | 10 | 7 | |
| COOPI | 7 | 5 | 12 | 7 | |
| IAGU | 11 | 3 | 14 | 9 | |
| AUB | 8 | 4 | 12 | 7 | |
| IWMI I | 22 | 3 | 25 | 17 | |
| MDP | 15 | 10 | 25 | 7 | |
| IGSNRR | 18 | 15 | 33 | 10 | |
| IPES | 7 | 10 | 17 | 5 | |
| TOTAL 09-11 | 193 | 139 | 332 | 146 | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of Agriculture-Western Province. New ideas for crop production are being discussed – including promotion of indigenous green leafy vegetables and yams.

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

Table 10. Institutional uptake by local support and producer organisations

| Partner | Name local partner or producer organisation | Estimated degree of institutionalisation (%) at the start of the project (end 2008) | Estimated degree of institutionalisation (%) by mid 2011 | Examples of such institutional uptake |
|---------|--|---|--|--|
| IWMIG | Ibadan FStT-NGO JDPC) | 5 | 100 | JDPC included UPA as a component of its Integrated Development Programme (IDP) and have budgetary allocation for UPA. Proposal worth \$15,000 on cassava processing and sanitary improvement negotiated with the Ministry of Environment and water resources; Funding worth \$125,000 secured from the European Union Development Fund for Climate Change & Food Security Innovation Project (CCF-SIP) in 5 local government areas in Oyo and Osun States. |
| | College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana, Legon | 50 | 80 | The Department of Crop Science and Agribusiness of the University of Ghana, Legon has integrated FStT principles in their teaching curricula through BSc and MSc thesis research; The Department also provided land space at the Faculty for the farmers' kiosks, facilitating the exchange of information and cross learning between farmers and students; UPA is instituted into a campus radio FM discussion with faculty members as guest speakers. |
| | Urban producer organizations (Dzorwulu, Plant Pool and Roman Ridge) | 60 | 80 | The farmers have established working relations with other groups and other organizations and count with good leadership structure. Began to expand their business through the acquisition of new land for production at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (through their own initiative, but facilitated by AWGUPA). |
| | NIHORT, Ibadan | 50 | 80 | NIHORT research focus was more on traditional crops and horticulture. Attention also developed for research on the indigenous vegetables since FStT |
| | Akinyele Local Government Area, Ibadan | 50 | 90 | More attention and programmes developed to support UPA, for example, school garden programmes, mobilizing urban farmer groups to benefit under FADAMA, temporal placement of extension officers for urban agriculture, etc. |
| | Institute of | 40 | 60 | Better informed on UPA and UPA as agenda point on their annual Research Extension Farmer Input |

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

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| | Belo Horizonte | | | methodology Providing support to groups (inputs, infrastructure and technical assistance) |
| | UFMG, Belo Horizonte | 0 | 40 | The impact monitoring methodology is being incorporated into other institutional projects. |
| | IPES Colombia | 0 | 100) | IPES Colombia, since its creation in 2008 has been contributing to the development of urban agriculture in the country, through projects aimed at the implementation of this practice in Bogota, Cali, Valledupar, Puerto Berrio and Cucuta. Additionally, IPES Colombia participates actively in the GIAUP – Inter-institutional Support Group for Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture. This group promotes UA at the national level and has led the dissemination of the FSTT project and the exchange of experiences with other organizations at the national level, like Cortolima, the municipality of Cucuta, Manos Amigas, etc. |
| | Universidad del Rosario | 0 | 100 | A resource management / fundraising effort was made to continue with the work with the urban farmers who make up the network. As a result, in 2011 a donation was obtained from the South American Foundation that will help to strengthen some processes. |
| | PRISMA | 70 | 95 | Replication of approach in other institutional project: Tara Apurimac financed by IDB; Active participation in the Urban Agriculture Forum in Villa Maria del Triunfo. |
| | University - UNMSM | 10 | 40 | A permanent Internship programme for Veterinary students of last year in AGROSILVES; One professor who works also for Cayetano Heredia University is permanently encouraging students of that university to develop their thesis and internship in Agrosilves area and started contact with that University authorities for establishment of a formal Internship programme there. |
| IAGU | Producer group Kibidoué (Bobo-Dioulasso) | 0 | 70 | Replication of cabbage production in the other areas than supported by FStT Establishment of contacts between the producers groups and the agricultural department for technical assistance. The producers mobilised their own funds to continue the cabbage production. |
| | Producer group in Porto-Novo | 0 | 50 | Adoption of FStT approach for others crops (herbs and onions) Higher amounts of own investment to continue production of tomatoes Direct discussions with a Micro finance Institution for access to credit and to upscale tomato production. |
| AUB | Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Development (YASAD) | 0 | 90 | YASAD has established itself as the national reference in Yemen on UA and as an interlocutor to all international donors willing to work on UA in Yemen. It has replicated the FStT experience now in 3 other Governorates of Yemen and attracted Euro 100,000+ in donor funding for UA projects from GTZ (Euro 45,000) and from IDRC-CIDA (Food Security call for proposals). |
| | Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative | 0 | 100 | When the Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative joined FStT, it was focusing mainly on handicraft work and small scale eco-tourism activities. FStT catalyzed a new vocation in agriculture within the Cooperative who has now an autonomous |

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| | (Jordan) | | | producers group composed of the members of the Cooperative and working on FStT. By June 2011, this group had moved to establish a specially dedicated Cooperative for UA. They are also replicating the FStT approach on other products. |
| IW MI I | Dhan Foundatio n | 10 | 95 | Working with Urban producer groups in micro financing schemes as well as assessed feasibility of FStT approach in other producers' organizations which are promoted by DHAN Foundation in towns. Will continue to support the Magadi FStT group. Is preparing a proposal for the government call for the peri-urban vegetable initiative. |
| | Practical Action | 20 | 95 | FStT approach was used in a project in the eastern province. Some aspects of the FSTT approach is being used in the sustainable Urban development programme. Also expecting to apply the knowledge gain from FStT to implement SABHA. |
| | Departme nt of Agricultur e-Sri Lanka | 5 | 100 | A designated officer from the DoA supports the FStT project. Direct support from the provincial administration through the DoA. Ministry of Agriculture-WP is planning to replicate the FStT model in 4 places within the Western Province. |
| | Gampaha Green Agro Products Ltd | 0 | 100 | Replication of FStT approach to other crops. Expansion of membership. |
| MD P | World Vision, Bulawayo | 20 | 90 | WV has started the mushroom, rabbitry and gardening project along the FStT approach. They have developed business plans after market diagnosis and indications are that they will continue doing the same for all their other projects. Will continue to support the current FStT farmers. |
| | SNV, Zimbabw e | 10 | 50 | Are encouraging the setting up of UA platforms in the other cities they operate in, though roll out is still slow. SNV now linking farmers to markets. |
| | Abalimi, Cape Town | 15 | 70 | Have introduced their new groups of farmers to the FStT approach and using UPFS approach extensively |
| | Ministry of Agricultur e - Ndola | 5 | 75 | Have now made it mandatory to use UPFSs in all their work. Have also been working with other farmer groups where they have developed business plans in Huyanthanchi. Are now seriously funding UA projects |
| | Ndola City Council | 10 | 60 | Now have a contact person for UA matters in council in the Department of Social Development Planning. Have a council approved UA policy and CSA. Are now working towards the revision of by-laws. Are also encouraging policy makers to visit UA projects in the city and will continue to support the FStT farmers. |
| IGS NR R | The Ministry of Agricultur e | 65 | 90 | A special department on urban agriculture and recreational agriculture was established and is in operation |
| | China Policy Research Associati on | 70 | 85 90 (| Helped to establish the National UA Research Commission. More projects are under discussion. |
| | Beijing Agricultur e Bureau | 50 | 85 | Has been actively promoting UA. FStT approach is increasingly being accepted and will be further adopted into their agenda in the 12 th five year plan. |

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

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

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

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

1. **Production and marketing of green onions in Amman.** By mid 2011, the business counted with 40 farming households (31 women).
2. **Production of free range eggs in Sana'a.** By the end of 2010, the Sana'a FStT project was on the right track but needed adjustments with regards to the revolving fund and the group saving scheme, as well as some improvements in the supply chain. These adjustments were planned to be made in the first half year of 2011, but the deterioration of the security conditions made it impossible to follow-up on their progress. Number of farmers involved: 80 (10 women).
3. **Production of a variety of herbs and vegetables in Belo Horizonte to be sold to neighbours and municipal schools.** 49 farmers are still involved (30 women).
4. **Production of spearmint, baby potatoes and lettuce and marketing to fairs and processing centres in Bogota.** Currently 65 farmers are involved (39 women).
5. **Production and marketing of live and processed piglets and adult pigs in Lima.** 51 farming households are involved (35 women).
6. **Carrot production and mixed cropping and collective marketing of vegetables in Magadi.** Though membership still fluctuates, the number of participating farmers has steadily increased, now totalling 157 farmers (47 women).
7. **Mixed cropping of okra, yard long beans, green chilli, leafy vegetables, local yams and winged beans in Gampaha and sale to local market outlets.** Seven groups of in total 62 producers (48 women) participated in the last cycle (mid 2011).
8. **Production and sale of cabbage in Bobo Dioulasso.** 85 producer households are involved (49 women).
9. **Production of several varieties of tomato and sale to local markets, shops and restaurants in Porto Novo.** 102 households involved (77 women).
10. **Production of local chickens and sale to supermarkets in Bulawayo.** 91 farming households involved (61 women).
11. **Production and sale of tomatoes in Ndola.** 94 households involved (52 women).
12. **Production, packaging and sale of mixed vegetable boxes to middle-income customers and schools in Cape Town.** 89 farmers (68 women) are directly involved, while others are contracted to deliver additional produce to the processing centre.
13. **Growing of lettuce and other vegetables for sale in farmer fields and producer kiosks in Accra.** 100 farmers involved (4 women)
14. **Growing and sale of *Amaranthus* in Ibadan.** 89 farmers involved (all women).
15. **Mushroom production and joint marketing in Huairou, Beijing.** 148 farmers involved (81 women)
16. **Growing of combined vegetables and sale in a nearby agro-park in Minhang, Shanghai.** 87 farmers involved (63 women)
17. **Combined vegetable production in greenhouses and sale to a local University company in Tongzhou, Beijing.** 153 farmers involved (88 women)
18. **Production, drying, grinding and sale of chilli-powder in Freetown.** 109 households involved (80 women).
19. **Production and packaging of mixed vegetables for sale to institutions in Freetown.** 89 households involved (64 women)
20. **Production and sale of fruit juice in Freetown.** 10 farmers involved (9 women)

