Annual Report RUAF-Cities Farming for the Future
South and South East Asia Region
2008

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANGRAU	-	Acharya NG Ranga Agriculture University
APHTI	-	Andhra Pradesh Horticultural Training Institute
APSWRS	-	Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residentail High School and Jr. College
BUDA	-	Bangalore Urban Development Authority
CDP	-	City Development Plan
CEE	-	Centre for Environmental Education
CFF	-	Cities Farming for the Future
CSA	-	City Strategy Agenda
EPTRI	-	Environment Protection Training & Research Institute
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBG	-	Family Business Gardens
FFS	-	Farmer Field School
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FStT	-	From Seed to Table
GHMC	-	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
GIS	-	Geographic Information Systems
HMDA	-	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority
HMWSSB	-	Hyderabad Metro water supply and Sewerage Board
HUDA	-	Hyderabad Urban Development Authority
ICRA	-	Indian Centre for Rain fed Agriculture
ICAR	-	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICRISAT	-	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IKP	-	Indira Kranti Padam
IRDAS	-	Institute of Resource Development & Social Management
ISE	-	Indian society for Environmental Studies
IWMI	-	International Water Management Institute
JNTU	-	Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University
KCDC	-	Karnataka Composting Development Corporation
MCH	-	Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad
MPAP	-	Multi-stakeholder policy formulation and action planning
MSF	-	Multi stake holder forum
NAARM	-	National Animal and Agricultural Research Management
NHBK	-	Nagarika Haritha Balakaya
NIRD	-	National Institute of Rural Development
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Aprisal
PUVEP	-	Periurban vegetable project
RUAF	-	Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
TMC	-	Town Municial Council
UA	-	Urban Agriculture
VFPCK	-	Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council, Keralam
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WP	-	Western Province

1. Introduction

This report documents the fourth and final year activities of the RUAF-CFF programme in the South and South East Asia region, coordinated by the International Water Management Institute, Hyderabad office, India.

The report is arranged in three sections. Introduction, activities for the year 2008 and cumulative resutls of 2005 -2008. The overall content reflects the activties, outcomes and outputs of the four year RUAF-CFF programme, based on the the following objectives (expected resutls), outlined at the beginning of the programme.

i. Regional Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF) have been consolidated and their capacities to successfully provide gender sensitive information, training and advisory services to local and national authorities, NGOs and farmer organisations and other stakeholders regarding policy formulation and action planning, implementation and monitoring in the field of urban agriculture, have been strengthened.

ii. Various categories of local stakeholders in urban agriculture have access to information on urban agriculture through different channels and in a form well adapted to their needs.

iii. Regional capacity has been established to deliver gender sensitive training on urban agriculture, well adapted to the needs of various categories of local stakeholders involved in formulation and implementation of local policies and action plans on urban agriculture and selected senior staff of organizations have been trained

iv. Local authorities in cities are formulating and implementing gender sensitive policies and action plans on urban agriculture with active participation of urban farmers and livestock keepers, NGO's and CBO's and other stakeholders in urban agriculture (research institutes, government organisations, private enterprises) and pilot projects are implemented in selected cities.

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

vi Regional and local RUAF partners are mainstreaming gender in urban agriculture.

The RUAF-CFF programme was conducted in three pilot cities (Hyderabad, India; Magadi, Bangalore, India; Gampaha, Sri Lanka;) and three dissemination cities (Bangalore city, India; Colombo, Sri Lanka; Cagyan de Oro, the Philippines).

The specific study sites were:

Pilot Cities:
Hyderabad, India: Surabhi Colony, Serilingampalli, Circle 1 and Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential High School and Junior College for Girls (APSWRS).
Bangalore, India: Magadi Town Municipal Council (TMC) area
Gampaha, Sri Lanka: Gampaha Municipal Council area

Dissemination Cities:
Bangalore city, India: JP Nagar and Banashankari
Colombo City, Sri Lanka: Seevali Pura, Borella, Etul Kotte, Kolonnawa, Boralesgamuwa, Katuwana
Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines: Macasandig Allotment garden

In the first three years (2005 – 2007), the project concentrated on consolidating activities of the regional RUAF (IWMI - South and South East Asia) with the support of the ETC-RUAF Foundation. Building partnerships with key city stakeholders and capacity building activities were highlights of the agenda. The key focus was the establishment of the Multi-stakeholder policy design and Action Plan (MPAP) process for the promotion and institutionalising UA in the selected cities, through a series of training of trainer workshops, formation of the multi-stakeholder forums (MSF) and thereafter regular meetings for monitoring and evaluation, and systematization. The major focus in 2008 was the launching of the three dissemination city pilot projects and three MSF directed demonstration projects, which overall, served as the real-time examples for understanding how the MSF platform could function in the strengthening of UA in the respective cities. The MPAP process was established in 3 cities and strengthened with the development of the City Strategy Agenda (CSA - only in two pilot cities). An array of knowledge materials were produced to enhance the knowledge and skills related to UA during the project cycle. Gender cases studies, awareness on gender equity in different cultural settings enabled the conduct of the programmes in a gender sensitive manner in all cities.

Regional staff training programs, visits to project sites where possible, communication via email and telephone strengthened activities throughout year. Progress review meetings and Final Regional workshop shared the lessons learned in the projects, across the three participant countries. Relevant details are given under each of the headings.

AME foundation (Bangalore city and Magadi Town) Bangalore and College of Agriculture, Xavier University, the Philippines (Cagayan de Oro), were lead regional partners for three pilot projects.

2. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2008

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
1.1. Capacity Development in regional partners and consolidation of regional RUAF's	• **Regional Coordination and administration** Regional team comprising Dr. (Mr) Robert Simmons, Dr. (Mrs) Priyanie Amerasinghe and Ms Saba Ishaq attended the PC meeting held in Doorn, Netherlands, from 14-19 February 08. Mr KVS Prasad and Mr K S Sebastian from AME Foundation were also invited to attend the meeting. 3M meetings minutes for ETC were documented and shared. Sharing of information with other partner cities was effected through Team-speak, coordinated by ETC (virtual meetings). All projects were coordinated through different modes (visits, emails and/or by telephone), and with the support of the regional staff (MPAP officer – Ms. Saba Ishaq, KIM officer- Mr. KB Suleman and GIS specialist – Mr. Akuraju Venkata Radha based at the Hyderabad office. Among the IWMI staff, Financial officer – Ms R. Navanita, Administrative officers – Ms Judy Christiana and Ms V. Aparna provided program support throughout the year). • **Capacity development regional RUAF team** Saba Ishaq followed a workshop on "Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects" conducted by the Sambodhi Research & Communications, held in New Delhi from 27th - 29th August 2008. The aim of the training programme was to augment the knowledge and skills of operational-level and middle level functionaries in various developmental organizations involved in M&E functions. She also followed the distance education course offered by Ryerson University, Canada, on "Dimensions of urban agriculture: its food security dimensions, environmental, health and social dimensions, economic dimensions and UA as a strategy to increase cities' resilience", from September 14th to December 14th 2008. KB Suleman followed a training programme on Library Information	Some activities planned for 2007 had spilled over to 2008. i.e. Three proposals (India -2; and Sri Lanka – 1) were not ready even by the end of february 2008. Some trainings, related to projects therefore had to be postponed. The proejct time frames were shortened as a consequence.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	System and Scientific Report Writing at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) from 20th – 28th July, 2008 at Hyderabad, India. He also attended a workshop on Process documentation conducted by the Action for Food Production (AFPRO), from 7th – 9th , August 2008 in New Delhi, India. Venkata Radha followed a training programme on Arc Objects with VBA, Introduction to ArcIMS, Building Geodatabases at the Indian Geo Informatics Centre (ESRI's Authorization Centre), Chennai, from 4th – 22nd February, 2008 at Chennai, India. He also follwoed a training program on "Web mapping and GIS Application: Web based GIS applications and services using Open Source GIS, Microsoft, NET and Java technologies", at the ISAP institute in Hyderabad from 1st – 30th November 08. • **Institutionalisation of regional RUAF in partner organisation** **Hyderabad, India:** Re-identification and training of the relevant stakeholders from the GHMC on the MPAP process. Realising the potential for developing vacant lands within the city. Exchange visits for high officials to develop the allotment garden concept. Developing Regular meetings with GHMC, HUDA, Urban Poverty Alleviation and livelihood Cell (Indira Kranthi Patham) and Serilingampalli officials, to rebuild the MPAP process and develop a City Strategy Agenda	In general, there is resistence to change the way the institutions do business. While the urban greening program, was used as an entry point to introduce the UA concepts, issues on land lease mechanisms for the lease of vacant lands were a stikcy point. The project lifecyle was not adequate to take the disucssions to the next level.
	Magadi TMC, Bangalore: Members of the TMC have been sensitised on the urban agriculture systems and the linkages to other municipal council mandates like solid-waste management. Members were sensitised on the tools useful in project planning and resource allocation (i.e. PRA tools applicable in an urban setting). Bi-lateral meetings with departments of agriculture, horticulture, animal health and veterinary	In Magadi, the town municipal council had specific mandates, and agriculture was not one of them. Therefore, there was a reluctnace to take up leadership in areas for which they did not have the training nor the auhtority. Despite the fact that relevant departments (UA) were

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	services were used to sensitise the members on the RUAF-CFF approach to promoting urban agriculture in cities. **Gampaha, Sri Lanka:** Formation of a strong working MSF referred to as **Nagarika Haritha Balakaya (NHBK - Urban Green Force)**, comprising 13 members (4 M + 9 W) from 8 departments namely, Agriculture (Western province), Municipal Council, Education (Gampaha zone), Health (western province), Botanical Gardens, Agrarian Services and Development, Department of Animal Production and Health and Sanasa Bank. Together, the members incorporated UA activities in their existing institutional programs and also executed the demonstration project supported by RUAF. The RUAF program was linked to the solid waste management program and promotion of family business gardens in Gampaha, in 6 GN divisions. The committee met every month, chaired by the Mayor of Gampaha. As part of the institutionalising process, a high level steering committee (heads of MSF member departments) has been formed to discus the future urban agriculture programs in the respective institutions, and the mechanisms of operation for the working committee. The committee was scheduled to be held in January, but postponed until March 2009, due to provincial elections. • **Regional Advisory Committee** One meeting held on the 2nd December 08 during the final regional	brought together, bringing out a common vision for the city proved to be difficult. Another issue that may have been overlooked, is obtianing approoval from higher levels of authority, reaching beyond the level of the town municipal council. The challenge is to form the MSF for futurue discussion and introduce the functional MSF concept and develop the CSA. This committee met only once, every year. Getting people together from the region was