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Partner cities | Has gender been further integrated in the design and implementation of the FStT projects? | Has gender mainstreaming been further strengthened in the <u>producers organisations</u>? | Has gender monitoring been implemented? |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Ibadan (Nigeria) | Yes, women respondents selected during diagnosis phase. Group selected for FStT innovative project are all women (100%) | Yes; the Leadership and management of the 5 farmer groups are all by women executives. | The outcome gender specific indicators |
| Accra (Ghana) | Yes, though the producers groups is male dominated (only 4% women). Attention was always given to women during the implementation of the FStT: in demonstrations and role plays during UPFS sessions their active participation was ensured. | One woman (20%) in leadership position in the Dzorwulu group. Another woman is a member of the local marketing committee | The local training were included in innovation |
| Freetown (Sierra Leone) | Yes, through the gender analysis of value chain. | Specific attention was paid to the composition of committees so that women are not excluded from most profitable activities. Women participation in executive committees is widely proportional to their numbers in the general membership. Attention is paid to women control over the resource earned from the business and women property and literacy right activities are carried out in the same communities. | No specific |
| Bobo Dioulassou (Burkina Faso) | Yes, the analysis on constraints and opportunities has been done by applying a gender perspective. Following a needs assessment, specific training activities have been implemented to strengthen the capacities of women in negotiation and marketing. | Women now head the marketing commissions. It is also important to note the increased presence of women during meetings or workshops, which was not the case in the past. Also, they are able to better express their view and defend their arguments. | Specific indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sessions organized • Number of results • Number without |
| Porto Novo (Benin) | Yes, a gender perspective was present in all diagnostic and planning activities. Women have participated actively in discussions and decision making processes. | Women equally participate in decision-making. The president of the general secretariat is a woman. Presence of women in other organs has increased due to their confidence gained after the training sessions. | See for Bo |
| Amman (Jordan) | In Amman the struggle at the earlier stages of the project was to achieve adequate male representation. As the project unfolded, the ratio of participants stabilized at around 20% men and 80% women, since men mostly have jobs in the army and public institutions and women take care of the agricultural operations. | An autonomous producers group was established with the Iraq El Amir Cooperative which is almost entirely composed of women. | All the collection study was interviewed in charge of and the data free to record achieved by monitoring improvement (family") can substantial family (and additional |
| San'a (Yemen) | In Sana'a, the local conditions are extremely non-conducive for the participation of women but the RUAF-MENA programme imposed a pre-condition on the local partner to achieve at least 20% women participation. As such the team composition had to include women trainers, and some technical FStT sessions were delivered only for the women participating the project (since mixing of sexes in public is not allowed). | The 4 "Lead Farmers" of the FStT project in Sana'a are all males, but we have stressed throughout the execution of the project on the importance of providing a minimum enabling environment for women. Specific actions and mechanisms included reinforcing a minimum quota of women beneficiaries, respecting the social and cultural sensitivities (women only sessions, timing of sessions decided at the women's convenience, etc...). | Data of the disaggregated to access women we monitoring data collected |
| Magadi (India) | Yes, Equal opportunity was given for both men and women in designing and implementation of FStT projects. Men and women were consulted when selecting beneficiaries for respective projects. Women involvement and active participation was observed in vermi-compost preparation, exposure visits, selection of board members and subcommittee members and other trainings. | a. Yes, there are women members in the governing body of the association. They participate in decision making and action planning, and have the opportunity to voice their opinions. b. Yes. Special training on income generating activities has been planned, especially for women c. Marketing coordination is by women and men are now helping them women in the collection. | Yes, sample segregated making, ha spending. |

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|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Gampaha (Sri Lanka) | Yes. Always provided equal opportunities for both men and women throughout the FStT project period. Women actively participated in every activity including decision making, planning, implementing all the activities conducted from 2009 -2011. | -Yes, the constitution of the association makes special reference to gender equity. Out of 11 Board of Director (BOD) members, 8 are females. 2 of the key positions in the BOD are held by women. So women are highly participated in decision making processes. Of the three market outlets run by the association, 2 are run by women. -Training on value added products, were conducted based on women's request. The products were chosen by women. Women members are now marketing their produce. | Yes, gender monitoring sampling for questions, planning and participate done only |
| Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) | Yes. The selection of beneficiaries took into account the gender component and tried to balance numbers accordingly. The project has 60% women participants. | Yes. The production committee, Secretary, Treasurer and deputy chairman of the poultry production unit are all women who have been actively participating in decision making. The women have equally been participating in the chores of the project. | In the impact variables. |
| Cape Town (South Africa) | Women are the majority and therefore the project is actually geared for them. | Women dominate in decision making as they are the majority. | As above |
| Ndola (Zambia) | In the selection of beneficiaries. Women constitute 51% of members. | In the selection of committees, women were elected to the procurement, secretariat and treasury posts were they are now contributing meaningfully. | As above |
| Beijing-Huairou (China) | Yes, gender disaggregation of information. Promotion gender balance in project teams | The number of women participants in FStT project is higher than the number of participating men. Huairou became one of the demonstration sites in Beijing Women's Federation | Yes |
| Beijing-Tongzhou (China) | Idem | Idem. Also the organisation of the UPFS was actually based on women's convenience | Yes |
| Shanghai (China) | Idem | The number of women participants in FStT project is higher than the number of participating men. | Yes |
| Belo Horizonte (Brazil) | During design and implementation, the local team considered gender in the division of roles, assignment of responsibilities, and the hours when women are available to schedule the meetings. In addition, the local team encouraged women to have more participation in the project and the economic issues related. As a result, the 51% of the farmers participating in the savings system are women. More than half of the farmers who participated in the UPFS sessions in 2009 and 2010 were women. | Yes, 43% of the members of the coordinating bodies/secretariats of the groups are women. 41% of the members of the commercialization commissions are women. The increase in the income of participating women seems to contribute to greater empowerment in decision-making, especially regarding commercial/business issues. For example, three women (one in each garden) took the initiative to register as individual micro-entrepreneurs, to be able to issue official receipts for the sales of each group. | As part of indicators to obtain disaggregated gender issues in the management. Meanwhile, in terms of indicators reached by |
| Bogota (Colombia) | The gender focus was considered in issues related to the division of roles and functions in the farm. The FStT encouraged gender-balanced work, and in some cases like in managing money, or the selling at the fairs, more emphasis was placed on the abilities and competencies of urban farmers, with women being the most involved in these activities. | During the support for internal strengthening of the producers' organization, special attention was paid to gender mainstreaming. The groups established regulations, mechanisms and tools for equal decision-making and control over benefits. The network, within its regulations, states that for making decisions and carrying out management tasks, all members, regardless of gender, participate in the general assembly meetings, where a majority is required for approval. | All the M/E indicators to improve gender equality affects positive gender equality tools, like revealed that to talk about more than the men farms. |
| VES-Lima (Peru) | Meetings were set at a time/hours convenient for women in order to facilitate their attendance at workshops, meetings for discussion and decision-making and training activities. Both in meetings and workshops, the Local Team applied facilitation techniques (dynamics and group exercises) to encourage their participation. Some of them separated participants by gender to make their opinions and perceptions more visible. | AGROSILVES is a predominantly male organization. Nevertheless in the pig value chain there is a higher participation of women and it was reflected in the composition of the four territorial management committees (50% male and 50% female). Besides in all of them the committees' coordination was assumed by women. At the level of the Pig Management Committee in AGROSILVES, there are 8 positions (5 of them women) and the president is a woman. | When possible distinction monitoring motivated them feel the use of done by the not conclude this inform |
| | Yes in 18 projects, through use of gender sensitive tools and ensuring gender participation in the diagnosis activities | Yes in 17 producer organisations, through ensuring women participation in decision making and management | Yes in 17 |

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Adoption rate

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

Outcome indicator 2: The FStT innovation projects are resulting in positive changes in the livelihood of the urban producers

(Target: 75% all households (100 households/city, around 500 persons) involved register improvements of 10-15%; 25% of all households involved register improvements of 5-10% in income and food security; 30% of the benefits accrue to women)

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

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

Table 13. Impacts of FStT innovation projects

| Partner Cities | Title of impact | Results obtained | ho |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|----|
| Bobo Dioulasso | Enhanced food security | Increase in consumption of vegetables (dietary diversification) for 90% of the households | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | General increase of 10% for all households. Twenty % of the households have increased their incomes with 30% | |

⁴ In many instances the number of beneficiaries indicated are estimates rather the recorded numbers

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Porto Novo | Enhanced food security | Increase in consumption of vegetables (dietary diversification) for all households | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | 45% of the households increased their income with 20% | |
| Belo Horizonte | Enhanced food security | Baseline (BL): 4 vegetables were consumed by more than 50% of the farmers. End line (EL): 13 vegetables are consumed by more than 50% of farmers. Between 84% and 100% of farmers consume the 4 products prioritized in the business plan. BL: 11 vegetables come from the farms (do not need to be bought) EL: 16 vegetables come from the farms (do not need to be bought) | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | Over 90% of the farmers monitored increased their income by more than 15%. Of the total, almost one third of the urban farmers (the most innovative) doubled their revenues. | |
| Bogota | Enhanced food security | Quantitative increase by 87% to 96% of urban farmers consuming the products of their farms to enhance their food security. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | 52% of farmers have generated income from the sale of their products. | |
| Villa El Salvador | Enhanced food security | None | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | 25% of the households made better prices in their sale (made in group or alone) and better negotiation abilities with buyers or clients | |
| Bulawayo | Enhanced food security | This is an indirect impact as the food security comes from the increase in disposable income from the poultry and other projects introduced at the Gum Plantation. Households use funds they have shared to purchase other staple food stuffs like maize meal and relish. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | For 45% of the households, the proceeds from the poultry project have been their only source of income. For 30% of households, they have recorded a 50% increase in income from what they used to earn from their vegetable gardens or other informal activities. | |
| Cape Town | Enhanced food security | The farmers also consume what they produce, though of the lower quality whilst the best is marketed. Money realized from the sales is used to purchase food, hence improving food security. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | For all producers, they are guaranteed permanent income from agricultural activities. 32% of the farmers have realised a 28% in income. | |
| Ndola | Enhanced food security | Funds realised from sales is used by all households to buy other foods. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | About 40% of the participating households realized a 50% increase in income from the sale of their tomatoes. This was attributed to better quality tomatoes and better markets. | |
| Gampaha | Enhanced food security | Vegetable consumption increased amongst all participating households; the diversity of vegetables increased by including those available locally. Some of the hill country vegetables (carrots, beets) were also replaced by the local varieties and was seen looking for more nutritious choices. Many started to increase the varieties of vegetables growing at home, with the greatest increase seen in the leafy vegetables. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | Based on a set of ratios and their trends over two monitoring phases (first six months vs second six months), the indices show for all households an increased and continuous income (56%), which improved with expansion of cultivation and diversity in the type of vegetables introduced and strategized marketing. | |
| Magadi | Enhanced food security | The change in consumption of food groups was marginal. Diversified patterns of consumption were neither observed. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | Increase in income was variable, depending on the seasonal cultivation patterns. In general, 10 – 15 percent increase in income was seen with the introduction of off-season carrot production and mixed cropping. | |
| Amman | Enhanced food security | - | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | The impact study demonstrated an empirical 20+% improvement in income for 95% of the participating households. | |
| Sana'a | Enhanced food security | An unintended but very crude reality check was observed during the civil unrest in 2011 where families used the produce as an essential source of high quality protein when it was impossible to travel around Sana'a due to security and gasoline shortage | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | The impact study showed that around 80% of the beneficiaries did increase their income from the project with 5-10% | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Ibadan | Enhanced food security | All farmers claimed increased in consumption of carbohydrate, protein, fat and oil and fruits and vegetables | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | All farmers claimed increase in their household savings between pre- and post period innovation adoption period. Income from Amaranths also contributed about 69.2% to the purchase of non-food items such as deep freezer, clothing, footwear and payment of school fees. | |
| Accra | Enhanced food security | 25% of households have realised 10% improvement in their nutrition | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | 60% of households have realised 4.6% increase in lettuce income | |
| Freetown | Enhanced food security | Estimated based on retrospective impact monitoring. In the FStT project the % of food eaten from own production went from 51% to 61% Interviewed on their perception of food security before and after the project, 68% said their food security situation had improved. | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | 88,2% of participants indicated their last year income was more than the previous year, before the project started. A year-on-year increase in participants' income in excess of 30% was recorded (38% on average) | |
| Beijing-Huairou | Enhanced food security | Self-produced food supply rate increased (nearly 100%) and expenditure in food decreased (about 500 Euros saved estimated based on current prices) | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | At average, more than 20% increase has been realized in 2011 | |
| Beijing-Tongzhou | Enhanced food security | Quality of food improved and cost for food reduced (about 380 Euros saved for food) | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | At average, income increased in above 25% based on sample interviews | |
| Shanghai | Enhanced food security | Reduced expenditure in food for each households about 600 Euros | |
| | Increased or more permanent income | At average, over 25% increase rate is realized for income. | |
| TOTAL | 18 FStT projects | | Food S 1258 H Income |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The producers association Agrosilves in Metropolitan **Lima** has been successful in attracting the attention of two banking institutions and negotiate individual loans as a result of a collective approach. The credit institutions see their benefit in getting a critical mass of clients already “pre-selected” by Agrosilves. One of the most difficult obstacles to obtain a mortgage is to get a proper land title that will guarantee the loan. This could be by-passed in this case as Agrosilves emits a certificate of residence that is accepted as a proxy by the banks.
- The study for **Amman** recommended seeking to establish working relations with the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC). ACC was invited to attend the special MSF

session dedicated to access to credit in May 2010. As a result ACC became part of the MSF and agreed to reduce significantly the collaterals required from urban farmers for loans up to a ceiling of JD 2,000 (roughly €2,000).

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

Table 14. Financing urban agriculture

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

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Porto Novo | 1 | 1 | 1 | NGO IAMD provided credit to urban producers in Porto-Novo. Change in the interest rate (4%). There is no guarantee requested before having credit. |
| Bulawayo | 3 | 0 | 2 | -Ministry Agriculture in Bulawayo extended government agricultural scheme to urban farmers. and -Bulawayo Emunandi restaurants are contracting mushroom and chicken farmers and provides funding and farmers sell 50% of produce to restaurant at fixed agreed prices. Four producer groups involved. |
| Ndola | 1 | 0 | 2 | Ministry of Agriculture has started a guarantee scheme through commercial banks – Commercial Bank of Zambia The Ministry has also started funding UA projects Ndola Lime company funds UA farmers as part of their corporate social responsibility |
| Freetown | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 commercial banks negotiating improved loan conditions with farmers upon improved tenure security (ongoing) Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security increased its grants for urban farmers |
| Magadi | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1. Kalanjiam development Financial Services, Madurai. 2. State bank of India These two banks have agreed to provide loans for groups rather than individuals. This was a direct impact of group internal lending and revolving fund schemes that have given them greater visibility and credibility. The government of India increased its funding for peri-urban horticulture farmers (a 68 million USD programme) |
| Gampaha | 1 | 1 | 1 | SANASA city Bank, is now closely associated with UPA association |
| Villa El Salvador | 1 | 0 | 1 | PRISMA Microfinance included UA as a productive activity that they could provide financing for |
| Amman | 3 | 1 | 1 | The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) as well as two governmental institutions: IRADA and Jordan River Foundation in Amman have linked up to urban farmers. ACC usually requires a land mortgage, the guarantee of a public sector employee (on government payroll) and a personal guarantor before accepting to give credit. For amounts of 2,000 Euros or |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | | | less, it requires now only a guarantor provided the project has a convincing feasibility study |
| Sana'a | 1 | 0 | 0 | The Social Fund for Development (SFD) in Sana'a |
| Beijing-Huairou Beijing-Tongzhou Shanghai | 2 | 2 | 2 | Branches of China Agriculture Bank; Plus various government initiatives financing schemes for helping farmers Huairou cooperative for example borrowed funds from the Agriculture Bank Branch in Huairou district under the local government subsidy support |
| Total 14 (of 18) | 23 | 11 | 14 | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 15. Organisational strengthening

| Partner city | Name producer group | Have groups developed a common mission/vision? | Have groups developed a strategic plan for organisational strengthening? | Please provide concrete examples of organisational strengthening activities developed | Do women and youth take active part in meetings and management? | Provide concrete examples of women/youth participation |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Bobo Dioulasso | Kibidoué | Yes | Yes | -Organisation of planning and monitoring meetings regarding the expected changes -Several training sessions organised by the local teams also by /GTZ/PDA -Annual workshop to review the activities and the progress | Medium | Youth and women dominate, in terms of number, in the commission set up within FSP programme. In some cases women preside a commission |
| Porto Novo | Mignonmidé | Yes | Yes | Training sessions Review meetings | Younger farmers are present but the group is dominated by elderly persons | |
| | Allogo | Yes | Yes | Training sessions | Women dominate the group and the President is a woman | |
| | Gbenonkpo | Yes | Yes | Training sessions | Low, women are present but leadership is ensured by men | |
| | Ayidote | Yes | Yes | Training sessions | Low, men dominate the group and don't want to consider the view of women | |
| | Mahudjro | Yes | Yes | Training sessions Review meetings | Low | |
| Bulawayo | Poultry Production Group | Yes and articulated in constitution | Are in the process of developing one | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record keeping • Joint visits by members to markets to assess requirements • Conflict resolution • Procurement procedures • Financial management • Stock management | Yes | The deputy president is a woman and the secretary and treasurer are handled by women who actively participate in meetings and decision making |
| | Gum Plantation Rabbitry Group | Yes and have | Not yet | As above | Women participate | As in the above case women |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----|--|---|---|
| | | separate constitution | | | | trusted more the handling funds than men and all decisions on funds and treasury are handled by women. |
| Cape Town | Harvest of Hope scheme (Abalimi Bezekhaya) | Yes | Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time management • Staff responsibilities • Pack shed and school drop off | Women participate | Women participate at board level. Because the majority of the farmers are women, the structure of the group equally reflects this and women are key decision makers. |
| Ndola | Chipulukusu Vegetable Growers | Yes | Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record keeping training • Joint visits by members to markets to assess requirements • Conflict resolution • Procurement procedures • Financial management • Stock management | Women participate but still weak in decision-making | Women participation in the group has been hampered by domestic chores. It has been difficult to find time suitable for them. As a result their participation has been weak. |
| Belo Horizonte | Jardim Productivo | No | No | The group has a coordinator, democratically elected by the farmers, and a Board of Directors, with a secretary and treasurer. They have a collective agreement (duties and rights) approved by all. The group has a ledger of meeting minutes and records, and accounting records. | Women yes. | The number of women occupying elected positions in the groups doubled (8 women) |
| | Vila Pinho | No | No | The group has a president, secretary and treasurer. Internal regulations in place (duties and rights), approved by all. The group has a ledger of meeting minutes and records, and accounting records. | | |
| | CEVAE Capitan Eduardo | No | No | The group has a collective coordination body of 4 members (3 of which are women). 1 Internal regulations in place (duties and rights), approved by all. The group has a ledger of meeting minutes and records, and accounting records. | | |
| Bogota | Conquistadores | Yes | Yes | Changes in attitudes toward attending and participating in public spaces and platforms. | Yes | |
| | Casa Juvenil | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Jeymar/ Aprender Haciendo | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |
| | San Gabriel | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |
| | CEJA - CUN | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |
| Villa El Salvador | AGROSILVES | AGROSILVES board developed their vision of organizational development . | The board developed a strategic agenda that was discussed and approved in a general Assembly. | Changes in attitude toward attending and participating in public spaces and platforms in VES (which they had not done before) Changes in their attitude/willingness to attend events, courses and local fairs at local level (VES) and Metropolitan Lima and strengthen their capacities. | Low | |
| | Pig Management Committee (PMC) | The Pig Management Committee developed its development vision | They developed a working plan August 2010 – 2012 for their organisational strengthening | The Board assumed management of common infrastructure (Pig Collection/Weighting Centre and the “Community Centre for Managing Agricultural Enterprises) | There is a higher participation of women; also women assumed decision making roles in this group Youth participation is very low although the Local Team tried to encourage increased participation. | Higher participation women in meetings, workshops training. Equal participation of women in committees territorial level Higher women participation leadership on the board of PMC. |
| Magadi | Magadi Vayalagam Vegetable Growers Souhardha Cooperative Society Limited | Yes | Yes | Exposure visits on collective marketing, accounts, book keeping, advanced technologies in agriculture, ground water management. Leadership training and marketing capacities have also been developed. Constitution has been developed | Yes | In organizational strengthening activities like group saving internal lending revolving fund well as in management association as well as women were active involved |
| Gampaha | <i>Seemasahitha Gampaha Haritha Krushi Nishpadana Samagama</i> (Gampaha Green Agro Products Ltd) | Yes | Yes | Constitution of the company has been prepared, Organizational strengthening training workshops, Business planning workshop, 3 Accounting trainings, Workshop on company procedures and exposure visits were organized | Yes | Women actively participated the events of association. 5 group leaders are women. 8 BOD (total members are women. No. of young members is But they do not actively participate. |
| Amman | Iraq El Amir Women | Yes. The FST group | Yes | Organizational strengthening training workshops | More than 80% women | The steering committee of |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|---|--|
| | Cooperative | is autonomous within mother NGO | | | participation in Amman | Farmer's group exclusively composed of women |
| Sana'a | YASAD | The vision/mission is for the NGO | No | IDRC supported YASAD to produce a strategic plan but this did not trickle to producer groups | The participation of women is acceptable by the Yemen standards | One woman Steering committee, Coordinator woman, etc |
| Freetown | PATCOBAMA | Yes | Not yet | Training and coaching of executives on: managing meetings, managing members expectations, communication + record keeping | Women do | Women are majority in the executive committee |
| | MOFA | Yes | Yes | Training and coaching of executives on: managing meetings, managing members expectations, communication + record keeping | Women and youth do | Women are majority in the executive committee and Chairman is youth |
| Ibadan | WORKSHOP | Yes | Yes | All groups have leadership structures established with group norms and constitution. Record keeping improved for group processes but not yet for productive purposes | All group members are women | Members of groups are women |
| | Codo | Yes | Yes | | | |
| | Signal | Yes | Yes | | | |
| | Bad | Yes | Yes | | | |
| | Garrison | Yes | Yes | | | |
| Accra | Plant Pool | Yes | Yes | | Yes | There are no women in the group but the group has a representative the youth in activities the group under |
| | Dzorwulu | Yes | Yes | | Yes | There are only four women in the group. All are participants UPFS and they are in leadership of groups: one treasurer and other a member of the marketing committee. |
| | Roman Ridge | Yes | Yes | | Yes | There are no women in the group but the group has a representative the youth in activities. |
| Beijing- | Huirou Green | Yes | Yes | A cooperative strategic | Yes, as the | Besides the |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Huairou | Vegetable Cooperative | | | alliance has been set up for marketing products. | head of the cooperative is a young women. Women and young farmers are particularly active in the whole process of project. | of the coop is female, o 148 particip 88 are wom They becom main body f meetings. |
| Beijing-Tongzhou | University company plus village farmers | Yes | Yes | University company is mainly responsible for technical assistance for production & marketing for products, while farmers focus on production under a more or less standardised process. | Yes, woman form the main part of the participants. technicians play active role in the implementation. | General me usually were in evening t fit women's frame. |
| Shanghai | Village commission plus a newly forming vegetable cooperative under the coordination of Minhang Agriculture Commission | Yes, UA has become a key part of Pengdu village development | Yes | A new cooperative has been set up in 2011 to strengthen the UA development | Again, out of 120 direct involved team members in the FSiT project, 78 are women | Gender bal policy was deliberately applied in h meetings. |
| Total 17 cities | 38 organi-sations | 33 have a common mission | 30 have an organisational strengthening plan | | In 31 organisations women and youth participation is medium to high | |

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

Nine out of 38 producer groups (24 %) have raised complementary financing for additional or follow up activities. In Bulawayo repayment of loans and a % of sales have been put by the group into a revolving fund for expansion of their activities. In Freetown (from Irish Aid), Sana'a (GTZ) and Magadi (Government Grant Scheme) complementary funding from other donor agencies has been raised. In Porto Novo, credit has been provided to the groups to expand and improve on their activities. In Beijing and Shanghai various government subsidies and support funds have been mobilised.