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	dissemination workshop. Ms Gayathri Ramachandran, IAS former DG of Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, India Mr Joythir Lingam, Principal Secretary Bangalore, India – absent Dr (Mr) T R Gopalakrishnan, CEO, VFPCK, Cochin, Kerala, India – absent Mr Ajith Mannapperuma, Honorable Mayor, Gampaha, Sri Lanka Mr Upul Mendis, Deputy Provincial Director of Agri (Ext), Sri Lanka Dr. (Mr) Robert Holmer, Director, Periurban Vegetable Project (PUVeP), Xavier University College of Agriculture Dr. (Mr) Robert Gensch, Sustainable Sanitation Expert, School of Medicine Xavier University Mr. Victor Samaraweera, Chief Secretary, Western Provincial Council Mr. RS Abeysekera, Director of Agriculture, Western Province Mr. S.T. Kodikara, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Animal Production & Health, Irrigation and Tourism Affairs Dr. (Mr) Madar Samad, Regional Director IWMI Dr (Mrs) Priyanie Amerasinghe, Regional Coordinator, RUAF The main discussion points on the institutionalising and promoting UA in cities were the recommendations to decision makers: – Recognising urban agriculture as part of the larger agricultural program, in the respective countries – Developing national policies, making additions to the existing acts that will enable the support for UA – Key departments like agriculture, health, veterinary services and water to support and provide services to the municipality areas, where UA is in practice – Repeated capacity development of institutional members to support the people engaging in UA – Prioritise the urban farming systems suited to each city, so that a specific area becomes popular for a certain type of UA. – Look for funds within the government as well as foreign calls for	difficult and also expensive. Funds were not adequate.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	proposals • **Coordination with and support to regional UA networks (and/or thematic networks related to UPA** An email search and dialogue was initiated to find out those (organization and individuals) interested in UA in India. Out of 20 contact email addresses, collected from the internet, only 5 responded. It could not be sustained after the intern who was assigned the job left - Charles Devenish (M), an independent student who joined IWMI as an intern. He volunteered to work on this task. Initiated a 'blog' on UA for Bangalore citizen's associations • **Participation in local, regional and international events and workshops related to UPA** Dissemination workshop for stakeholders on the BMZ funded project entitled, "Ensuring Health and Food Safety from Rapidly Expanding Wastewater Irrigation in South Asia" coordinated by the International Water Management Institute (Hyderabad office). 25th October 2008, EPTRI, India. Number of participants from the Hyderabad city like the, Pollution Control Board (PCB), Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA), Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWS & SB), Greater Hyderabad Municipal Cooperation (GHMC), Institute of Preventive Medicine (IPM), 2 Medical doctors from two private hospitals, Ground Water Department, University of Hyderabad and Centre for Economic and Social Studies were present. A total of 40 persons attended (30 M + 10 W). Some of the work carried out in the RUAF programme was discussed at this meeting, especially on Peri-urban farming opportunities and constraints in Hyderabad, India. Some key points were, - lack of recognition for urban farming, although horticulture and forestry was accepted by city authorities	Very few responses. Could not sustain after the intern left. Regional staff had no time to continue Local events on UA have been few in this year. Rapid turnover of adminstrative officers at key places led to loss of conatcts. Sustaining the links proved to be extremely challenging, where constant contacts through meetings were required to keep up the momentum and interest. This was not always possible, as the RUAF coordinator also had other duties within the institution.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	- urban greening is recognised, but with parks, forests and recreational facilities high on the agenda - water quality in the city is poor therefore, compromises food safety, - drinking water supply is inadequate, water for farming can be limited - livestock is banned in the city, however, the periurban areas are already used for housing animals that are not producing milk. Only milk producing animals are brought to the city The Regional Coordinator participated at the WUF 4th November 2008, held in Nanjing, China. At this meeting, RUAF Foundation together with FAO and Urban Harvest ran a booth to showcase their activities and experiences from different countries. The Regional coordinator also attended a session on 'Urban Agriculture for Resilient Cities' conducted by the RUAF Foundation. RUAF program was highlighted in the BBC production "One Planet" by Andrew Luck-Baker, aired on 24th July 2008. It could be heard on the following link. http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/programmes/one_planet.shtml. The BBC correspondent visited the Surabhi Colony, and interviewed the householders on the benefits of the program. Three household members were interviewed. Translations were by Quadir (IWMI) and Venkata Radha (IWMI). • **Activities developed to enhance cooperation with strategic partners** In **Hyderabad**, the stakeholders involved in the BMZ project, were sensitised on RUAF activities at project meetings. The organizations were, Pollution Control Board, Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Ground Water Department, Hyderabad Urban Development Authority, University of Hyderabad and Centre for Economic and Social Studies. Key points of discussion were,	

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	Hyderabad was developing fast, and the policies and plans for development were constantly being upgraded and evaluated. These discussions enabled keeping up with activities and policy changes that were taking place. The principal of the APSWRS, was sent on an exchange visit to Kerala, to see how terrace gardens are established in city dwellings. Policy level consultation with GHMC officials in Hyderabad (Commissioner, GHMC and Dr. Vani Mohan (W), Additional Commissioner for Parks) and also sending one official on an exchange visit to the Philippines further enhanced their cooperation. In **Magadi, Bangalore**, AME foundation sought support for urban agriculture with city and thaluk level authorities by representation at meetings. They Invited officials at high office for meetings to discuss strategies for UA development and the sensitization of city authorities took place in this manner. IWMI-RUAF arranged a visit to the site by Mr. Kadar Saheb, Ex-municipal commissioner of Suryapet, who developed a zero garbage process for the Suryapet city. KB Suleman (IWMI-RUAF) attended the meeting as an representative. A reciprocal visit to Suryapet was arranged and was attended by 8 members of the TMC of Magadi (7 M + 1 W). Among the participants were the President of the elected Council, the Chief Officer, Assistant health inspector, and two representatives from the SHG (president of the federation and a group leader). With this initiative, the SHGs were utlised in the collection of household waste, there by linking to Solid Waste Management program of the Magadi TMC. Suryapet is the only Municipal Town Council with an ISO-14001:2004 certificate in India. In **Sri Lanka**, The members of the NHBK of Gampaha represented the key stakeholders for UA activities in the city. The joint platform that was created together with the municipality was a bonus for the promotion of UA. The committee met every month, and their minutes were shared with the regional team regularly which helped to consolidate activities	

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	easily. As a consequence, advice and guidance from the Regional RUAF was communicated effectively. The municipality leading the demonstration project was also beneficial, as many facilities that other departments did not have access to within the city were now made available through the platform, with positive benefits to the citizens. Linking with the NGOs, Schools and entrepreneurs was a key effect of the regular discussions with RUAF Team. The local NGO, LirneAsia was involved in the "composting at household level" program conducted by the Municipality, and school children were involved in collecting data on the uptake of the programme. City's solid waste management program thus became linked to the RUAF program, and strengthened UA activities. In **the Philippines**, Xavier University spearheaded the program (under the periurban vegetable project) and sought city level support for the program by way of meetings and organizing demonstration visits to allotment plots. They worked closely with the sanitation department, to popularise the Ecosan concept. City level cooperation was sought for leasing of land belonging to city or private owners. Cooperation was sought by lobbying among higher level authorities, and identifying champions to be spokesperson for UA – demonstration visits, establishing selling points on site. • **Other activities to enhance regional capacities, recognition, leverage capacity, services** Two Members namely, KVS Prasad (M) and K Sebastian (M) from AME foundation, Bangalore (lead partner for Bangalore city and Magadi projects) participated in the PC meeting in the Netherlands from 14th - 19th February 2008. This exposure visit was organised with the objective of the partners learning the different steps in the MPAP process and pilot project formulation. This was also an opportunity to be in a forum where the RUAF - global UA activities were being discussed.	

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	The Regioanl Coordinator and MPAP Officer visited the project sites in Sri Lanka, on 23rd February 2008 – Colombo, Western Province. Six sites in the Colombo distirc were visited with Mr. Mendis, Deputy Provincial Director of Agriculture (extension). Six, agriculture extension officers in charge the six sites, shared the positive and negative outcomes. These are documented in the final report. The Regional Coordinator and MPAP Officer met with key officials at the GHMC, on 18th March 08, on matters related to institutiionlising UA in the City – Commisioner, Mr. Sarma and Additional Commissioner (Works) Mr. Rajeswararao. As a consequence of this meeting Mr. Rajeswararao, visited the Surabhi Colony, where the pilot project was being implented. RUAF regioanl team met with Deputy Commissioner (Ms. Anuradha) Patancheru, to see the potential vacant sites for UA in the area. During the same time, the team met with the Deputy Commissioner (Serilingampalli), Ms. Nagaveni, to re-start the MPAP prcocess with new members. The MPAP - Action Planning Workshop for the Gampaha city was held in Dambulla, Sri Lanka, from 23rd - 25th February 08. The participants were the members of the Nagarika Haritha Balakaya, Gampaha. 15 participants (7 M +8 W) participated. The Regional Coordinator met with the Additional Commissioner, Urban Poverty Alleviation and Livelihoods Cell, GHMC, Sivaparvati on the program Indira Kranthi Patham in June 08. This department actively provided training on livelihoods suited to live in the city. She was keen on the formation of self help groups in the Surabhi Colony, Serilingampalli, India, as a livelihood activity. The colony members were urged to form the self help groups on UA, and invite the commissioner for further strengthening the linkages. Exchange visits of strategic partners were organised. Exposure visit to	

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	the Allotment gardens in the Philippines: 19th - 25th July 2008 – by Dr. (Mrs) Vani Mohan IAS, Additional Commissioner, Advertisement, Parks, Aasara and IT. The Sri Lanka delegation could not participate due to the SAARC conference being held at the same time. A school teacher from APSWRS was sent to Kerala, to be trained on terrace gardens. A consultant Valentine Ghandi (M), appointed by IWMI, under this program had one on one discussions with key officials in the state of Karnataka and Andra Pradesh, on opportunities for UA (July 2008). Out put – "An analysis of the policy climate for Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture: Insights from Bangalore and Hyderabad". A progress review workshop was held in Gampaha, 1st and 2nd September 2008: project members from both cities participated. 40 participants (18 M + 22 W) attended the meeting. Site visits were primarily to observe the progress and meet with recipients of project benefits. Regional Coordinator and MPAP officer attended the meeting. The Regional Coordinator met with the Chief Secretary, Western Province (V. Samaraweera/ M) and Secretary, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Animal Production & Health, Irrigation and Tourism Affairs (S. T. Kodikara/M). Regional Workshop and RAC meeting was held from 1st – 3rd December 2009, in Cochin Kerala. Twenty participants (14 M and 6 W) were invited. During the meeting progress of all pilot projects was shared. All participants visited an urban farmers market managed by the Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council, Keralam (VFPCK), Cochin, Kerala. The Regional Coordinator met with officials of the WHO (Dr. Y. Sattar/M, and Sengupta/M), GTZ (Dr. Steinmann/M and Susan Koshy/M), IDRC (Dr. S. McGurk/M) and the Netherlands Embassy (M. Afzal/M) with a view to informing the current RUAF-CFF activities and also exploring the possibilities of securing 25% funding for the next	