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

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

Table 16. Financing mobilised by urban producer groups

| Name producer group/partner city: | Has the organisation established a group savings scheme | Amount of participants in the scheme | | | Amount of funding contributed per participant per month or year/ Total amount of funding in the scheme | | Complen organisa |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|------------------|
| | | M | W | T | Contribution | Total | |
| | | | | | | | Amount o |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|----|-----|--|---|--|
| | | | | | pp. | | |
| Groupement Kibidoué Bobo Dioulasso | Yes | 49 | 36 | 85 | 3000 FCFA (Euros 4,5) per production cycle | After the three production cycles, 525000 FCFA (800, 35 Euros) | |
| All 5 Producers' organisations in Porto-Novo | Yes | 25 | 77 | 102 | 1000 FCFA (1,5 euro) per production cycle | After the two production cycles, the amount is 54 000 FCFA (82,32 Euros) | 1 440 000 (Euros) gi |
| Ndola CVG | Revolving fund has been set up | 42 | 52 | 94 | US\$10 | US\$940 | US\$ 534 |
| Bulawayo Poultry Production Group | 40% retention from sales – 15% investment and 25% running costs | 30 | 61 | 91 | US\$20 | US\$2.000 | US\$ 6000 |
| Cape Town: HoH | Still under consideration but farmers have agreed to leave some funds in their account instead of sharing everything after harvesting | 21 | 68 | 89 | | | |
| Vila Pinho/ Belo Horizonte | Yes | 7 | 13 | 20 | 6 US\$/ month | 640 | Urban far labour an resources some too |
| Jardim Produtivo/ Belo Horizonte | Yes | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 US\$/ month | 282 | |
| CEVAE Cap. Eduardo/ Belo Horizonte | Yes | 8 | 11 | 19 | 6 US\$/ month | 262 | |
| All groups (5 groups in total) /Bogota | 50% of the profits from sales will be saved in a common fund, The remaining 50% will be distributed in equal parts to the participating members. | 21 | 44 | 65 | 50% of sales | There are still no revenues because the production has not been sold due to the technical problems reported previously. | |
| AGROSILVES /Villa El Salvador | A specific revolving fund was set up in form of a "Community Centre for Managing Agricultural Enterprises". Products are sold with a certain % of interest. The idea is that "earnings" allow increasing number of medicines, vaccines and inputs available to increase gradually number of beneficiaries. | 8 | 13 | 21 | | | |
| Magadi Vayalagam Vegetable Growers' Souharda Cooperative Society Limited/ Magadi | Yes. | 51 | 35 | 86 | 19.58 (INR 1,200) | 1005.00 (INR 61,900) | 812.08 E (INR 50,0 |
| Seemasahitha Gampaha Haritha Krushi Nishpadana Samagama/ | Yes. Compulsory daily | 14 | 48 | 62 | Compulsory daily savings - one rupee per | 541.94 (SLR 86710.00) | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Gampaha | savings is one rupee per day and monthly they have to save 100 rupees | | | | day Monthly savings – 100 rupees per month Overall = 10.4 (SLR 1560) | | |
| Iraq El Amir Women Cooperative/Amman | Yes | 5 | 33 | 38 | 1JD/week | 1,900 JD (1€=1JD) | Several in 2011 |
| YASAD/ Sana'a | Yes, automatic deduction from the proceedings of the sales | 40 est. | 10 est. | 50 | 3YR/egg sold | 150,000 YR (1€=312YR) | 44,450 E |
| MOFA/ Freetown | Yes. 10% of money paid by the Association to members for weekly supplies is automatically deducted + the association has their own savings (members pay 1 euro per month) | 29 13 | 54 32 | 83 45 | 1 euro/month 10% of individual sales to business | 83 euro month Est. 40 euro month | |
| PATCOBAMA/ Freetown | A saving scheme has been recently put in place. Data on its uptake by members have not yet been made available by group executives | | | | | | 9,000 Eu Ambassa leaders' e |
| Huairou cooperative | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53,300 E |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | 859,00 E |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63,000 E |
| Total: 24 producer organisations | set up a savings scheme/revolving funds | 354 | 557 | 911 | | | 9 groups comple |

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

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

In 2009, ETC-UA developed an operational framework and tools for monitoring outputs, outcomes and impacts of the FStT programme at global, regional and local level; and guidelines and formats for reporting and financial administration. In 2010, ETC developed guidelines and formats for local and regional systematisation. These instruments were discussed during with the regional partners during the global training and planning workshops and with the local partners during the regional training and planning workshops.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 17. Project and progress monitoring

| Partner city | Name local FStT organisation | Has the organisation regularly applied Outcome Mapping, process documentation and progress review? | Give concrete examples of how monitoring has contributed to improved performance | Name MSF | Has the MSF applied Outcome Mapping and progress review? | Give concrete examples of how monitoring has contributed to improved performance | Name producer group organisation |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Bobo-Dioulasso | IAGU-UA Office | Yes, regularly during the implementation | The monitoring helped to identify gaps and to suggest strategies to realise changes. For example, when few results were achieved with regards to networking among urban producers groups; it was agreed to involve the other producers groups in joint training sessions and workshops in order to develop more interactions amongst them | Plateforme Multi-Acteurs pour le développement durable de l'agriculture urbaine | Yes, in 2009 and 2010 | As a result of identified gaps in joint implementation, it was to focus more on concrete projects and joint project formulation. | Group Kibido |
| Porto-Novo | Fondation Paul Gerin Lajoie | Yes, in 2009 and 2010 | More focus on the development of relations between the producers groups supported by FStT and other relevant stakeholders (political, financial). | Plateforme Multi-Acteurs sur l'agriculture urbaine | No, due to the non functioning of the MSF during these last two years | | Mignot Allogo Gbenc Ayidot Mahuc |
| Bulawayo | World Vision | Have started this although they have their other monitoring tools | Reviewing the structures proposed in the business plan was done after the first cycle and the monitoring report indicated inherent problems with managing mortality rates of chickens. There were problems with heating. | Bulawayo MSF | Yes | When some working groups were not meeting regularly due to problems of changes of people attending the meetings, it was easy to pick this up and write to the organizations for a more permanent arrangement. | Poultry Producer Group |
| Cape Town | Abalimi | Yes | They have promised to improve their networking with others as this is still low | Cape Town MSF | Yes | Members of the MSF now collaborate more after it was realized that they were doing badly in some of progress markers like sharing projects they are implementing within the city. | Abalimi |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|---|-----|--|--|
| Ndola | Department of Agriculture | Yes | Has been working to strengthen the capacity of CVG following poor results on this. They have also adopted the same approach of strengthening other POs when they realized it was one of the progress markers they were not performing well. | Ndola MSF | Yes | Regularity of meetings has improved and are better organized with good feedback. | Chipul Vegeta Growe (CVG) |
| Belo Horizonte | Foro de AU (UA Forum) | Yes | In all cases, the Outcome Journal workshops (one in 2009 and another in 2010) fostered discussions about the vision and progress made in the processes and helped participants to identify changes to make in the project. | Espacio de Agricultura Urbana de Belo Horizonte (Urban Agriculture Space of Belo Horizonte) | Yes | The second application of the journal shows that for 5 items, the scoring was lower than the first application, due to the fact that the MSF members were more realistic and less optimistic than the first time, primarily because many of the expected results were not realized in the projected time period. | Jardim Produ Produ Garde (Group farmer + Vila Pr (Group farmer + CEVA Capina Eduar (Group farmer |
| | JOTA | Yes | When applied for the second time, there was significant progress in the JOTA markers which went along with the process of consolidation as a leading institution of the process (technical and organizational assistance for commercialization) | | | | |
| | CADEB | Yes | | | | | |
| | PBH (Parks Foundation and SMASAN) | Yes | Shows significant progress, in terms of the support given to the groups and the work done within the MSF. | | | | |
| Bogota | Universidad del Rosario | Yes | | Mesa Distrital de Agricultura Urbana | No | | 5 Proc groups |
| | IPES Colombia | Yes | | | | | |
| Villa EL Salvador-Lima | PRISMA | Yes | | | Yes | | AGRO S |
| Magadi | DHAN Foundation | Yes | Documentation has improved compared to baseline and process of preparation of action plans and | MSF- Magadi | Yes | Participation in FST activities and training events has increased. | Magad Vayala Vegeta Growe Souha |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | trainings had an impact on the FStT outcomes to be acted upon | | | | Cooperatives Societies Limited |
| Gampaha | Practical Action | Yes | Target oriented planning of deliverables. Improved in record keeping and descriptive writing | MSF-Gampaha | Yes | Regular participation for MSF meetings, Participation in FStT activities and supporting producer groups have been increased. Policy lobbying has improved because for realization of the importance of impacts. | Seema a Ga Haritha Krushi Nishpa Sama |
| Amman | UA Bureau – Amman Municipality | Yes, twice per year | When we see that we did not particularly advance on a certain progress markers, it gives the opportunity to re-direct the action | Amman MSF | Once a year (around Sep-Oct) | Participants always consider OM as their most constructive planning exercise | Iraq E women coope |
| Sana'a | Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Development YASAD | Yes, twice per year | | Sana'a MSF | Once a year | | YASAD |
| Freetown | COOPI | Intermittently | Monthly systematisation meetings among various stakeholders involved with each producers groups are now organised | FUPAP | Yes. Three times | Communication to members has followed realisation that more should be done on members engagement. | PATC A |
| Ibadan | JDPC | Yes | The JDPC used the same principle in their new proposals, other activities/projects as well. | Ibadan MSF | Yes | The MSF applies the principles of outcome mapping to track its progress and make informed decisions. | Odobg Barrac Vegeta Group |
| Accra | Enterprise Works | Yes | The organization became conscious of the expected outcomes and therefore worked harder to achieve them. The baseline information gathered was regularly referred to in assessing progress and performance. | AWGUPA | Yes | Similar reasons for local FStT | Roman Ridge Plant Dzorw |
| Beijing | Zhongnong Futong Agro-tech | Not yet | | Beijing MSF coordinated by Beijing | Yes | Willing to take the responsibility to improve the service | Huairo Green Vegeta |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Company, China Agriculture University | | | Rural Economy Research Centre | | in UA development in Beijing; recognizing the importance of using national talents instead of local one as before | Cooper Huairou District |
| Shanghai | Pengdu Village, Maqiao Two, Minhang District | Not yet | | Minhang MSF coordinated by Minhang Agriculture Bureau | Yes | The attitude towards the migrant farmers has changed gradually by monitoring the progress in this regard | See FST |
| Total cities | 17 | 22 local support org. | 19 applied OM | 18 MSF | 16 applied OM | | 29 pro group |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two sets of training materials have been produced on design, implementation and monitoring of FStT businesses and innovation projects and translated into French, Spanish,

Chinese and Arabic. A revised training manual, integrating lessons learned, is under preparation.

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

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

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

Table 18. Bibliographic and contact databases

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | Partner | No. of subscribers End of 2008 | Number of hard copies distributed per issue (other than to subscribers) end of 2008 | Number of people that read/ download the UA-M at the regional websites-end of 2008 | No. of subscribers Mid 2011 | N c p th m |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| UA-Magazine | English Magazine | 3053 | 600 | 267 (only monitored by MDP) | 3200 | 8 |
| | French magazine | 547 | 153 | NA | 785 | 2 |
| | Arabic Magazine | 220 | 400 | NA | 308 | 4 |
| | Chinese Magazine | NA | 1500 | 6,879 | NA | 1 |
| | Spanish and Portuguese | 694 | - | 252 | 878 | 1 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 4,514 | 2,653 | 7,398 | 5,171 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| | TOTAL | | | 14,565 | |
| Total number of visitors to the regional website⁵ | IWMI Ghana | NA | | | 765 |
| | IAGU | NA | | | 8,920 |
| | AUB | NA | | | 12,446 |
| | IWMI India | 1,201 | | | 5,038 |
| | MDP | 267 | | | 40,600 |
| | IGSNRR | 113,790 | | | 171,870 |
| | IPES | 18,954 | | | 90,432 |
| | ETC-UA | 401,430 | | | 419,672 |
| | TOTAL | 514,942 | | | 749,743 (+46%) |

Table 20 below provides an overview of the main knowledge materials that were produced by the RUAF partners during the project period. The table does not regional and local UPFS training materials, local project information materials and the reports that were produced as part of the FStT diagnosis and planning in each city. Part of the materials produced are oriented to university staff, researchers and students (scientific articles, books, proceedings), other materials were designed for decision makers (e.g. policy briefs) and again other materials for the general public (UA- Magazine; bulletins, radio programmes and videos).

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

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

| | By RUAF partner | Subject / Title |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Articles (28; 25 peer-reviewed) | IWMI Ghana (1) | Forkuor Gerald. and Cofie, Olufunke. (2010). Dynamics of land use and land cover change in peri-urban agriculture – A remote sensing approach. International Journal of Remote Sensing |
| | ETC (3) | -Dubbeling, Marielle. (2011). Urban agriculture as a strategy for climate change adaptation. UA Magazine: Cities and climate change. UN HABITAT. Nairobi, Kenya (forthcoming) -De Zeeuw, Henk; Rene van Veenhuizen and Marielle Dubbeling. (2011). The role of urban agriculture in developing countries. Journal of Agricultural Sciences, Foresight project on Global Food and Security, Earthscan Press, UK -Dubbeling, Marielle, Laura Lagorio and Laura Bracalenti, (2009). Participatory design of productive landscapes in Rosario, Argentina, In: Designing edible landscapes, Open House International, Vol. 34, No 2 and Wear, Great Britain |
| | ETC and IPES (2) | -Merzthal, G., C. Castro and R. van Veenhuizen. (2011). The potential for treated wastewater reuse in peri-urban agriculture. In: Switch in the City: putting urban water management to the test. SWITCH in the City, Wageningen -Dubbeling, Marielle; Gunther Merzthal and Noemi Soto. (2010). Multi-stakeholder policy for peri-urban agriculture in Lima, Peru. In: Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development. Volume 1, Issue 2. New Leaf Associates, Inc. Published online. |
| | ETC and IGSNRR (1) | Cai, J. R. van Veenhuizen and Ji, W.. 2011. Beijing: alternative water sources for peri-urban agriculture. In: Switch in the City: putting urban water management to the test. SWITCH in the City, Wageningen |

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

| | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| | IGSNRR (20) | <p>-Zhenshan Yang, Jianming Cai , H.F.L. Ottens and R. Sliuzas. (2011). City profile: Beijing, Cities, www.elsevier.com/locate/cities</p> <p>-Han Fei and Cai Jianming (2011) The evolution and reconstruction of peri-urban rural habitats, <i>Urban Studies</i>, Vol 30, No.7</p> <p>-Du Shanshan, Han Fei (2011) Urban Agriculture: Coping with Urbanization Problems and Sustainable Development, <i>Journal of Engineering Studies</i>, Vol 3, No. 3, Sept 2011</p> <p>-Du Shanshan, Cai Jianming , Chen Yijie (2011) Preliminary Research on Types of Development in the Metropolitan Area-A Case Study of Beijing Agro-sightseeing Parks, <i>Journal of China Agricultural University</i></p> <p>-Du Shanshan, Cai Jianming, Guo Hua, Fan Ziwen (in press), Food Security-oriented Urban Agriculture: A Case of Vegetable Production in Peri-urban Beijing</p> <p>-Guo Hua, Cai Jianming and Zhao Yusen,. (in press) Vegetable self-supply ratio in Beijing and its impact on peri-urban development in China (in English), <i>Habitat International</i>, www.elsevier.com/locate/habitat</p> <p>-Ji Wenhua, Cai Jianming, Rene van Veenhuizen. (2010), Efficiency and Economy of a New Urban Agriculture System, <i>Chinese Journal of Population, Resources and Environment</i> Vol.8 No.2 March 2010</p> <p>-Ji Wen hua, Cai Jianming , Wang Kewu, Wang Zhiping, Rene van Veenhuizen (2010), Cost-benefit analysis of agricultural rainfall harvesting based on a demo project in Beijing, <i>Journal of China Agricultural University</i></p> <p>-Han Fei, Cai Jianming and Liu Junping (2010), Discussion on the Spatial Differentiation of Urban Agriculture, <i>Sciences and Comprehensive Studies in Agriculture</i>, Vol 26, No 3, Aug 2010</p> <p>-Han Fei, Cai Jianming and Liu Junping (2010), Driving force analysis on rural tourism destination: a case of Beijing, <i>Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment</i>, Vol 24, No 11, Nov 2010</p> <p>Han Fei, Cai Jianming and Liu Junping (2010), Regional Economic Types & Spatial Differentiation of Urban Agriculture in Beijing, <i>Urban Studies</i> (in Chinese), Vol 17 No 4, 2010</p> <p>-Ji Wen hua, Cai Jianming , Wang Kewu, Wang Zhiping (2010) Optimization of the Scale of Urban Agriculture Harvesting and Utilization Project, <i>Transactions of CSAE</i>, Vol 26, No 8, Aug 2010</p> <p>- Zhang Liqian, Cai Jianming and Wang Yan (2010) Advance in study on urbanization and urban agriculture, <i>Environmental Sciences</i>, 2010, 19(1): 244-252, http://www.jeesci.com</p> <p>-4 papers in Chinese in 2009; 2 papers in English in 2009</p> |
| | AUB (1) | Tohmé Tak et al (2011) Redefining a sustainable role for urban agriculture in the Middle East and North Africa , No 18 <i>Urban agriculture in the Mediterranean</i> , Sept 2011 |
| Books (3) and 4 book chapters | IWMI Ghana (1) | Alexandra E. V. Evans, Liqa Raschid-Sally and Olufunke Cofie. (2010). Multi-Stakeholder Perspectives on Urban Agriculture Use in Agriculture . In. Pay Drechsel, Chris Scott, Liqa Raschid-Sally, mark Redwood and Akio Kuroki (eds) <i>Urban Agriculture and Health: Assessing and Mitigating Risk in Low Income Countries</i> . Pg.355-377. Earthscan. London |
| | IAGU (1) | Ndèye Fatou Diop Guèye, Salimata Seck Wone et Moussa Sy (2009), Agriculateurs dans les zones urbaines: fonciers et accès à l'eau , Karthala, CREPOS, Paris, 192 Pages. |
| | ETC (3) | -Acharya, Anjali; Dan Hoornweg and Marielle Dubbeling. (2011) Urban agriculture is climate-smart . Chapter 7.2. of: <i>Low carbon cities</i> . World Bank publication for the Government of India (forthcoming) |
| | | -Dubbeling, Marielle and Henk de Zeeuw. (2011) <i>Urban Agriculture: Advances, Opportunities and Challenges</i> (ed.) <i>International Handbook of Urban Policy</i> (volume 3): <i>Issues in the South</i> , Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, UK |
| | | -Dubbeling, Marielle. (2011). Urban agriculture and climate change adaptation: Ensuring food security and resilience . Konrad Otto-Zimmerman (ed). <i>Resilient cities: cities and adaptation to climate change-Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Urban Resilience</i> and Springer. Germany |
| | ETC + ALL (1) | -Dubbeling, M., De Zeeuw, H. and Van Veenhuizen R. (2011) <i>Cities, Poverty and Food; Multi-stakeholder Perspectives on Urban Agriculture</i> . Action Planning, Practical Action Publishing, Rugby. (with case studies from partners) |
| | IGSNRR (1) | A book on “ UA practice in China” in Chinese |
| Working papers and study reports (7) | IPES (1) | Castro G. y Lozano, A. (2009). Challenges and opportunities for the Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture . Working Paper N° 7, IPES/RUAF, Lima, Peru. |
| | IWMI Ghana (1) | Cofie, Olufunke.(2009). <i>Emerging Issues in Urban Agricultural Development</i> . |
| | ETC (5) | -Prain, Gordon and Marielle Dubbeling.(2011). Urban Agriculture: A Sustainable Solution to Addressing the Food Crisis, and Adapting to Climate Change . Paper developed for the World Bank (forthcoming) |
| | | -Dubbeling, Marielle and Margaret Pasquini. (2010). The growth of cities in East-Africa: consequences for urban agriculture . Paper developed for GlobalHort and the World Bank |
| | | -Dubbeling, M. and R. Van Veenhuizen. (2011) From Seed to Table: an innovative approach to peri-urban agriculture , RUAF Working paper 4, RUAF Foundation, Leusden, the Netherlands |
| | | -van Veenhuizen, R. (2011). SWITCH-WP 5.2. Final Report: Productive use of urban water for agriculture |
| | | -De Zeeuw, Henk and Marielle Dubbeling. 2009. Cities, food and agriculture: challenges and opportunities for the Technical consultation, September 24-25, 2009, Rome, jointly organised by FAO, Rome and Wageningen, Netherlands |
| Manuals/technical guides (4) | MDP (2) | -Growing Sustainably – A Guide to Organic Urban Agriculture |
| | | -Training Manual on Agro-Business Development |
| | IPES (2) | -Santandreu, Alain, Merzthal, Gunther y Castro, Cecilia. (2011). Fortalecimiento de cadenas productivas agro-urbanas . (Strengthening production chains in urban and peri-urban agriculture). Guide N° 5 |

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| | | RUAF and IDRC. Lima, Peru -Terrile, Raúl, Izquierdo, Juan y Santisteban, Tania. (2010). Biopreparados para el manejo sostenible en la agricultura urbana y peri-urbana. (Biopreparations for sustainable pest and disease management in agriculture). Guide N° 3, How-to for Farmers Series, IPES, RUAF and FAO-RLC, Lima, Peru. |
| Conference proceedings (2) | ETC (1) | De Zeeuw, Henk (2011). Proceedings of the Networking session on “Cities, Agriculture and equitable urban food systems” at World Urban Forum V, RUAF Foundation, Leusden, The Netherlands |
| | IGSNRR (1) | Proceedings on a conference on agro-tourism |
| Policy briefs and fact sheets (5) | AUB (2) | -A summary on urban agriculture in Sana'a -A summary on urban agriculture in Amman |
| | IWMI India (1) | A national assessment of urban and peri-urban agriculture in India |
| | ETC (2) | Dubbeling, Marielle (ed). (2011). SARNISSA aquaculture policy briefs. 2 Briefs. SARNISSA Brieven, English and French |
| Global and Regional RUAF bulletins (15) | IPES (3) | Urban Agriculture E-bulletin (4 issues) |
| | IWMI-Ghana (3) | UrbanAgric Info (3 Issues) |
| | MDP (2) | South and East Africa RUAF-CFF bulletin (2 Issues) |
| | IAGU (2) | Bulletin Villes Agricoles (2 issues) |
| | ETC-UA (5) | RUAF UPDATE bulletin (5 issues) |
| Radio / TV campaigns and videos (4) | IPES (1) | Urban Agriculture in my City (with FAO-RLC) |
| | IWMI Ghana (1) | TV Documentary, “Environmental Channel” on wastewater use for UPA |
| | IWMI India (1) | Sarusara purawara - Gampaha documentary on RUAF-FStT |
| | COOPI (1) | Radio Programs on UA and on women urban producers rights |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Partner | Name/content of University and DE modules offered and elaborated | University/organisation offering these modules |
|---------|--|--|
|---------|--|--|