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	phase of the RUAF programme (RUAF-FStT program).	
1.2. Development of regional/local training capacity	• **Regional/local Training of Trainers workshops** An MSF meeting was held in Gampaha, Sri Lanka, on January 08, for one day. Thirteen members (4 M + 9 W) from the NHBK participated. The topic of discussion was the action planning and pilot project development. The action planning workshop was held from 23rd - 25th February 08 in Dambulla, Sri Lanka. Fifteen participants (7 M + 8 W) formulated the CSA, by developing a problem tree and incorporating the vision of the NHBK. A training on participatory monitoring and evaluation was organized for two days (12th and 13th of September 08) in Bangalore. 2 persons (I M + 1 W) participated from AME Foundation in the training program. Outcome journal preparation was also discussed. The same training was organized for the project monitoring and evaluation person (Uthpala/W) on 4th of September in Gampaha, Sri Lanka. The outcome journals for all participant stakeholders were also filled. • **New trainers modules produced** Training modules were prepared by AME Foundation for PRA and FFS activities in Magadi. The modules were on, production, *in situ* soil and water conservation, upgrading soil fertility - use of compost, mulch, vermin-composting, azola production for mulch and fodder, IPM, and modified cropping (mixed crops, strip cropping, improved varieties). The Department of Agriculture (Western Province, Sri Lanka) already had good training modules in their programs and these were used where appropriate. The PRA training was given to the NHBK members	Although, permission was sought from the Heads of Department at the outset, there were problems regarding releasing the officers to meet regularly. The reason given was the heavy workloads in their respective departments. Also, there were no incentives for the extra work undertaken related to the proejct and a waning of interest from some departments were noted.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	and used in the situation analysis, preparation for multi-stakeholder action plan, development of the City Strategy Agenda and development of the demonstration pilot project. A special information leaflet on the establishment of 'kitchen gardens' was prepared by the local partner, which used in training the local trainers. • **Support provided to initiatives of regional/local institutes to organise training on UA and/or to incorporate urban agriculture in their training curricula** Training on the solid waste management in the city, through exposure visit and an expert sharing experiences from another city municipality – Magadi TMC. Support was extended to NHBK to prepare proposals. • **Other activities developed to enhance training capacity in the region on UA** The RUAF-India team offered informal training to leaders of the project participants in the Surabhi colony. Frequent visits to the colony by regional team members and provided on-farm guidance with expert advice on crop production and pest management. Experts on pest management and best practices in crop production at a household level were invited to participate during these visits. The RUAF-India team conducted nutritional garden awareness classes for students of APSWRS. 92 students and two teachers were trained over a period of 4 meetings. The benefits of home gardens with vegetables were emphasized. AME Foundation conducted a one day workshop on the use of PRA in information gathering for UA studies, for TMC members and potential stakeholders (Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	Sciences, NGOs, and Self help groups in Magadi. The NHBK trained 30 street leaders (facilitators), 12 teachers and 6 entrepreneurs on the establishment of the home gardens. The Western Province (City of Colombo) Department of Agriculture, trained 6 community leaders from the 6 communities identified for the dissemination project. Each community group was served by an agriculture extension officer (6 officers) who visited the sites regularly. The trainings were mainly on crop specific production and management practices, and organic waste production. For those who had no space for bins, a plastic bag method was introduced.	
1.3 Capacity development of local stakeholders in urban agriculture	• **MPAP training activities for staff of local partner organisations** A MSF meeting was held in Gampaha, Sri Lanka, in January 08, for one day. Members of the NHBK (4 M + 9 W) participated. The meeting was on the action planning and identifying areas for project development. Action Planning workshop was held in Dambulla, Sri Lanka, 23rd - 25th February 08. The participants were the members of the NHBK. Fifteen participants (7 M + 8 W) participated and outlined the demonstration project and the CSA, by developing a problem tree. Training on participatory monitoring and evaluation was organized for two days in Bangalore on 12th and 13th of September 2008. The recipients were 2 persons (I M and 1 W) from the AME Foundation. • **Additional and follow-up training sessions for staff of local partners** There were no additional training events during the given period	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	• **Sharing of experiences among staff from different pilot and dissemination cities** Sharing of experience on the pilot projects occurred at the final Regional Workshop held during 1st - 3rd December 08, in Cochin Kerala. The topics were kitchen gardens (Surabhi Colony) and school gardens (APSWRS) – Hyderabad, India; FFS approach to UA – Magadi, Bangalore, India: Kitchen gardens – Gampaha, Sri Lanka; Terrace gardens – Bangalore city; Allotment gardens – Cagayan de Oro, the Philiipines; Family business gardens – Colombo City, Sri Lanka. • **Training activities for urban farmers** Twenty periurban farmers from Magadi received training on PRA methods and FFS which was carried out during 36 sessions. The training was on production, in situ soil and water conservation, upgrading soil fertility - use of compost, mulch, vermin-composting, azola production for mulch and fodder, IPM, modified cropping (mixed crops, strip cropping, improved varieties. An orientation on Farmer Field School was conducted on 24th March 2008 at Milk Producers Cooperative Society, Guddahalli, and 35 participants (20 M + 15 W)) belonging to Ukkada, Guddahalli and Polahalli villages in Magadi, Bangalore. AME Foundation conducted awareness building (n=84, 23 M + 61 W) and training of citizens (n= 88, 33 M + 53 W) in two towns, J P Nagar and Banashankari. 33 maalis (gardeners) were trained (3 M and 30 W). These were done in a total of 9 training sessions and many informal meetings. Thirty eight households in Surabhi Colony, Hyderabad India, received training on kitchen garden concepts, composting and rainwater harvesting.	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	Five hundred households in Gampaha, Sri Lanka received training on Home gardens/family business garden concepts. The training consisted of 12 training sessions each for land preparation, planting, cultivation practices and pest management. 7 Special trainings sessions on the preparation of the ground for dragon fruit plants, 8 sessions on the preparation of cultivation towers. Six entrepreneurs were trained on producing quality seeds. Twelve urban poor households in Cagayan de Oro were trained in the allotment garden and Ecosan concepts. • **Study/exchange visits** Exchange visits of strategic partners: Exposure visit to the Allotment gardens in the Philippines: 19th – 25th July 2008 – by Dr. (Mrs) Vani Mohan IAS, Additional Commissioner, Advertisement, Parks, Aasara and IT. The Sri Lanka delegation could not participate due to the SAARC conference being held at the same time. This was to see how the allotment garden concept could be used to develop vacant lands, and create an income generating opportunity for low-income communities in the city of Hyderabad. Exposure vists: 45 members (5 M +40 W) invovled in the pilot project visited the IWMI demonstration garden. They were expsoed to methods of low space technologies of UA. The Principal of APSWRS visited the Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council, Keralam (VFPCK), Cochin, Kerala, to see the terrace garden concepts adopted in Kerala. Forty students from APSWRS visited the demonstration garden at IWMI. They were exposed to methods of low space technologies of UA. Farmers from Magadi (n=45, 31 M + 14 W) visited Chintamani,	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	Doddatikkanhalli & Bhramandini villages, where FFS is being practiced (bund planting, multi cropping, Azolla cultivation as fodder supplement, low-cost vermi composting). The farmers were from Guddahalli, Ukkada & Joggipalayya of Magadi peri urban areas. Exchange visits between projects took place during the porgess review workshop. The facilitatirs were able to see how the FBG concpet was being implmented in Colombo where the space was more limited that in Gampaha. In turm the colombo group was able to see how the organic waste recycling was incorporated into the kitchen garden concpet, and how household waste collection was reduced. • **Inception cum policy awareness raising seminars** None were held during this period • **Other activities developed to enhance capacities of local partners** Three Master's students benefited from project : *Redefining development with reference to the case study of urban agriculture in Hyderabad, India: An investigation of the efficacy of urban agriculture as a means of poverty alleviation. *Food Security and Nutrition in Urban & Peri-Urban Areas - A conceptual appraisal of a methodology for urban agriculture. *Agricultural Biodiversity in Vegetable Gardens in a Periurban Area of Hyderabad, India	
2. Multi-stakeholder Policy design and	• **Support provided by the regional partners to the MPAP process in pilot cities**	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
Action Planning (MPAP) on UA	Coaching visits: Gampaha (n=2) and Bangalore (n=4). Hyderabad (n=8). Regular contact was made via telephone and emails on project matters with all partners. Proposal writing: Support was provided for the Magadi and Bangalore city proposals – comments and suggestions on draft versions. Support was also provided for pilot city project proposals for Gampaha – drafting and comments during proposal development. City Strategy Agenda: helped develop the CSA	
	• **Activities implemented in the context of the MPAP process (<u>per pilot city</u>)** **Hyderabad, India**: The enabling team that was formed during the first year of the project had collapsed. Rebuilding the MSF was attempted by re-sensitization of select stakeholder members at the GHMC, Urban Poverty Alleviation and Livelihoods cell (GHMC), and Zonal municipality, Serilingampalli circle 1. Extensive discussions ensued on the development of a City Strategy Agenda – different aspects of UA, one of which is development of vacant lands with UA activities. Possible support from RUAF for an ongoing urban greening program on giving plants like citrus, papaya and mango to low-income communities was discussed. The Additional Commissioner (parks and vacant lands) at GHMC was sent on an exposure visit to the Philippines, to further strengthen the Institutional commitment.	All trainees of the MPAP process felt that the training time was too long. They suggested that the MPAP process and the pilot project planning could have taken place simultaneosly. All the projects except the city of Cagayn de Oro commenced rather late. Hyderabad: February, 2008 Magadi: March, 2008 Gampaha: April, 2008 Banglaore: March 2008 Colombo: January, 2008 In general, the time frame for the project was not sufficent. In some instances the visibility of results needed more time.
	Magadi, Bangalore, India: The enabling team that was formed was sensitised to form the MSF. TMC members were sent on an exposure	Magadi, TMC was not willing to undertake areas of activity that did not fall within their mandate.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	visit to Suryapet, on the solid waste management in the city. A vision of an "ecocity" was developed by the Magadi TMC. Challenges and possible actions were outlined, that would be used to formulate the City Strategy Agenda at a later date. **Gampaha, Sri Lanka**: The MSF meeting was held to identify the roles of the different stakeholders. The Action Planning meeting was held, towards development of the CSA and demonstration project in 6 administrative divisions. RUAF-demonstration project idea (home gardens and waste re-cycling/family business garden) was implemented in 27 other administrative units (within the city limits). Provincial council funds of 500,000 SLR were given for this activity. The activity was implemented by the Department of Agriculture - Extension (western province – Gampaha District) • **Implementation of RUAF funded pilot projects** **a. Pilot cities** **Hyderabad, India**: Kitchen gardens 'bright spots' in Surabhi Colony and a school kitchen garden at the APSWRS were established. The project was implemented by the RUAF regional team based in Hyderabad, as the MSF in Hyderabad that was formed was not sustained. During the programme, thirty eight households were given training on establishment of kitchen gardens initially, and 72 members signed up throughout the project period. Ninety two 8th grade children and 2 teachers were trained on the School kitchen garden concepts. The main training was on land preparation and selection of plants, plant and pest management which was demonstrated by the Agriculture University of Hyderabad. Back stopping and regular visits were done by the RUAF Regional team. Expert opinion was also sought, as and	Therefore it was a challenge to introduce the UA project plans directly. Their main interest was on solid waste management and once the links to UA with organic waste was highlighted the interest was re-kindled. However, it was felt that close collaboration was required to sustain the interest and develop a CSA. The MSF formed in Hyderabad was not sustainable due to rapid turn over of staff in key offices. In 2008, the MSF formation with a few members was attempted. The dialogue is on-going. Leading the project, took a lot of time and energy out of the project personnel. This may have had an impact on the overall activities that had to be discharged.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	when required. Monitoring and evaluation process was implemented by a consultant from the National Institute of Nutrition. While 72 participants showed an interest on average only 34 remained active throughout the program. The types of vegetables grown increased from 10 to 29 varieties. 10% of the households were now selling their produce to neighbours. 50% of the families said that they were now consuming more vegetables in their diets. 25% felt that they were saving money that could be utilised for other purposes. 100% agreed that they were consuming clean and fresh vegetables, after they joined the program. It was observed that neighbourhood groups were forming automatically. Friends were exchanging fresh produce and beginning to prepare their own seeds. Some degree of income generation was visible. This could not be quantified as people were not willing to share this information. School garden at the social welfare residential school: the girls in the school were given training in the preparation of school kitchen gardens. Monitoring and evaluation proved to be difficult as management of the vegetable gardens were not sustainable, during the holiday periods. **Magadi, Bangalore, India:** Magadi Peri-urban farmer groups were trained on ecological agriculture through Farmer Field Schools. A total of 60 producers (30 M + 30 W) from three villages in peri-urban Magadi, namely, Guddahalli, Ukkada and Joggipalyya benefited from the programme. PRA and FFS activities were conducted, introducing the ecological concepts. Short-term experiments were conducted on soil erosion, seed germination; enriched farm yielded manure, vermi-composting, preparation of botanicals and use of azolla as a source of supplementation for nutrients. Long-term experiments on varietals were conducted. In this experiment, the L-5 variety proved to be better that MR-1 and GPU 28. Farmers were able to experience these outcomes in the field. Two facilitators were trained, so that these methods can be now tested in a long term experiment.	Project in Magadi had a few issues regarding stie selection and farming systems selection. This was resolved after discussion.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	Gampaha, Sri Lanka: The project 'Greening of Gampaha City through Urban Agriculture: Home gardens and organic waste re-cycling', was implemented by NHBK, Gampaha. Home gardens were established in 500 households (75 – low-income, 425 – low to high, middle income levels), in 6 administrative divisions. Training on home gardening included, land preparation, planting and pest management. Growing plants in two types of cultivation towers, permanent and semi-permanent cultivation were demonstrated. Support service from the Department of Agriculture was provided throughout. 6 sales outlets for input materials were established to provide planting materials. 6 demonstration plots were established in 3 institutions (municipal council, Sanasa society and a hospital) and 3 schools. The findings reported here are for a period of six months. A higher % of women (63%) engaged in kitchen garden activities, and 47% registered directly, where as the rest registered under their husband's name. An increase in the vegetable consumption was observed linked to the increase (from 6 to 11 types) in the types of vegetables grown in the gardens. The household expenses per month for vegetables ranged from SLR 2000/- to 800/- and the average savings for the cohort was 15%. Except a minority (<1%) others felt that the yield at present was not sufficient for generating an income at present. The observations are on going. The government has allocated funds to carry out a similar exercise in 27 administrative units coming within the municipality boundary. **b. Dissemination cities** **Bangalore city, India**: "Home Gardens in Bangalore City in select residential areas in J P Nagar and Banashankari" was implemented by AME Foundation. Awareness building (n=84, 23 M + 61 W) and training of citizens (n= 88, 33 M + 53 W) on the production of chemical free vegetables were undertaken among city garden enthusiasts. Training was also provided on waste recycling and composting of household solid waste. In the two towns, 30 women gardeners and 3 (M)	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	gardeners were also trained, where their skills were enhanced to undertake income generation activities. The participants were introduced to organic input suppliers from where they could obtain supplies at a consessional rate. Links to influential members of the society were made through the organization, so that the participants could have easy access to public events related to organic gardening. It was observed that member participation in public events related organic vegetable gardening had increased. The knowledge gained is being shared among the citizens groups, and women appear to take a lead role. Follow-up actions are to develop a demonstration site, with the support of the government. **Colombo City, Sri Lanka**: "Urban Agriculture for a Sustainable City". The project was implemented by the department of Agriculture, District of Colombo, Western Province. Six sites, with members (n = 25) from different socioeconomic background were trained on the family business garden concept. Training on low space technology was the main activity as many households had limited space. One site comprised underserved school children. 28% of the household vegetable basket was from the home gardens. Households had increased their vegetable consumption (10 – 49%) by adding new vegetables to the daily diet, indicating an increase in the nutritional value of the food consumed. These were mostly green leafy vegetables. Overall, more vegetables were being consumed in 10 – 22% of the sampled population. It was felt that UA as an income generation activity had little scope, at the present time, but fulfilled household food security at least partially. Only 2% had some income generation during the course of the study. However, 23% were keen on expanding and continuing UA activities as an income generating activity. 52% had savings of 100 - 500 SLR and 22% had even higher (500 – 1000 SLR). Social benefits such as enjoying nature (90%), improved interaction with neighbors by sharing of harvests (60%), knowledge exchange (22%) and exchange of seeds (2%) were also recorded.	Funds for the dissemination city of colombo was disbursed in Euros. This proved to be a problem, as foreign funds in Euros had to be processed via a long beurocratic process that took at least 2-3 months. Since there were long delays, the project had to be started with a local allocation from the department, until such time the funds were released for use. It was agreed that the subsequent installments will be paid in local currency.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	School children (n=25) who engaged in the UA activities achieved good grades at the examinations (61% achieved over 75%). Of the 39% of the children who had home gardens, 44% now maintained their gardens. Overall 94% were made aware of composting at home and recycling of waste. Of these, 56% have begun composting after the UA program. Pest problem was regarded as the main hindrance to cultivation (40%). 30% had no soil and had to get it from some place else. Despite the awareness raising on the cultivation towers, 82% preferred the pot for vegetable growing. Decision making on the UA activity was predominantly women (73%). In 40% households men supported the UA activities (preparation of land to harvesting). Another 40% said they received average support from their husbands. It was interesting to note that 7% of women complained that the husbands were using the space for gardening. It was stated that gender issues were not reflected in the call for proposals. Therefore, the planning and implementation processes did not include, special gender mainstreaming tools. However, monitoring and evaluation brought in a good awareness dimension, and the exercise is also seen as a way to bring in gender sensitization. **Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines:** The project entitled 'Establishment of an Allotment Garden with Ecosan Toilet for the Urban Poor of Barangay Macasandig' supported 12 urban poor families to set up an allotment garden. With its establishment one allotment garden association was formed and is in operation. It was also registered at the department of labour and employment. One ecosan toilet was constructed, and is being used well. The community perceived that the nutritional status of the community and sanitation conditions had improved since joining the project. 25% of vegetables grown were	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	consumed by the community and the rest sold to the neighbourhood (around 40 families). With this the neighbourhood food security had increased considerable. Income status too had improved significantly (i.e. savings have been used to purchase cell phones etc.). The community perceived that there were non-monitory benefits such as regular exercise which was good for the health, strengthening community ties, participation in community celebrations. After the initial input support from the project, the families are sustaining it with their own funds, saved from the allotment garden.	
3. Information and knowledge management	• **Production and publication of issues of the Urban Agriculture Magazine** UA Magazine 19 and 20 Subscribers 75 Non subscribers 50 (Distributed during workshops and training programmes) • **Contributions to the development of joint RUAF working papers** None during this period • **Production and distribution of specific knowledge materials** (More details under publications) 1. CD-Rom with Regional workshop presentations and reading materials - Regional workshop participants (15) 2. Booklet on Allotment Gardens – 500 copies, 30 copies distributed at the Regional workshop held in December. Garden enthusiasts 3. Booklet on Family Business Gardens – ready for printing 4. Resource booklet on city farming in South India – ready for printing .	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	• **Other materials produced** 1. Building cities for the future with urban agriculture; Pilot project Gampaha, Sri Lanka (Sinhala Brochure), 550 copies, project participants 2. Brochure on Allotment gardens – Regional workshop (25) 3. Brochure on pilot city Hyderabad – (75) 4. Cropping Calendar / Seasonal Calendar for the participants in Surabhi colony (50) 5. Cropping Calendar / Seasonal Calendar for the participants in Magadi Pilot city villages (50) 6. FStT Flyer for the Regional workshop – (25) • **Activities focused at systematisation of experiences and sharing of lessons learned in the pilot cities** Systematisation of experiences and sharing of lessons were done with the project working groups and the monitoring and evaluation teams. The evaluations were done based on a set of progress markers and indicators that were identified at the beginning of the project, and monitored as the project was in progress. The progress markers were discussed with the implementing groups. In this way both teams were able to understand the ground level issues that might have influenced the outcomes. The participants liked the regular interactions with project implementers, as it built confidence and a means to learn new things on UA. In Hyderabad the concept of kitchen garden was new. Therefore, regular meetings enabled the participants to share their problems and requirements. Quick remedial action built confidence and incentive to carry on practising. The key issues in this site were the lack of adequate water in the summer seasons and continuity of input supplies. Advice on pest management was also essential.	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	Magadi communities also experienced similar issues from communities (as in Hyderabad). Additionally, the support from the departments of relevance was minimal. The project implementers therefore had to attend to all the needs, and being far away, from the project site, this proved to be difficult. In Gampaha, the project planning and implementation was done by the government departments. The project was led by the municipality, which was a powerful institution in the city and as a consequence decisions on activities were taken swiftly. This institution was also able to draw upon the support and resources of other departments without much difficulty. The department of agriculture provided all the training that was required, therefore, the community had confidence as well as access to new information regularly. The project was also linked to a larger solid waste management project of the municipality. By recycling waste at home the garbage collection costs were brought down significantly. • **Activities related to the RUAF website** In 2008, the home page of the regional website was re-designed and Hyderabad and Bangalore pilot city pages were updated. Throughout the year, events and news were posted regularly. • **Activities related to the databases** The data bases from pilot cities were collected where possible. These were generated during situation analysis, project planning – selection of participants, project implementation – monitoring and evaluation. The outcomes of the analyses are found in the final reports. • **Answering requests for information (visitors, requests via email/website)**	In Magadi, the implementers were stationed too far for regular interatcions.

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	Requests for specific methods used for UA, UA magazine and back ground information on pilot projects were common, but not many. • **Other KIM activities (users surveys, etcetera)** Data bases of resource persons Electronic photo albums Videos Events and news Bibliographies of books, articles and reports	
4. Gender mainstreaming	• **Gender case studies** One enhanced gender case study was conducted in Hyderabad, India. Gayathri Devi conducted the study to support a study that was carried out previously. This work highlights the gender dimension in UA activities in a rapidly growing city like Hyderabad. It is a useful study to understand the gender issues within the social and cultural boundaries in India, and affords opportunities to plan activities related to livelihoods in manner that is sensitive and acceptable to the society at large. Another study on 'Testing of guidelines and tools for gender mainstreaming' was undertaken in RUAF (Surabhi Colony, Serilingampalli) and BMZ project sites (Peeardiguda and Uppal, Hyderabad). Access Livelihoods (India) based in Hyderabad carried out the study. This study was aimed at refining the guidelines that were already formulated. • **Regional or local Gender workshop** Gender workshop was combined with the regional dissemination workshop held Cochin, Kerala, India. The participants were pilot and dissemination city project partners. It was revealed that country observations were diverse. In general, the women were keener on participating in UA activities. The women in India had to take	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	permission from the spouses before joining in any activity. In the Surabhi colony, the men were more likely to help, once they saw that the activity was showing positive results – a change in attitude have been noted). In Magadi, however, the community was backward, and required more sensitization activities to address the issues related to gender equity. In Gampaha, the women played a key role in managing the kitchen gardens, but men were also supportive. • **Other activities to promote gender mainstreaming** The RUAF gender checklists and other material provided were used at all stages of the project cycle. The implementers were trained prior to undertaking activities. Project meetings, implementation activities were held at mutually agreeable times (for men and women). Leadership was sought based on the skills, after discussion, irrespective of gender.	
5. Learning from Monitoring	• **Built-in monitoring** The built-in monitoring was in the form of regualr visits to proejct sites, maintenece of minutes and log books. For each city project, a key member was identified for interaction. In all porject sties, a log book was maintained for activites (date, topic, participants (gender based), minutes of events, follow-up action). The KIM officer maintained a log of the KIM materials that were distributed. A user survey was not carried out. • **Outcome mapping** Outcome mapping training was done in all project sites except in Cagayab de Oro the Philippines. Outcome journals were maintained by the project implementers of the respective cities. The participants were taught how to design and rate the outcomes. Each MSF member department was requested to maintain the outcome mapping journal.	