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| AUB (2) | Rural and Urban development (offered since 2009) | Lebanese University |
| | Introduction to Agricultural Social Systems (special module dedicated to urban agriculture issues) (offered since 2009) | American University of Beirut |
| MDP (2) | Urban Planning Policy (offered since 2009) | Department of Rural and Urban Planning, I |
| | Agriculture and Planning (offered since 2009) | Zimbabwe Open University, Department of Agriculture |
| IGSNRR (9) | Design of Agro-tourism parks: Theory & Best Practice (2009) | China Agriculture University |
| | Urban Agriculture: Theory and Practice (2009) | Beijing Agriculture College |
| | UA development trends (2011) | RUAF China Regional Centre & China Graduate University under Chinese Academy of Sciences |
| | Beijing New Countryside Development (2011) | Beijing Agriculture College |
| | Introduction to Agro-tourism (2011) | Beijing Agriculture College |
| | Agro-park planning and cases (2011) | China Agriculture University |
| | Introduction to Urban Agriculture (2010) | China Agriculture University |
| | UA Development and Agro-park Design in Mountainous Regions (2010) | Beijing Agriculture College |
| | Agro-park Design and Practice (2010) | China Agriculture University |
| IPES (2) | Distance Learning course Introduction to urban agriculture (offered in Portuguese in 2010 and 2011) | FAO-LAC, Ministry of Social Development-Brazil |
| | Spanish version of the Distance Learning Training Course in UPA (offered in 2010 and 2011) | FAO, LAC; IPES |
| ETC-UA (4) | Introduction to urban agriculture (elaborated in 2008, offered again in 2009, 2010 and 2011) | Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada |
| | Urban agriculture Types (developed and offered for the first time in 2009; offered again in 2010 and 2011) | Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada |
| | Dimensions of urban agriculture (developed and offered for the first time in 2009; offered again in 2010) | Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada |
| | UA policy making (developed and offered in 2010) | Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada |
| TOTAL | 19 courses (10 new courses developed in 2010-2011) | of which 17 courses are included in University programmes |

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

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

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

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

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

Output indicator 1: The City Strategic Agenda on urban agriculture, formulated in 2007/8 by the Multi-stakeholder Forum, has been formally approved by the

Municipality and is being implemented by the participating institutions (*Target: In 75% of all partner cities*)

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

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

| Partner city | Projects implemented | Actors involved | (Estimated) budget | Estimated number of beneficiaries |
|--|---|--|--------------------|--|
| Accra | Workshop for urban dwellers to take up UPA activities as alternative livelihood support in the Accra Metropolis | ECASARD, Ghana and AWGUPA | 6,000 USD (est.) | 100 urban producers and other stakeholders |
| | Awareness raising on environmental protection and UPA | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | €50 | Over 4,000 |
| | Information on safe use of agro-chemicals for extension delivery in urban and rural farms. | DAES-AMA | €1500 | Over 3,000 |
| | Awareness programs on promoting UPA and home gardening organized | Department of Agricultural Extension and Agribusiness (DAEA) – University of Ghana | €135 | Over 50,000 |
| | Training in vegetable production and grass cutter rearing. | ECASARD | €1200 | 44 |
| | Research on reviewing agric and non-agric policies and how current policies are driving the actors in the aqua-culture industry in urban Greater Accra | College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana | - | - |
| | Radio program (dubbed, 'Agroscope' on a local radio station (<i>Radio Universe, 105.7 Fm, Legon</i>) used as a platform to educate the general public on agricultural issues including UPA | College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana | - | 1,000 |
| | Training of staff of MFCS Ltd. and urban producers on Agribusiness Research, Extension, Financing, Cooperation and Consulting (REFCO) concept | College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana | - | 20 |
| | Development of urban producer cooperatives through credit support (<i>formal registration of groups was required as criteria</i>) | College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana | 10,000 USD (est.) | 100 |
| | Training workshop for gender balanced participants involving all categories on gender Based Violence, Gender Auditing, Gender and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS | ECASARD, | €3400 | 60 |
| | Ensuring that final year students in the CACS study UPA related activities as project work | College of Agric and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana | 20,000 USD (Est.) | 4 |
| | Educating the general public on food safety issues, importance of home gardening and UPA on the electronic media (<i>radio and T.V.</i>) | MoFA-AMA | - | - |
| | Development of guidelines for wastewater use (Rationalizing the WHO guideline on wastewater and localizing it in Ghana) | International Water Management Institute (IWMI) | - | - |
| | Information material development on GAP (Crop production manuals, key safety guides, food safety, etc.) and the development of environmental channel (<i>with assistance from Creative Storm</i>) | IWMI | 20,000 USD (est.) | - |
| | Training for urban farmers on organizational Management and Group Dynamics | ECASARD | €2,800 | 42 |
| Research and demonstration on improved pond systems for irrigation in urban production sites | IWMI | About 30,000 USD, EU | Research ongoing | |

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|--------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Research on the use of urine, faecal matter and compost as sources of organic fertilizers in urban farms | IWMI | About 50,000 USD, EU and SAFISANA LTD | 50 farmers, researchers and Agric Extension Staff |
| | Policy advocacy and campaign division promoting the UPA chain Urban farmers' participation in 'May Day' events | Ghana Agricultural Workers Union of the Ghana Trade Union Congress (GAWU-GTUC) | - | - |
| | Workshop for urban dwellers to take up UPA activities as alternative livelihood support in the Accra Metropolis | ECASARD, Ghana and AWGUPA | 6,000 USD (est.) | 100 urban producers and other stakeholders |
| Ibadan | Formation of Economic Interest Group (EIGs) called Farmer User Group (FUGs) and Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu LGAs | Oyo state FADAMA project | N2 million | 10 groups |
| | Capacity building and Advisory services in the Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu | FADAMA | N2,000,000 (counterpart fund) | >400 beneficiaries in 4 FCAs |
| | Capacity building on Home Gardening in Ido and Ibadan North-west Local Government (September/October 2009) | NIHORT | - | - |
| | Production of certified improved horticultural & vegetable seeds | NIHORT | - | - |
| | Establishment of Agricultural Research Outreach Centres (AROC) in two secondary schools in Ibadan | NIHORT/ARCN | - | - |
| | Agricultural Financing through: Micro Loan (Groups) N1 – N250,000 Small/Medium Loan (Individual, Corporate Bodies) N251,000 and above with collateral @14% interest. | Nigeria Cooperative and Rural Development Bank limited, Ibadan | - | - |
| | Training young farmers club on gardening | Ibadan North West Local Government | - | - |
| | Survey within Ibadan Metropolis on the presence of cocoa, kola, cashew, coffee & tea as backyard crops; sensitisation on the planting of cocoa and cashew; supply of planting materials; monitoring and evaluation. | Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan | - | - |
| | Value addition in bread production through incorporation of cocoa powder, choco-gari. Use of CPH in soap production, collection of CPH, drying of CPH, Ashing of CPH & soap production | Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan | - | - |
| | Formation of Economic Interest Group (EIGs) called Farmer User Group (FUGs) and Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu LGAs | Oyo state FADAMA project | - | - |
| | Fund disbursement as grants to the beneficiaries of FADAMA project. | Oyo state FADAMA project | - | - |
| | Capacity building workshop for FADAMA users and advisory services within area of focus: Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido and Lagelu Local Government Areas | Oyo state FADAMA project | - | - |
| | Training on compost (organic fertilizer) production | Sustainable Ibadan Project (SIP) and Oyo State Government | - | - |
| | Capacity building of Bodija Pig farmers | Institute of Agricultural Research and Training | N75,000.00 | 20 |

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|----------------|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | School Garden and Public Education on UPA | National Horticultural Research and Training Institute and Akinyele Local Government Area | N1, 750, 000 | 725 students in 10 basic schools |
| | Environmental management and city beatification | Ministry of Environment and Water Resources | N1,000,000,000 (\$6,600.00) | 300 3 streams in the city |
| | Organizing capacity building workshops for local farmers on composting and cultivation of about 10 hectares of land for crop production | Akinyele Local Government | - | - |
| | Training of members for better production methods and inputs, feeding, treatment, accounting and general management | Ministry Of Health | - | - |
| | Production of compounded rations to sell to farmers at affordable prices and accessible locations. | Ministry Of Health | - | - |
| Freetown | Input and training to peri urban farmers + support to land demarcation exercise | WeltHungerHilfe | Est. 3,1 euro over 5 years 2009-2013 | - |
| | Inputs supplied and training provided | FFC – Local authority from central government budget WARDC local authority from central government budget | - | - |
| | Training to farmers in livestock production | Heifer International | Est. 100,000 EUR | 1000 HH |
| | Training of farmers in improved agricultural practices and distribution of inputs | Concern Worldwide | Est. 200,000 | 1500 HH |
| | Establishment of 2 school gardens | Freetown City Council | Est. 4,000 EUR | 800 pupils |
| Bobo Dioulasso | Support to the producers organisation COMABO (capacity development, input supply, grants) | Bobo-Dioulasso city-council, INERA, IAGU | Est. Euros 5336 | 21 households |
| | Subdivision and definition of green zone in sector 18 of Bobo-Dioulasso Identification of urban agricultural sites | Municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso Physical planning Provincial department | - | About 10 000 beneficiaries |
| | Entrepreneurship development | GTZ-PDA IAGU-UA Office Municipality | 1 800 Euros | 75 |
| | Training of five groups of women on the conservation of agricultural products | Afrique Verte | 2500 Euros | 250 |
| | Diet with cabbage | Action social provincial department Agriculture department | 750 Euros | 76 |
| | Capacity building on Integrated Management of pest and diseases | Agriculture Authority in close partnership with FAO | - | Est. 550 households |
| | Strategies for alternative irrigations | APIPAC | - | 4 Associations |
| Amman | Mapping of all vacant lands in Administrative Amman | The UA Bureau of Amman | JD 70,000 | N/A |
| | Rooftop gardening in Amman | The UA Bureau of the Greater Amman Municipality in partnership with several NGO's and | JD 20,000 from the Core Municipal budget | Around 300 households in the old city |