RUAF STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED 2008
	• **Annual evaluation and planning meetings** in the pilot cities Evaluation and planning was an on-going process with all the pilot city project leaders. Two external consultants evaluated the pilot projects in Hyderabad and Sri Lanka. AME foundation carried out its own in-built monitoring and evaluation system followed by the institution. • **Other activities to promote monitoring and learning from monitoring** Monitoring and learning was an on-going process. The importance of monitoring was emphasized during progress review meetings and regular visits to project sites. Appointing a separate team for monitoring and evaluation was useful, in receiving impartial objective assessments.	
Other Activities		

3. RESULTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS ACHIEVED (CUMULATIVE 2005-2008)

3.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONAL PARTNERS AND CONSOLIDATION OF REGIONAL RUAF'S

3.1.1.1 RUAF partners and local partners have delivered the promised own contributions

Table 1. Own contributions of the RUAF and local partners

Euro	Own contribution by the regional RUAF partners	Contribution by the local partners in the pilot cities	Total
Planned in budget 2008	190,412	0	190,412
Realised in 2008	200,252	21,797	222,049
Realised 2005-2007	273,516	32,000	305,516
Total project period 2005 -2008	**473,768**	**53,797**	**527,565**

3.1.1.2 Regional partners have incorporated Urban Agriculture/regional resource centre in their institution

Table 2: Institutionalisation of urban agriculture in the RUAF regional partner organizations

	Initial situation end 2004		Situation end of 2008	
	%	Description	%	Description
Integration of UA in the institutional research or action agenda	30	Cities and their down stream impacts on agriculture has been part of IWMI's thematic research agenda since 2001. In 2002, the Hyderabad declaration was prepared by a large network of scientists (represented by 27 international and national institutions) addressing wastewater use in agriculture. Therefore, urban/periurabn agriculture was an area of interest already. In this context, previous RUAF supported studies have laid the foundation, with urban/periurban livelihood studies, further supported by the BMZ project to look at Urban/periurabn agriculture impacted by city wastewater.	90	During the intervening period, RUAF, BMZ and FAO funded studies strengthened UA related research within IWMI. The projects consolidated cocepts related to urban farming, from policies to practices. It enabled the building of strong partnerships between the government departments, NGOs and other civil groups working in this area. RUAF program in particular, helped discussing acts, legal frameworks as well as putting in place the platforms for discussion and action with local actors.
Creation of a UA-unit or department within your organisation	20	In the institution there is no separate unit, but senior staff coordinate the programs on urban/periurban agriculture with support from staff hired on the projects, and with institutional in-kind and financial support.	75	The thematic interests of the institution is still geared towards adressing issues related urban/perurban agriculture. A vast network of stakeholders have been sensitised, national policies have been strengthened with evidence based studies.
Inclusion of the UA resource centre or unit in the budget of the institution	10	Institutional in-kind and financial support was pledged.	60	Institutional in-kind and financial support has increased. On top of the above, overhead charges were waived in support of this project.
Development of a strategic development plan for the UA resource centre or unit	20	Interest was positive but clear strategy had not gelled.	80	Strategy development is blended into the thematic research agenda at IWMI. Bringing together the stakeholders for policy discussions has

				strengthened the linkages and paved the way to sharing evidence from other related studies carreid out in the institution.
Increase in number of staff in the UA unit (or involved in UA related projects)	# 2	Two instituional staff were invovled in UA studies	#6	Increased number of projects and related funding
Other		-		-

3.1.1.3 Regional resource centres / UA-units units develop proposals for urban agriculture projects and attract additional funding (target: Each regional RUAF partner in average developed 3 additional projects on urban agriculture with a budget of in total Euro 200,000 minimum)

Table 3: Additional UPA related projects formulated and funds obtained (Euro) 2005-2008

Name of the project	Where and with which organisations	Starting date and total duration	Total budget Euro	Funding organisations and their contributions
New ones in 2008				
"Establishment of kitchen gardens for household food security"	Gampaha municipality area Department of Agriculture, Western Province, Gampaha Distirct, Sri Lanka	October 2008 (one year)	3,500.00	Provincial Government of Sri Lanka – Ministry of Agriculture (supporting 27 adminstrative divisions for establishment of kitchen gardens)
In 2005-2007				
Ensuring Health and Food Safety from Rapidly Expanding Wastewater Irrigation in South Asia	Hyderabad, India: *Environment Protection, Training and Research Institue *Center for Economic Social Studies	2005 (three years)	1,047,330.00	BMZ – German Economic Cooperatrion

	*Institute of Preventive Medicine Faisalabad, Pakistan: *Faisalabad Agriculture University *Institute of Public Health *International Livestock Research Institute *Department of Geography Freiberg University, Germany			
*Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture: Towards a better understanding of low-income producers' organizations	*Access Livelihoods Pvt. Ltd. Milk cooperatives *Low-income urban/periurban producer organiations	2006 (one year)	6088.00	FAO/IDRC
*Wastewater agriculture and Sanitation for Poverty Alleviation	Cities of Rajshahi, Bangladesh and Kurunegala, Sri Lanka NGO-forum, Bangladesh COSI, Sri Lanka Stockholm Environment Institute IRC – International Water and Sanitation Centre	2005 (three years)	565,930.00	EuropeAid AsiaProEcoII The submission was from the HQ based in Colombo. The Rgioanl Coordinator – RUAF, was involved in the sanitation aspects of the project.

3.1.1.4 Regional resource centres gained recognition and provide quality services to national and local governments and other stakeholders

Table 4: Services supplied in response to requests for assistance from third parties (training, assistance to policy or project formulation, etcetera)

Requests received	From which organisation	Regarding	Services supplied	Effects observed
In 2008				
December 2008	Municipality	Establishing kitchen gardens in other adminstrative divisions	Not yet. It is envisaged that assistance will be provided when reuqested	NA
In 2005-2007				
2006				
24 and 25 of March 2006	Center of Sceince and Environment (CSE), Delhi, India	Wastewater and agriculture	Presentation at the International conference on health and environment	Linkages with other scientists engaging in UA/UPA in the country and region Contact with WHO consultant –review of manual on use of recycycled wastewater in schools in Bhopal, India.
6 –10 April 2006	Urban Greening Partnerhsip Programme, Kandy, Sri Lanka	MPAP process in UA	A presentation on MPAP process for the workshop "Urban Agriculture: Partnering for Poverty Alleviation"	Increased interaction with policy and decision makers. Establishing linkages with Western Province Department of Agriculture, Sri Lanka, current lead partenr for Gampaha pilot project.
5 June 2006	EPTRI, Hyderabad, India	Urban environment	Organised part of the workshop and made key presentations for the "World Environment Day"	Increased awareness on RUAF-CFF studies carried out todate and building network of contacts for UA
26-27 July 2006 2-3 and 31 August 2006	Roda Mistry School of Social work-Hyderabad, India	PRA methods for surveys in UA. Computer skills for data entry	Training program on PRA tools and survey methods	Increased capacity of students to carry out surveys using PRA tools. Increased capacity of students to carry out data entry Customer and vendor surveys for the situation analysis on UA in Hyderabad was accomplished

July – December 2006	JNT University, Hyderabad	Remote sensing	Training programme in Arc GIS, data processing from GPS tools and image processing	Increased capacities of students on remote sensing and data processing. Contributed to the "exploratory studies" in the MPAP process for Hyderabad by developing satellite maps
2007				
25-29 January 2007	Departement of Horticulture Andhra Pradesh India	Low space technologies for UPA	Display technologies at a stall for the general public	Low space technologies for UA have become popular and requests for literature on UA/UPA and methods
8 March 2007	Sri Durga High School Taranaka, India	Home Kitchen Gardens	Lecture on Home Kitchen Gardens	Increased awarness of students on the benefits of kitchen gardens. Training material for setting up kitchen gardens provided
20 February –15 March 2007	Rajagiri College of Social Works, Hyderabad	Tools for Social Research in UA	Training on PRA methods Action research	Increased capacities of students. Field work enabled contributions to the exploratory study at Surabhi Colony
7 May 2007	Salurjung Museum	Home Kitchen Gardens	Lecture for summer camp students in Hyderabad	Increased awarness of students on kitchen gardens
2-3 July 2007	IDF, Bangalore	Computer data processing work packages	Training in software used for data entry – Access	Increased awareness among trainees on different types of softwares used for data processing. Increased capacity on using "access" software for data entry and processing. Supported the exploratory studies in Bangalore, by conducting the status of UA in city of Bangalore

3.1.1.5 Regional resource centres have acquired the required capacities to provide training and advisory services on urban agriculture policy development and action planning on urban agriculture

Table 5: Capacities acquired by the regional resource centres 2005-2008

Enhanced capacities (knowledge, skills, approach, internal system, etc) gained during RUAF-CFF	# of staff involved	Assessment of importance of this contribution to the future functioning of the regional resource centre on UA (low, medium, high)	Assessment of the value of this contribution to the partner institution (low, medium, high) Provide examples of the effects on the institution (beyond RUAF team)
Newly acquired in 2008			
* Strategic Knowledge and Information Management: strategic planning, client centred production of information materials, monitoring of use of distributed materials, exchange and systematisation of experiences, website and database management.	1 (new person) (M)	High – updating UA information is vital. Interacting with those who are currently invovled in UA and exchange of information. Dissemination of collated information in the public domain strategic	High – was a very useful resource person to have in the office. Computer and knowledge management skills were transmitted to others working in the institution i.e. other staff members, post graduate students
* Process documentation	1 (M)	High – recording the processes that are followed on the ground under UA activities.	Medium – partner institution (members) has learnt the skills directly or indirectly
* Monitoring and Evaluation of UA programmes (outputs, outcomes, impacts;	1 (W)	High – very vital to every UA project	Medium – the process is project specific. However, imacpted indirectly/indirectly at different occassions

participatory and quantitative methods			
*Enhanced GIS application	1 (M)	High - GIS is a rapidly advancing field. Needs to update application based methods	High – other members benefit from acquired skills
*Economic aspects of UA Health and nutrition aspects of UA Social inclusion aspects of UA Ecological aspects of UA	1 (W)	High – different aspects related to UA	High - although a direct impact is not seen yet, how ever, these areas are at the core areas of reaserch at IWMI, related different themes. Especially important to theme 3 where much of the cities and wastewater studies are being carired out
In 2005-2007 period			
* Planning, facilitation and monitoring of adult training events; use of participatory learning methods	2 (M + W)	High - in understanding the training needs of adults from different backgrounds and different settings	Medium – team members and studnets from other projects that were given support on the tools required for grass-root level socio-economic studies
* Diagnosis of urban farming systems - Mapping of vacant and agricultural lands in the city area	1 (M)	High – very useful for UA, in visualising urban development and available space.	High - GIS is a tool that is very useful for many studies. It helps in the visualuzation of ground situations and help build good action plans in project activities. -Post graduate students have benefitted in having a competant person in the office. -Other research projects have benefitted developing maps etc. eg. BMZ - have provided training for for other members in the institution
*Diagnosis of urban	3 (M + 2 W)	High – very vital. It is at the	Medium – not many projects dealing with UA, therefore specific methods

farming systems - PRA of urban farming systems; Use Participatory and gender sensitive methods and tools		core of all UA studies	on UA not used that frequently
*Diagnosis of urban farming systems - Critical Review of existing policies and regulations on UPA	3 (M + 2 W)	High – vital to all UA activities	High – one of the institution's mandate is to influence policy decisions, and make recommendations. Have helped to create policy disucssion platforms, where institutes research findings could be placed. Made strategic alliances with key actors. Enabled enhancing understanding of policy profiles, in other related disciplines like water, sanitation, food security and nutrition in cities.
* Diagnosis of urban farming systems - Stakeholder analysis	3 (M + 2 W)	Medium – already identified. Needs to interact on a regular basis to maintian dialogue	Medium – already other programmes have interactions with stakeholders. However, they were influenced directly and indirectly by the interactions.
*Multi-stakeholder Strategic Action Planning on UA; Facilitating Multi-stakeholder processes	2 (M + W)	Medium – mechanism already in place	Medium – the available skills are useful, however, the processes in different project scenarios could be varied.
*Policy influencing / Advocacy on UPA; Key policy issues in UPA and related options for policy measures; formulation of bylaws/norms and regulations	2 (M + W)	High – key to influencing policy	Medium – impacted discussions on addressing on-farm and off-farm safe water use in agriculture. Testing of WHO guidelines on safe use of wastewater for agriculture
*Facilitating institutional	2 (M + W)	High – bringing about	Low – not all projects are invovled on institutional change. None

learning and change; use of outcome journals to that effect		institutional change through self-realization is important.	maintain outcome journals.
*Gender mainstreaming in UA policies and projects; Gender concepts; gender sensitive diagnosis and planning tools; gender key issues in Urban agriculture; gender checklist	3 (M + 2 W)	High – understanding how gender related aspects UA and helps in better facilitation and empowerment of all groups in different settings	Low – not many projects dealing with gender, although instituionally it is considered important
*Formulation of urban agriculture projects and evaluating project proposals	3 (M + 2 W)	High – writing successful proposals for funding	High - supported other project writing exercises.
* Enhanced administration capacities (e.g. project by project bookkeeping, time writing, quality control,)	4 (2 M + 2 W)	High – helps successful management of projects	Low – adminstrative functions are different
* Technological aspects of UA (e.g. low space, no space; (safer) reuse of wastes/waste water	1 (W)	High – -useful as a technology tool, application in places where there is water scarcity	High – the reuse of water aspects were useful for other projects. The knowledge on wastewater situation in an Indian context was specifically useful. However, the low space technologies were too specialised, not a topic on other projects.
*Allotment garden training	1 (W)	High – helps in designing community based UA systems	Low – too specialied
*Web site management and GIS training	1 (M)	High – vital for all aspects of the UA porgramme	High – very useful for the institution as a resoruce person
*Information gathering on	1 (W)	High - vital for	Medium - Useful for other ongoing project on wastewater agriculture in

UA and communication		dissmeination of UA activities	cities

3.1.1.6 The resource centres have developed their strategic linkages with other organisations in their region

Table 6 Development of the strategic linkages of the regional resource centres (2005 - 2008)

Project site	Strategic partner	Type of cooperation	Since	Why of strategic importance
New additions 2008				
Surabhicolony, Hyderabad, India	National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) - Indian council of Medical Research	Monitoring and Evaluation of pilot project	2008	National institute responsible for nutrition related activities in the country. Archives of information on national nutrition standards.
Magadi, Bangalore, India	Town Municipal Council, Magadi	Adminstrative support and approval. Lead MPAP process and form the MSF and develop the CSA	2008	Descision making body for the town level activities.
Magadi, Bangalore, India	Department of Agriculture, Magadi	Support and training in Agriculture methods	2008	Government decisions on agriculture related activities (training programmes and subsidies etc).
Colombo city, Sri Lanka	LirneAsia, Colombo, Sri Lanka	Monitoring and Evaluation of pilot project	2008	NGO than can carry out independent studies. Experience in project evaluation.
Gampaha city, Sri Lanka	Ministry of Agriculture Western Provincial Council	Adminstrative support within the country and government approval	2008	Descision making body for all agriculture related activities in the province. Link to national platforms.
India	UNDP	Securing funding and training opportunities	2005	Strategy development on UA activties in the region
India	FAO	Securing funding and training opportunities	2006	Strategy development on UA activties in the region
India	WHO	Securing funding and training opportunities	2008	Strategy development on UA activties in the region
India	GTZ	Securing funding and training	2008	Strategy development on UA activties in the region

		opportunities		
India	IDRC	Securing funding and training opportunities	2008	Strategy development on UA activties in the region
India	Netherlands embassy, India	Securing funding and training opportunities	2008	Strategy development on UA activties in the region
2005-2007				
Hyderabad, India	Agriculture and Cooperation Department	Administrative support and government approval	2005	Decision making body for all agriculture related activities
	Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad – MCH (now Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), India	Government approval and sensitization of other key departments within the municipal corporation Support the MPAP process	2005	Decision making body for all city level activities – towards anchoring and institutionalising UA within relevant departments
	National Animal and Agricultural Research Management (NAARM)	Support and training in agriculture and animal husbandry methods	2005	National Research institute - data collection
	Environment Protection Training & Research Institute (EPTRI)	Support and training in environment protection methods	2005	National advisory body to the government on matters relating to the environment
	Hyderabad Metro water supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB)	Support and training on rainwater harvesting	2005	Decision making body on water supply and sewerage handling in the city
	HUDA-Urban Forestry, Hyderabad	Support and training on urban forestry – nurseries	2005	Decision making body in urban greening within the city
	Department of Horticulture, Hyderabad	Support and training on horticulture and policy matters	2005	Decision making body on horticulture and agriculture related activities
	Animal Husbandry Department, Hyderabad	Support and training activities related to animal husbandry	2005	Decision making body on matters related animal husbandry
	Institute of Resource Development & Social Management (IRDAS),	Support and training on natural resource management and community	2005	Experience in community mobilization

	Hyderabad	participation		
	Andhra Pradesh Forest Department, Hyderabad	Support and training on urban forestry – nurseries	2005	Activities related to forestry programmes
	Department of Agriculture, Hyderabad	Support and training in technologies applicable to UA	2005	Decision making body on agriculture and extension services
	Akshara livelihoods Consulting India Private Ltd. Hyderabad	Lead the pilot project	2005	Experience in working at grass-root level projects
	ICRISAT Patancheru, Hyderabad	Support and training on methods of crop production and management	2005	Influential research organization and data collection
	Department of Planning, Hyderabad	Provide resource materials related to urban planning. Policy issues	2005	Key department involved in developing city plans and policy issues related to city development
	Suryapet Municipality, Suryapet, India	Support and training on solid waste management	2005	A model municipality for exposure visits
	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, India	Support and training on issues related to UA Member of RAC committee	2006	Principal advisor to the Government of India in all matters concerning research and education in agriculture, and allied fields. Advise on the strategic direction of the UA in the region
	Access Livelihoods India, Hyderabad	Local NGO	2006	Experience in grass-root level multidisciplinary studies
	Merits, Hyderabad, India	Local NGO	2006	Experience in grass-root level multidisciplinary studies
	Andhra Pradesh Horticultural Training Institute (APHTI), Hyderabad, India	Support and training on horticulture	2006	Officers to be used as resource persons
	Horticulture Society of Hyderabad, India	Support and training on horticulture	2006	Officers to be used as resource persons
	Roda Mistry College of	Support in situation analysis –	2006	Capacity building while seeking the support for activities

	Social Work, Hyderabad, India	surveys		related to the project.
	Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor (APUSP), Hyderabad, India	Background information on urban poor	2006	Poverty alleviation programmes for the urban poor. Important member in the MSF
	Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University (JNTU), Hyderabad, India	GIS Support and training	2006	Resource persons
	Serilingampalli Municipality	Lead the MPAP process of UA, adminstrative support for the pilot project activties	2006	Lead organization to institutionalise the CSA
	Education Department, Hyderabad, India	Involvement of teachers students in the situation analysis – permission etc.	2006	Capacity development in teachers and children on activities related to UA
	Mega city project, Hyderabad, India	Information on development activities of the city	2006	Resource persons
Bangalore, India	AME Foundation, Bangalore	FFS training for UA	2005	Lead partner for the Banglaore city and Magadi projects
	Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bangalore	Support and training activities related to animal husbandry	2005	Decision making body on matters related to animal husbandry
	Municipal Administration, B.M.C.	Information current developments on solid waste management. Support and training	2005	Resource organization
	Department of Horticulture, Bangalore	Support and training on horticulture methods appropriate for urban setting	2005	Officers to be used as resource persons
	Bangalore Urban Development Authority	Information on urban development, plans, maps etc	2005	Decision making body on urban development

	HOPCOMS (Co-operative society for marketing of horticultural produce in Bangalore), Bangalore	Support, training and community mobilization on market process	2005	Experience working with grass-root level communities
	Indian society for Environmental Studies (ISE)	Support and training on environmental indicators for pollution	2006	Resource organization
	Centre of Environment Education (CEE), India	Support and training on environmental aspects of UA activities	2006	Resource organization
	Kadur Agro, Bangalore, India	Training in marketing aspects of UA	2006	Community based NGO developing market strategies
	Town Municipal council (TMC), Magadi, India	Administrative support	2006	Lead organization for the pilot project
	Jayan Nagar Urban Municipal council	Training on organic waste production	2006	Current knowledge on recycling processes within the city. City programs for solid waste management
	J.P. Nagar Urban Municipal council	Training on organic waste production	2006	Current knowledge on recycling processes within the city. City programs for solid waste management
	Banashankari Urban Municipal council	Training on organic waste production	2006	Current knowledge on recycling processes within the city. City programs for solid waste management
	Bangalore Agriculture University, Bangalore, India	Training on organic waste production	2006	Current knowledge on recycling processes within the city. City programs for solid waste management
	Horticulture Department of Lalbagh, Bangalore, India	Support and training in horticulture methods for UA	2006	Decision making body. Access to information on urban developments related to horticulture
	Nursery men's cooperative society, Bangalore, India	Provide seed material	2006	Experience in producing quality seed and planting materials.
	Karnataka Composting Development Corporation (KCDC), Bangalore, India	Support and training on solid waste management	2006	Strategic plans for solid waste management in the Bangalore city
	Magadi Merchant	Discussion on marketing	2006	Ensure sales for Magadi farmers

	Association, Magadi, Bangalore, India	processes in Magadi		
	Magadi Horticulture Department, Magadi, Bangalore, India	Support and training in horticulture methods for UA	2006	Exchange on current governement programmes on agriculture (subsidies, icentive progrmmes etc)
	Self Help Goups (SHGs)	To be involved in the organic waste program of the TMC	2006	Beneficiary of the proeojct
	Block Education Department, Magadi, Bangalore, Hyderabad	Support and training for students	2006	Getting approval for teacher and student participation in UA activities
Katmandu, Nepal	District Agriculture Development Office Katmandu, Nepal	Support and training on agriculture and UA related activities	2005	Government decisions on UA related activities
	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Katmandu, Nepal	Information on town planning and development	2005	Decision making body for agriculture related activities
Sri Lanka	International Centre for Sustainable Cities	Information on strategic activities on sustainable cities	2006	A think tank and action oriented organization bringing an array of stakeholders to network to address issues of sustainable cities - Source of information, strategic action and partnership building to disseminating experiences of RUAF-CFF
	Agriculture Department, Western Province, Sri Lanka	Support and training on agriculture related activities	2006	Decision making body for agriculture related activities and active programme in the city of Gampaha
	Ministry of Agriculture, Western Province, Sri Lanka	Support and approval for agriculture related activities	2006	Decision making body for agriculture related activities
	Gampaha Municipal Council, Gampaha, Sri Lanka	Lead organization to launch the project	2007	Decision making body for municipal areas of the city
	Department of Health, Western Province, Sri Lanka	Support and training in health related activities linked in UA	2007	Decision making body for health related activities, and important in integrated activities with other departments working on UA
	Department of Agrarian Development, Sri Lanka	Support and training on agriculture related activities	2007	Central government directed department. Access to central government information and programmes for UA

				activities
	Department of Education (Gampaha zone), Sri Lanka	Support and training for schools on activities related to UA	2007	Promotion of UA in schools and apporval to enrol students and teachers
	Botanical Gardens, Gampaha District, Sri Lanka	Support and training on demonstration models	2007	Support of the UA activities and MSF
	Department of Animal Production and Health	Support for the MSF in Gampaha	2007	Support for the MSF Gampaha
	Sanasa Bank	Credit and Finance information for UA activities	2007	Support for the MSF Gampaha
	Sevanatha, Sri Lanka	Training on organic waste production	2006	Community NGO with on the ground experience on organic waste production
The Philippines	Periurban vegetable project (PUVEP) University College of Agriculture, Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines	Trianing and showcasing allotment garden concept in UA – dissemination city Cagayan de Oro Also RAC committee	2006	Already implementing the allotment garden concept in the Philippines, in Cagayan de Oro, city and other cities. To build strategic alliances
India	Centre for Environmental Education, Delhi, India	RAC committee	2005	Advise on the strategic direction of the UA in the region
India	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, India	RAC committee	2005	Advise on the strategic direction of the UA in the region
India	Municipal Council, Matale, Sri Lanka	RAC committee	2005	Advise on the strategic direction of the UA in the region
India	International Centre for Sustainable Cities, Sri Lanka	RAC committee	2005	Advise on the strategic direction of the UA in the region
	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad.	Agricultural training needs – extension services	2007	Sustainability of the kitchen gardens with routine support for emerging problems on the ground