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| | Promotion of home gardens in Amman | CBO's The UA Bureau of the Greater Amman Municipality in partnership with several NGO's and CBO's | JD 100,000 from the Core Municipal budget | Around 4,000 households in the city and the suburbs |
| Sana'a | Support to UA farmers in Sana'a (as well as Taz and Hadramout) | YASAD | Euro 44,450 (of which around 12,000 for Sana'a) | Around 150 households |
| Magadi | Solid Waste segregation and composting | Town Municipal Council (Local authority) | - | 25,000 |
| | Avenue planting | Town Municipal Council (Local authority) | NA | 20,000 |
| | Underground drainage system – Sanitation | Town Municipal Council (Local authority) | NA | 25,000 |
| | Securing grants from the DoA (government) | NGO/IWMI | Government (DoA) 606 (40,000) | 71 |
| | Vermicomposting | NGO/TMC | | 25 |
| Gampaha | Establishment of the promotional garden at Gampaha Hospital | Dept. of Botanic Garden, District General Hospital, Gampaha | 92,000.00 | 1000s |
| | Establishment of a promotional garden at District Secretariat premises | DOA, District Planning Secretariat, District Secretariat | 60,000.00 From DS budget | 1000s |
| | School gardening | DOA | NA | 3500 |
| | Agricultural promotional campaigns conducted in Gampaha | Department of Agriculture and FSSt beneficiaries | 4. Agricultural promotional campaigns conducted in Gampaha | Department of Agriculture and FSSt beneficiaries |
| Bulawayo | Piggery project at Gum Plantation for 50 farmers for income generation | World Vision and Bulawayo City Council | 150 000 Euros (est.) | 50 |
| | Land demarcation and allocation | Bulawayo City Council (Local Authority) | 2000 Euros (Est.) from council | 1347 households |
| | Borehole drilling to provide water for gardens | World Vision (NGO) | 10 000Euros | 600 |
| | Piggery project at Gum Plantation for 50 farmers for income generation | World Vision and Bulawayo City Council | 150 000 Euros (est.) | 50 |
| | Awareness pamphlets on stream bank cultivation and the use of raw sewer water for UA | Environmental Management Agency (Government), SNV (NGO), BCC (Local Authority) | 700 Euros est. from SNV | 600 |
| | Expansion of Mushroom project | World Vision | 100 000 Euros | 100 |
| | Capacity Development in: -Conservation Farming, Low Input Gardening, | Bulawayo City Council and Health | 50 000 Euros | 400 |

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|----------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Herbs and Herbal Medication. -Drying and processing of vegetables, fruits and herbs -Cropping -Poultry Production -Animal Husbandry | excellence Pvt. Ltd. | | |
| Ndola | Ngwenya Dam UA demonstration plots | Ndola City Council and Ndola Nutrition Group (Local authority and NGO) | 2000 Euros (est.) | 150 |
| Cape Town | Mapping of available land to enhance access | This is led by the City of Cape Town | R200 000 est. | Not yet known |
| | Harmonizing inputs distribution to enhance equity | Department of Agriculture is spearheading this | R2 million | 20 000 farmers |
| | Creating new specialized farming areas | City of Cape Town | R500 000 est. | 200 households |
| Beijing | Understanding Creative agriculture | Beijing Agriculture Commission, municipal government division | 40,000 Euro (est.), by commission | 300 participants from all over China |
| | Brainstorming on Creative agriculture in Beijing | Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, semi-government organisation | 10,000 Euro (est.) by the centre | 53 participants from different organisations in Beijing |
| | UA-based village and Towns' development in Peri-urban Beijing | RUAF China | 32,000 Euro by China Natural Sciences Foundation | 3 mil farmers in peri-urban Beijing |
| | Agro-tourism park development and evaluation | Beijing Recreational Agriculture Association | 100,000 Euro | 22 million |
| | Demonstration for New Countryside Development | Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, semi-government organisation | Over 10 mil Euro (est.) by the centre | 50,000 farmer households |
| Shanghai | Two Agro-parks planning | Shanghai Minhang Agriculture Commission, government organisation | 50,000 Euro | 300 farmer households directly and 100,000 urban households |
| | Pujiang Agro-park plan | RAUF China and Minhang Agriculture Commission | 40,000 Euro | 2 million urban residents in the district and other Shanghai urban residents |
| | Various consultant projects on UA and new countryside development | RUAF China, Shanghai Jiaotong University | 10,000 Euro | >100,000 farmer household in the district |
| Belo Horizonte | Produce a register of the urban producers in Belo Horizonte | Executive Secretariat - SMASAN | - | - |
| | Technical Courses on Urban Agriculture production (50 hours) and Best Practices for Management and Handling of Medicinal Plants (15 hours) | REDE | 27,000 dollars, est. | Est. 200 urban farmers in Belo Horizonte |
| | Promote alliances with universities and research centres to build awareness of UPA | Municipal Parks Foundation (FPM, a local authority) and the Joint Municipal | - | - |

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|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|
| | | Secretary's Supply Office (SMAAB, a local authority), REDE (NGO) and IPES (NGO) | | |
| Bogota | Reactivate the District Urban Agriculture Working Group (Mesa Distrital de Agricultura Urbana) | Botanical Garden of Bogota | - | - |
| | Produce and update maps with current and potential UPA spaces | Municipal Parks Foundation (FPM, a local authority) | - | - |
| | Inventory of business or sectoral leaders willing to support UA under the principle of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), | Agroambientalistas | - | - |
| | Inventory of individual or collective urban agriculture business enterprises in the district. | Botanical Garden | - | - |
| Villa El Salvador | Training course for UA promoters | National University la Molina (UNALM), Private; Asociación Atocongo | US\$ 3,000 (estimated) | 34 urban farmers trained and certificated |
| | UA blog of the MSF (CODAUVES) | Research organisation: National University la Molina (UNALM), Private Enterprise: Asociación Atocongo NGO: IPES MSF: CODAUVES | - | - |
| | Project implementation in 16 out of the 17 partner cities | | | |

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

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

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

| Partner city | Name and short description of the policies, norms, ordinances, bye-laws, regulations, zoning plan etc. revised or formulated | Name and type of organisation/departments (s) responsible for its implementation | Estimated number of beneficiaries | Status of approval (what is actual status and when formal approval expected) |
|----------------|---|--|--|---|
| Accra | 2 UPA Guidelines developed and presented to the Local Authority and Policy Makers. | Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Accra Metropolitan Assembly | >1000 | Awaiting approval |
| | Review of byelaws on wastewater use in agriculture in Accra to favour UPA farmers using wastewater for crop production | The Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) | About 1000 UPA farmers in Accra | With the legal department of AMA for final review before approval |
| Freetown | Land agreement signed by MAFFS, FCC, WARDC, MLCPE for demarcation and allocation of low land and valleys for urban agriculture farmers groups | Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Lands Freetown City Council Western Area Rural District Council (national and local authorities) | Over 3000 UPA farming HH | Agreement signed Budget agreement on implementation currently being made |
| Bobo Dioulasso | Land security experimentation programme. Bobo-Dioulasso is selected as a pilot city of the national programme for experimenting of land security for agricultural activities. | Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Physical planning Municipality of Bobo Dioulasso OXFAM Federation of producers in Burkina Faso (FEPAB) | All urban farmers in the city | Ongoing |
| | Master Plan having a component on green zones in Bobo Dioulasso | Physical Planning Authority Bobo Dioulasso city council | All farmers based in Bobo Dioulasso | Was already approved since 1990 but is being updated |
| Amman | Amendment of zoning decree AA67/1979 to raise the obligatory green area in any built plot from 10% to 15% | Municipality of Greater Amman (GAM) | Mostly all plot owners and their families (more than 250,000 families) | Approved in the national Master Plan for Amman (March 2009) |
| | Zoning decree 66/2008 making it obligatory to have a water harvesting well for every new building | GAM, Ministry of Water and Irrigation | An average of 45,000 construction permits are delivered every year | Approved in the national Master Plan for Amman (March 2009) |
| | Amendment of municipal decree 5/1997 through act A-12/2009 allowing to sell agricultural produce outside the central market place in Amman | GAM | All UA farmers in Amman (but not livestock producers) | Approved in February 2009 |
| Sana'a | Revival of the Green Belt Initiative for Sana'a | Municipality of Sana'a, Ministry of Agriculture, IFAD, UNDP and others | The entire population of Sana'a (3M+) | The MSF has included the issue of the Green Belt on its agenda and is |

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| | Ministerial decree of 17/12/2009 on the importance of UA for achieving Food Security in Yemen | Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture for guidance to all institutions and Line Ministries | National | pushing for its implementation Unclear |
| Bulawayo | Translation of UA Policy into local languages | Bulawayo City Council (Local Authority) and ZOU (Research organization) | 1 500 | Implemented |
| Ndola | Ndola Urban Agriculture Policy (local policy) | Ndola City Council (Local Authority) | City wide about 5 000 | Policy is at the committee stage will be passed on full council for ratification |
| | Translation of UA policy into vernacular | Copperbelt University (Research), Ndola City Council (Local authority) | 1200 from Ndola City Council | Implemented |
| Beijing | Integration of UA in the 12 th Five year planning (2011-2015) | Beijing Agriculture commission and Beijing Agriculture Bureau | Up to 3 million farmers in the peri-urban area will benefit directly. | Has been finalized and awaiting approval by Municipal People's Congress |
| | Beijing UA Development in Mountainous Area | Beijing Agriculture College, IGSNRR and District governments | 500,000 farmers in Beijing Mountainous regions | Approved |
| | Beijing UA Development Plan (2011-2015) | China Agriculture University and Beijing Agriculture Bureau | 3 mil farmers in Peri-urban Beijing | Being finalised |
| | Beijing: New round land-use planning (2006-2020) | Bureau of Land and Natural Resources | | Has been approved by national government reception |
| | Subsidy policy to various types of urban agriculture | Beijing Agriculture Commission | 3 million farmers | Has been approved by municipal government |
| | Encouragement of Cooperatives | Beijing Municipal government | 3 million farmers | Has been implemented by municipal government |
| Shanghai | District Specific Agro-tourism planning under 12 th Five year planning | Minhang Agriculture Commission | 87,000 farmers | Has been finalized and will be |

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|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | | | benefit | implemented in the coming 5 years. |
| | Subsidy to best agro-enterprises | Minhang Agriculture Commission | 100,000 farmers | Has been implemented |
| | Government financial support scheme to local farmers | Shanghai Minhang Agriculture Commission, government organisation | >100,000 farmers households | Has been implemented |
| | Budget transfer for Ecological compensation | Minhang Agriculture Commission | 30,000 farmers | Has been implemented |
| Belo Horizonte | Law 274-09 that establishes a Municipal UPA Policy | Legislation Working Group formed by SMASAN, IPES-Brazil, REDE, UFMG and CAUP | - | Law No. 274/2009 approved in June 2011 |
| | Proposal for Law 820-09 that modifies the conditions of urbanization, land use and property title regulation in Belo Horizonte, including urban agriculture as an established permanent activity. | Draft Law presented by Mayor Marcio Lacerda as a result of the City Conference | - | Under discussion in the Belo Horizonte City Council |
| | Proposal for Law 358-09 to create a Municipal UPA Program | Draft Law introduced by Council Member (<i>Vereador</i>) Hugo Thomé. | - | Under discussion in the Belo Horizonte City Council |
| | Law on the Use and Occupation of Land (Law 9.959) that incorporates UA as an economic activity of BH | Municipality of Belo Horizonte | - | Approved |
| | Standardize the use of spaces destined for UPA (community gardens, etc.). | the Joint Municipal Secretary's Supply Office (SMAAB, a Local Authority) | - | 100 urban farmers connected to the FSTT and its fam |
| Bogota | Proposed law #128, which regulates and promotes urban agriculture | Urban Farmers of Bogotá, Botanical Garden of Bogotá, District Secretary of Health, Secretary of the Environment, Administrative Department of Public Spaces, District Secretary of | 40,000 people | To be adjusted discussed and approved |