3.1.1.7 The resource centres progressed in the realisation of their outcome challenges

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

Progress Markers						
Expect to See	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Explanation of the rating (please explain any factors that hampered the full realisation of this challenge)**
Regional RUAF partners are operating up to date and user friendly and easily accessible information systems on urban agriculture (databases, website, UA magazine, etc.)		X		O		The rating improved with upgrading of the websites, with information on UA activities in the region. The activities in the South and south Asian region were shared and many emails were received reuqesting for information on UA
Are selecting and packaging information of relevance for specific stakeholders in urban agriculture			X		O	The 6 pilot projects needed different information, which was provided in a timely manner upon request
Are developing effective partnerships with regional and local partners that are strategic for realizing RUAF's vision and mission			X		O	Regular meetings and/or contact through telephonic messages and/or emails to create opportunities for promotion of UA in the partner cities
Are undertaking activities that enhance awareness and commitment on urban agriculture and food security at local and national level among local authorities, governmental organisations, NGO's, a/o, and that facilitate the integration of urban agriculture in their policies and programmes		X			O	Through MPAP process and demonstration project, brought about the evidence for enhancement in food and nutritional security. Development of CSA increasing the vision for future activities
Are building up and strengthening regional training capacity on urban agriculture and are developing training offer for various types of target groups together with regional and local partners			X		O	A continous process of interaction between the resource centre and local partners, improved the knowledge and skill on UA of trainers as well as the beneficiaries
Are initiating and strengthening local platforms for dialogue and cooperation among the various stakeholders in urban agriculture at local level and initiate and support joint planning, implementation and monitoring of action plans on urban agriculture and food security		X			O	Encouragement and incentives in the way of exchange visits among the partner cities, enhanced the planning capabilities and vision of the participants
Like to see	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Are applying a gender sensitive, participatory, learning oriented and ecological approach and are enhancing the capacity of their local partners in this respect				X	O	Gender sensitivity was high on the agenda from the very beginning. Ecologiclly sound methods of UA are being promoted

Are monitoring and articulating the changes resulting from their interventions together with their local partners in order to learn from doing and to improve their performance		X		O		Monitoring was put in place from the very start of programmes so that outcomes were clearly targetted. However lack of man power for continous monitoring was lacking.
Are actively coordinating and sharing with the RUAF partners and contribute to joint learning and programme development			X	O		Continous dialogue among members and cities learning from their experiences
Are playing a coordinating and stimulating role in a regional network on urban agriculture and food security that successfully builds the capacities of its members and stimulates cooperation at regional, national and local levels		X		O		Regional net working was hampered as there was no dedicated person for this. the KIM officer had too many demands on him already
Are enhancing the capacity of local partners to develop project proposals and to present these successfully to funding sources		X	O			This was not very well achieved, though by showing success in the demonstration projects, were able to secure government funds to cover a larger area of beneficiaries.
Are integrating urban agriculture in their institutional programme and are implementing RUAF activities with resources generated by the institution				X	O	The institution provided financial and in-kind contributions to the project. No overhead charges were levied
Love to see	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in national Strategic Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Sustainable Development Plans		X		O		The lobbying was delayed due to other committements in the project. In Sri Lanka, this was effective as accpetance of UA by the national government.
Are lobbying effectively to integrate urban agriculture in the programmes of international organizations (IFAD, UN Habitat, WB, FAO, regional development banks, UNAIDS, International NGOs, bilateral donors, etc)		X		O		Have not been able to be active on this shpere, as desired

3.1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL/LOCAL TRAINING CAPACITY

3.1.2.1 Regional and local organizations cooperate in the preparation and implementation of various types of short term training on urban agriculture for various types of stakeholders (target: at least 5 organisations in each of the regions contribute each with at least 1 trainer)

Table 7: Training of trainers

Training event	# of participants in ToT events			# trainers trained (different persons)			# of trained trainers that now are actively involved training activities on UPA			Provide examples of the uses the trained staff makes of things they learned in the training and effects on their organisation
	M	W	**T**	M	W	**T**	M	W	**T**	
2005										
Training on MPAP Process Enabling team for Hyderabad 3 training events	6*	1*	**21**	6*	1*	**14**	-	-	**-**	Enabled institutions to get a holistic view of UA planning in a city. Identify key issues that the different stakeholders can tackle in the scheme of things. Situation analysis and developing concept documents were useful to understand the urban sprawl and the needs for the promotion of UA in different types of communities (eg; training in special technologies - low space technologies, FFS methods for dry land farming) and identifying the urban farming systems that exist and that can be promoted.
Training on MPAP Process 3 cities (Hyderabad, Bangalore and Nepal) 2 training events	18	12	**30**	6	5	**11**	2	1	**3**	Same as above
2006										
Training on MPAP process	9	6	**15**	7	5	**12**	-	-	**-**	Same as above

Bangalore city										
Training in PRA Mixed group	16	1	**17**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	Same as above
2007										
Training on MPAP process Magadi, Banglaore, India	10	9	**19**	10	9	**19**	-	-	**4**	Same as above
Training on MPAP process Regional workshop (3 cities)	6	3	**9**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**9**	Same as above
Training on PRA tools Enabling team and other stakeholders Magadi, Bangalore, India	16	5	**21**	10	2	**12**	-	-	**4**	Same as above
Training on MPAP process Gampaha, Sri Lanka	9	13	**22**	9	13	**22**	-	-	**13**	Same as above
Training on PRA tools Gampaha, Sri Lanka	3	9	**12**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**12**	Same as above
Training on policy review Gampaha, Sri Lanka	3	9	**12**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**12**	Re-looking at existing policies and seeing where UA can be included.
Training on the writing of the concept document and land use mapping Gampaha, Sri Lanka	3	9	**12**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**12**	Writing skills were improved. Reviewing policy was a new experience. They were exposed to the review process.
2008										
Training on MPAP process Hyderabad, India		2	**2**	-	2	**2**	-	2	**2**	At policy level, helped in discussing the City Strategy Agenda, sensitization of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Cooperation departments on UA matters. Sensitization that the urban greening can be with agricultural production in vacant land, which will contribute positively to poverty alleviation of low-income communities.

Training on kitchen gardens Hyderabad, India		12	**12**	-	6	**6**	-	6	**6**	Household level – facilitated in dissemination of home gardening concepts, giving advice on crop growing and pest management.
Training on MPAP process Magadi, Bangalore, India	2	1	**2**	-	1	**1**	3	1	**4**	Dialogue with stakeholders on developing MPAP process and forming the MSF for promotion of UA. The department of agriculture, department of horticulture, department of irrigation and TMC Magadi. Mobilisation of self-help groups in the solid-waste management program.
Training on PRA and FFS methods Magadi, Bangalore, India	1	1	**2**	1	1	**2**	-	-	**-**	Use of PRA and FFS and training other members of the community
Training on MPAP process Action Planning and Writing the CSA Gampaha, Sri Lanka	3	9	**12**	1	1	**2**	4	9	**13**	The MSF formed, is one of a kind in the country. They are effectivley planning and executing the UA programme planned as a part of the CSA. For example, the development of home gardens and solid waste management at household level is now a reality. A solution for household organic waste has been found.
Training on kitchen gardens Street leaders, teachers and entreprenuers Gampaha, Sri Lanka	17	30	**47**	17	30	**47**	17	30	**47**	All facilitating in the establishment of the kitchen gardens in their respective areas.

* totals for men and women separately not available

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

Table 8: Organisations that periodically organise training on UPA or are incorporating training UPA in their curricula

	Name Organisation and location	**Training implemented or under development**			
		Name of the UA related course	**Target group / level**	**Main subjects**	**(was or will be) Initiated in year**
2008 additions					
	Department of Agriculture, Gampaha District (western province)	Low space technologies for UA in their regular programmes		Crop prodcution and management in limited spaces	2008
	IWMI	Three M.Sc students (1 W - Germany and 2 M – London and New Zealand) drew on the knolwedge and experiences gained from the demonstration project in hyderabad and BMZ project in periurban hyderabad towards their thesis.	**Graduate students**	* Redefining development with reference to the case study of urban agriculture in Hyderabad, India: An investigation of the efficacy of urban agriculture as a means of poverty alleviation. * Food Security and Nutrition in Urban & Peri-Urban Areas - A conceptual appraisal of a methodology for urban agriculture. * Agricultural Biodiversity in Vegetable Gardens in a Periurban Area of Hyderabad, India	2008
2005-2007					

3.1.3 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS IN URBAN AGRICULTURE

3.1.3.1. Staff of local partner organisations have gained the knowledge and skills required to undertake multi-stakeholder action planning and policy development in urban agriculture

Table 9: Local capacity development

	MPAP-training (sum of # of participants in the various blocks)			MPAP training (number of different persons trained)			Specific follow up training to MPAP trainees and others			MPAP related events (policy seminars, inception meetings, MFS meetings)			Study and exchange visits			Other (regional) events (RAC, gender workshop, systematization workshop)		
In 2008	M	W	**T**	M	W	**T**	M	W	**T**	M	W	**T**	M	W	**T**	M	W	T
RAC meeting																8	2	**10**
Regional workshop (Dissemination and gender)																18	6	**24**
Progress Review seminar – Gampaha																12	21	**33**
Hyderabad, India														2	**2**			
2005-2007																		
MPAP ToT events	104*	101*	**218**	49*	45*	**101**												
All others trained in MPAP	73	72	**145**	63	72	**135**												
Inception meetings etc										85	72	**157**						
RAC meetings																7	2	**10**

What % of the total number of MPAP trainees (persons) are actually involved in UPA-related activities?	NA	NA	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Please provide concrete examples of the use these people make of the skills and knowledge received	NA	NA	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*numbers do not add up as sometimes male and female numebrs were not available

Table 9 b Additional knowledge and skills that have been developed in local partners

Additional training for participants in ToT or MPAP training		**Specific training for urban producers and other participants in pilot projects**	
Knowledge/skills developed	Number of participants	Knowledge/skills developed	Number of participants
		Low space technologies	18 (15 M + 3 W)
		FFS method of training	60
		RUAF – CFF approach to promoting UA	54
		Terrace gardening	86
		Kitchen garden – crop production and management and low space technologies	612
		Special training on growing dragon fruit plants	500