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| | | Education, Bogotá Electric Company, Secretary of the Gov., - Secretary of Economic Development Local Mayors, Social and academic organizations promoting UPA | | |
| | Territorial Ordinance Plan (POT, district level) – zoning and land use plan in Bogota | District Secretary of the Environment, Botanical Garden of Bogotá, District Planning Secretary, Defender of Public Space, Social and academic organizations promoting UPA | 40,000 people | Being reviewed for approval |
| | Decree 546 of 2007, which creates inter-sector committees for the administrative district | Secretary General Botanical Garden Secretary of Health Secretary of the Environment | 40,000 people | Being reviewed for approval |
| | District Urban Agriculture Policy | Urban farmers of Bogota - Bogota Botanical Garden - District Health Secretariat - Secretariat of the Environment - Administrative Department of Public Spaces - District Education Secretariat - Bogota Electricity Company -Universidad del Rosario - IPES Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible - CORPOICA | 100,000 approximately | The document entitled "Toward a District Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Policy" has not been formally approved. Nevertheless some of the projects described in the Policy are being implemented. |
| | Territorial Physical Plan (district level – zoning and land use plan for Bogota) | -District Environmental Secretariat -Bogota Botanical Garden -District Planning Secretariat -Universidad del Rosario - IPES Promoción del Desarrollo Sostenible | 100,000 approximately | The "Proposal for the inclusion of Urban Agriculture as an optional use for urban land within the Territorial Physical Plan of the Capital District" was written in September 2010. The Botanical Garden is to be considered in the process of revising the Physical Plan, which is in the process of being debated in the City Council. |

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| | Accord 418 of 2009, which promotes the implementation of sustainable architectural technologies like green roofs or balconies, among others in the Capital District, along with other provisions | -District Environmental Secretariat -Bogota Botanical Garden -District Planning Secretariat -District Secretariat of Housing | 7,000,000 approximately | Approved by the District Council, in process of implementation. |
| Villa El Salvador | Proposal for an Ordinance that promotes UA in VES | Municipality of VES (local authority) | 1,200 crop and livestock farmers in VES (intra and peri-urban) | Ready for review new local authority |
| | Policies being reviewed/formulated in 14 out of 17 cities | | | |

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

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

In 8 cities (47%), sustainability and continuation of the MSF is ensured after the withdrawing of the RUAF support. In **Belo Horizonte**, the Prefecture will assume the role of the institution responsible for continuing the work of the MSF Steering Committee. The **Villa El Salvador** MSF will continue in coordination with the "Urban Agriculture Alliance" (the MSF at the Metropolitan level) created by the Municipal Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Programme led by the Municipality of Lima. **Bulawayo** city council will continue running the MSF. The same agreement was reached for **Ndola and Cape Town**, with the city council pledging to continue with the MSF activities and monitoring the farmers' projects. The Beijing Rural Economic Research Centre, a semi-government organization under the **Beijing** Municipal Agriculture Commission, will take the leading role in the local MSF in the coming 5 years (2011-2015) and will provide operational funds and management. The **Minhang (Shanghai)** Agricultural Commission will do the same. In **Freetown**, the MSF will continue to be hosted in rotation by Freetown City Council, Western Area and Rural Department and the Ministry of Agriculture; each putting forward funding for meetings and operational costs. No formal commitments have been made in the other cities yet. In several of these cases, the MSF are still quite dependent on outside donor support or on the regional RUAF partner to mobilise the MSF.

Table 23. Multi-stakeholder Forum

| Partner City | Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) | | | Developme nt MSF work plan? | City Strategic Agenda (or Action Plan) on Urban Agriculture | | Has a Municipal unit or programme on urban agriculture been established? |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Conti- nues to function? | Membership? | Number meetings/ Year | | Updated? | Formally approved? | |
| Accra | Yes | 16 members (as in 2009) | 2 | Yes | Yes | No | The Department of Food and Agriculture is now mandated with UPA. |
| Ibadan | Yes | 23 members (as in 2009) | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes –in 2008 | The Ministry of Environment and Akinyele Local Government integrated UPA in their development plans and budgets. They also integrated UPA in their development plan and budget for 2009 and a sum of N5 Million (\$32,000) was approved. |
| Freetown | Yes | 43 members (from 15 in 2009) | 7 | Yes | Yes | Publicly endorsed but not formally adopted through official acts | Devolved budgets have been allocated by the central government to the two local authorities for implementation of UPA activities for a total of 65,000 Euro for 2011 |
| Bobo Dioulasso | Yes | 17 member organisations (12 in 2009) | 3-4 | Yes | Yes | No, though some actions have been included in the revised Municipal Development plan | UA falls under the Municipality Department of Employment and Economic Development |
| Porto Novo | Not really | 14 member organisations (7 in 2009) | - | No | No | No | There is now an UA unit within the Department of Development and Cooperation. Two assistants have been recruited by the Municipality. |
| Magadi | Yes | 12 members (from 8 in 2009) | 2 | No | No | No | No, but municipal funding made available for some UA activities |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|-----|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Gampaha | Yes | 13 members (from 12 in 2009) | 2 | Yes | No | Yes | An UA unit has established at DOA training centre, Walpita |
| Amman | Yes | 30 members (from 23 in 2009) | 2-3 | Yes | Yes, by developing project profiles | Many of the recommendations of the CSA were included in the Master Plan for Amman | A UA bureau has been established by the Municipality as early as 2008, with the human and financial resources increasing almost exponentially (1 engineer, assistant and a driver in 2008 to 5 engineers, 2 IT, many assistants and 2 drivers in 2011). |
| Sana'a | For 2011 everything is on hold as a result of the political tension | 25 members | 2-3 | For 2011 everything is on hold as a result of the political tension | Idem | Yes, by the Governorate of Sana'a | No, though the municipality has a department for agriculture that also looks after urban agriculture |
| Bulawayo | Yes | 28 member organisations (16 in 2009) | 3 | Yes | Yes, | Yes | A UA unit was created in 2008 in the Town Planning section of Bulawayo City Council. The unit has 2 staff members seconded (as in 2009) |
| Ndola | Yes | 25 member organisations (same as in 2009) | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No unit yet, but UA contact person appointed. Increased funding for UA |
| Cape Town | Yes | 18 member organisations (same as in 2009) | 3 | Yes | Yes | Pending | UA Unit created in 2006. However, it was not staffed until 2008. 2 Staff members in charge. These have not increased since 2008 |
| Beijing | Yes | 25 members (from 15 in 2009) | 2 | Yes | Yes, new actions identified | Yes | Beijing Agriculture Commission, together with district agriculture bureaus is responsible for UA development in Beijing. |
| Shanghai | Yes | 16 members | 2 | Yes | Idem | Yes | Minhang Agriculture |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | (from 12 in 2009) | | | | | commission is responsible for UA development in the district. |
| Belo Horizonte | Yes | 33 members (from 17 in 2009) | 10 | Yes | Yes | No | The MSF continues to function as the point of reference for promoting UA in BH. |
| Bogota | Yes, after re- instalment in 2009 | 13 members (as in 2009) | 5 | Yes | Yes | No | Bogota has a leading urban agriculture entity, created 1955, which was given responsibility for urban agriculture in 2004. This entity is the Bogota Botanical Garden, which is part of the GIAUP (MSF) and is the leader of the District UPA Working Group. |
| Villa El Salvador | Yes, since 2010 | 14 member organisations | 10 | Yes | CSA developed | No | Not yet (pending resolution of post-election conflicts) |
| 17 cities | By mid 2011 MSF continues to function in 15 cities | 365 organisations (compared to 273 in 2009) | MSF in all 17 cities meet 1-10 times /yr | An MSF annual work plan has been developed in 14 cities | The CSA has been upgraded in 14 cities | 9 CSAs formally approved, 1 still pending | UA integrated in institutional development plans/budgets in 16 cities in 10 cities specific units/working group on UA created; while in 4 cities the agriculture/ economic development departments are made responsible for UA |

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

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

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

Table 24. Effects of RUAF at provincial/national level

| Country | Changes at provincial/national level effectuated by or with help of RUAF-FStT |
|---------|---|
|---------|---|

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|----------------------------|--|
| Ghana | Urban agriculture was included in the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II) and the Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015. Extension support for especially crops, livestock and fisheries production is now provided by the district level and the Department of Agricultural Extension (MoFA) has created an Urban Agriculture and Environment Development Programme. The Government and Rural Development and the Institute of local Government Studies, UA is also proposed for inclusion in Ghana in order to ensure further integration into local government activities. |
| Nigeria | Posting of Agricultural Extension officers to Urban Local Government Areas in the Oyo State to increase support for urban agriculture. |
| Sierra Leone | The Ministry of Agriculture included UA in the National Sustainable Agriculture Plan. The Ministry of Lands, Coutryside and Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, Freetown City Council and Western Area District Council are working on wetlands in the Western Area for urban agriculture. Land demarcation is currently ongoing. The agreement will be signed in 2012. Secured land will be allocated for UPA farmers that will also serve as collateral for access to loans from financial institutions to increase production level and maximise profit leading to urban food security and poverty alleviation. The National Smallholder Commercialisation Scheme now includes urban areas. This will enhance technical and financial support for urban farmers. |
| Burkina Faso | Championed by IAGU, the Municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso, the Environment Provincial Department and the Phyto-geography Department, a plan of green spaces in which urban agriculture is included as a productive land use, is being finalised. This plan will be implemented in favour of urban producers. UA has been included in the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development. |
| Benin | The National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRAB) formulated a Food security programme that is now providing support to others Porto Novo |
| India | UA being included in the 12 th five year national plan for agriculture. Already the National Government is starting to promote urban horticulture, to address the food crises in cities. States have been requested to come up with proposals for major urban agriculture projects that new development activities should be carried out with zero loss of agricultural productivity – if agriculture land is to be included to introduce new forms of agriculture in the same premises. |
| Western Province Sri Lanka | Policy statements to improve and promote urban agriculture have been approved for Western Province. Agricultural extension and more government support will become available for urban agriculture activities. Lobbying is now ongoing at national level. |
| Zimbabwe | A national UA coordinator has been appointed by AREX (Ministry of Agriculture) and is working towards developing UA policies to be integrated in the national agricultural policy. More resources are being mobilized e.g government has started giving support to urban farmers as they do in the rural areas and they have continued to make peri-urban land available to urban farmers. In 2008, the government subdivided land for cultivation in and around Harare alone. More legal recognition and protection of urban farmers is being sought with their own local policies. |
| Zambia | Integration of UA in provincial policies and enhanced awareness of importance of UA at provincial level (Copperbelt and Copperbelt cities (Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe and Ndola), and the Ministry of Agriculture. These steps are being taken by a steering committee to spearhead policy formulation at the provincial level. Residents from these cities are likely to benefit from also increased support from some donor organizations which were not coming forward because of the perceived lack of government support. |
| China | In addition to the existing China UA Association under the Ministry of Agriculture (bringing together over 20 cities and towns), an UA Association informally established in 2011, i.e. China UA Research Commission, which will focus on cities' involvement in UA. A China UA Agro-tourism Association, which will be responsible to organise the exchange studies between Mainland China and other countries, will act as a think-tank on the topic of Chinese national government and policy making in this area. |
| Colombia | A national law on the promotion of urban agriculture is being formulated by the Congress in order to enhance integration of UA in governmental institutions. The law is currently being discussed in Congress. |
| Brazil | Developed a national policy on UA and created 12 metropolitan centres for support to UA with resources of the federal government. |
| | 12 countries have taken policy initiatives at provincial or national level |

4. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-2011

4.1 External accountancy control in the period Jan 2010- June 2011

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

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

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

4.2 Budget expenditures

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

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

Budget shifts made included:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DGIS and IDRC have already been requested by letter to allow RUAF Foundation to use the project balance to continue publication of the Urban Agriculture Magazine and RUAF

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

ANNEXES

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