3.2 MULTI-STAKEHOLDER POLICY DESIGN AND ACTION PLANNING (MPAP) ON UA

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

Table 10: Local action planning and policy formulation in pilot cities

	Pilot city 1 Hyderabad, India	Pilot city 2 Magadi India	Pilot city 3 Gampaha Sri Lanka
Which parts of the exploratory survey were implemented? Available on Internet at address:	All components of exploratory survey have been implmented. The final document is referred to as the Concpet document http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/HyderabadConcept Document/Policy Narrative.pdf	All components of the exploratory survey have been completed. Ready for publication	All components of the exploratory survey have been completed. http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/Gampaha%20Concept%20Document/RUAF-CFF_Gampaha%20Concept%20Document_final%20Draft.pdf Ready for publication
Was the full report on the exploratory published? How many copies were distributed? Available on Internet at address:	Yes, 500 copies. Distiubted around 350 http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/HyderabadConcept Document/Policy Narrative.pdf	Ready for publication	Not yet http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/Gampaha%20Concept%20Document/RUAF-CFF_Gampaha%20Concept%20Document_final%20Draft.pdf Ready for publication
Was a Policy Narrative or Summary Report produced? How many copies were distributed? Available on Internet at address:	Yes, policy narrative available in the Concpet document Distiubted around 350 http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/HyderabadConcept Document/Policy Narrative.pdf	No	Yes, in the concept document http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/Gampaha%20Concept%20Document/RUAF-CFF_Gampaha%20Concept%20Document_final%20Draft.pdf

Which organisations directly/actively participated in the preparation of the City Strategic Agenda?	GHMC and Urban Development and Livelihod Cell were invovled in disucssion but could not be accomplsihed during the life time of the project. This dialogue was started in April 2008, afterh the initial attempts to establish the enabling team failed.	Town Municipal Council of Magadi (TMC, Magadi), Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Department of Environment – only a frame work is available at present.	Nagarika Hartha Balakaya (comprising 8 government departments)
Has a Multi Stakeholder Forum (other than the initial core group) been established? How many governmental organisations and municipal departments participate?; How many NGO's? How many other partners (please specify)?	An MSF was formed at the beginning of the study comprising the Municipality of Serilinagmpalli, Jawarhalal Nheru Technical Univeristy and Environmental Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI). The former was not sustainable. A new round of discussions in 2008, led to the identification of GHMC and Urban Development and Livelihod Cell, to support the Municipality. Formulation was not possible during the project cycle.	Stakeholders were brought together to form an MSF. A number of meetings were also held more bilateral than together. However, a proper working MSF was not formed, although dialogue was kept alive to the end with TMC Magadi, Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture and Department of Environment. AME foundation was the NGO that lead the activities.	Yes. Eight organizations. These are Municipal Council (Gampaha) Departments of Agriculture (western province), Education (Gampaha zone), Health (western province), Botanical Gardens, Agrarian Development, Animal Production and Health and Sanasa Bank. LirneAsia is the NGO that supported the solid waste management programme but not directly involved in the MSF.

		A set of challenges in UA were proposed. In 2009, a clear MSF is expected to be formed, in support of the FStT programme.	
How many times the MSF has met since the strategic action plan was produced? What was on the agenda?	No CSA yet. Only ideas. Development of city vacant lands based on the allotment garden concept. Awareness raising on the allotment garden concept among low income communities	Once. Strategic Agenda was highligheted. Needs to work on it. **Objective 1.** City waste management and utlise it for UA **Objective 2.** Improve agriculture productivity **Objective 3.** Systematic planning for use of available water – maximise the use of available water and identify opportunities for safe use of wastewater use and management practices **Objective 4.** Youth	The MSF met once a month (12 meetings for the year). The committee met three times after the city strategy agenda was developed. It was revised a number of times and a final draft is ready now. **Objective 1:** Promote and support a culture of sustainable urban agriculture **Objective 2:** Revitalize the paddy farming systems and develop strategies to improve productivity with innovative farming practices that harmonize with nature and improve access to paddy lands for those who are keen on farming. **Objective 3:** Reduce environmental pollution and health concerns by proper management of city drainage and garbage **Objective 4:** Strengthen overall local urban agriculture production - local (within the city) and national (outside the city) marketing of produce

		empowerment through agriculture based employment **Objective 5.** Marketing of agcultural produce	
What are the perspectives regarding the continuation of the MSF after CFF?	Not so strong, unless continous interaction and lobbying is carried out.	Since the RUAF FSTT has commenced the the MSF and the CSA can be developed further.	Good, and has developed another tier. The steering committee comprising the Heads of departments is now formed to support the decisions collectively and oversee the working committee (MSF) activities.
Has the City Strategic Agenda or Action Plan been published? By whom? How many copies? Available on Internet at address:	No City Strategy Agenda yet.	CSA needs to developed and will be done	In the website. http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/southasia/ruaf/Materials/Gampaha%20Concept%20Document/RUAF-CFF_Gampaha%20City%20Strategy%20Agenda_Final.pdf Will be publishsed after the endorsement by the Steering Committee
Has the Strategic Agenda or Action Plan been formally adopted by the City Council or one of its Commissions? Please add a copy of the minutes or related official publication.	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet. Will be considered at the steering committee meeting to be held in April 2009
Have any policies or byelaws or regulations on UPA been changed or have new ones been formulated? If not yet approved: what is their actual status and when is formal approval expected to happen? Available on Internet at address:	No	No	No
What have been the main results to	During the initial discussions on the MPAP	Over 21	Over 12 relevant institutions discussed aspects

date of the MPAP process in this City? Please summarize here the results of the auto-evaluation with the local partners. Be as specific and quantitative as possible.	process, there was an opportunity to discuss the constraints and opportunities for UA in the city. One of the major topics of disucssion was that UA in many forms were already being practised, not recognised despite its existence. Over 25 institutions were sensitised on the importance of UA and a process for insitutionalisng UA was discussed. Over 25 persons from different stakeholders trainined on the MPAP porcess for UA i.e. context analysis, land-use mapping, identifying urban farming systems (formal and informal), tools for livelihood assessments (PRA), policy analysis. The original concept that stakeholders had on the "proof of concept" was evidenced by the establishment of the kitchen gardens that were successful (72 households were trained, on average 34 are actively continuing). Diversity in urban farming system recognised. It was evident that while UA is not recognised to its fullest (in terms of urban food production), urban greening has a firm place and priority. The training of trainers and others who received the training on UA, may have impacted their relevant institutions, but since the original members are no longer available it is difficult to assess. Case study on urban producers highlighted the importance of dairy industry within the city, benefits and beneficiaries along the chain of	institutions discussed issues related to UA. The heightenend pressure for development of periurban Bangalore was discussed. Therefore, the need for strategies sustaining the UA activities of farmers were the focus of the study plan. Over 15 members from different institutions were trained on the MPAP process. i.e. context analysis, land-use mapping, identifying urban farming systems (formal and informal), tools for livelihood assessments (PRA), policy analysis. No special policy	related to UA linking to a common goal of creating a green and clean city. 8 stakeholders were trained on the MPAP process i.e. context analysis, land-use mapping, identifying urban farming systems (formal and informal), tools for livelihood assessments (PRA), policy analysis. Members In 500 households (a total of 1999 members) were trained in FBG/kitchen garden concepts and linked to recycling and compositng, there by reducing costs for garbage collection for the municipality as well as finding a market of compost. Special gender studies were not carried out but the activities were done in a gender sensitive manner. Women were active participants (73%) in UA activities. Joint decisions were more common. Division of labor for UA activities were linked to the major occupation of the household head and/or spouse. National policy on agriculture encourages FBG/home gardening for food and nutritional security. However, this was the first time an evidence-based study with links to organic waste recycling and composting was carried out. A holistic UA based CSA was developed. This was planned by an MSF, that was the first of its kind.

	activities from fodder grass growing to milk production. Enhanced gender studies and testing of the "Guidelines and tools for gender mainstreaming" have highlighted the gender dynamics and the role and contribution of gender, class and caste especially in the use of wastwater in UA.	on UA, some activities were linked to horticulture 8 TMC officials and support staff were trained in solid waste management at municipality level. SHG mobilization on the door-to door collection of soild waste has been achieved. 2 facilitators and 60 farmers were trained on the FFS method of farming. High yielding crop were tested. In-built monitoring and evaluation Assessed the progress of the training. Gender study revealed that in the population, men were the decision makers and women	

		played a support role. However, they were partners, engaging in different activities in the production cycle. Caste system had associated different dynamics, especially related to women (hire class women did ot work, but used hired labour). Safe drinking water was an issue. Land for cultivation was limited. Leased land was under threat of being sold for development. Innovatice methods for crop yield enhancement was needed. A vision for CSA was outlined.	
Does the Municipality or District, where the MPAP took place, count with a department or unit on UPA? When was	No	Not yet	No special department. However, the DoA actively supported UA activities and already has large number of staff who have been trained on low-

it established? Has its budget or number of staff increased since 2004 (give concrete figures)?			space technolgies useful in UA. What was lacking were studies that collected evidence against set of identified progress markers. The municipality was already receiving funds for its solid waste management programme from the Central environement authority and Waste Management authority. A special unit was formed in the Municipality to coordinate activities. Therefore, a large number of staff were now benefitting from the overall program.
What are the differences (- or +) between results obtained and the target set in the project document?	Capacity building and aspects of MPAP training took off well. While there was a great enthusiasam generated at the beginning of the study by stakeholders, it was not sustained long enough to lead the activities in Hyderabad. With the absence of an enabling team to take the lead role, IWMI took over the function and developed the proposal for Hyderabad. Subsequently, the process was started again with two departments to develop a CSA. Knowledge materials were produced and shared among the cities Demonstration project outcomes were positive despite the setbacks. Gender sensitization was carried out effectively.	Capacity building and MPAP training for stakeholders was not achieved to the expected level due to many reasons. Field training of farmers were carried out effectively. However, observations on the impact of the training in a crop production cycle was not possbile during project cycle. CSA was not	Capacity building and MPAP training for the stakeholders was achieved. Their exposure to such a programme was considered novel, but too tedious and time consuming. However, the overall training in different areas like policy analysis and GIS mapping was appreciated. Knowledge materials were produced and shared among the cities. Relevant materials were translated. Outcomes of demonstration project was positive, in terms of food and nutritional security (vegetables) however, income generation aspect was not fulfilled. Time frame was not sufficient to observe this change Gender sensitization was carried out effectively.

		developed to the level that was expected. Knowledge materials were produced and shared among the cities. Specific training materials required for the city was also developed. Gender sensitization was carried out effectively.	
What have been the factors that caused this difference?	Rapid turnover of personnel at key positions, in the stakeholder organizations Close monitoring of project monitoring. Providing immediate solutions to problems Forming small groups in the community, based on neighbourhood fiendships	Slow start of the project activities. The partner organization and stakeholders had staff changes. An unresolved issue on the selection of the type of urban farming system had to be dealt with, which would have hampered the overall progress.	The government supports UA activities and has a national policy on grow more food, therefore the interest is at a high level. Highly motivated MSF members Workplans of the MSF are well organised and lead by the Mayor, who is influencial. Receptive participants. A vision plan for the city through a CSA.

		Once resolved the time frame was not adequate to fulfill all the project obejctives	
What is the sustainability of the results obtained in each city? Please explain which facilitating and hampering factors that play a role.	MSF in not fully formed. Rapid turnover of staff has been a challenge. A more sustainable process is being discussed	MSF in not fully formed. Rapid turnover of staff has been a challenge. A more sustainable process is being discussed.	As a pilot project the MSF worked very well. To sustain the MSF, it had to be referred to a higher level Currently, this has been taken up at the provincial level for necessary action. (a steering committee has been formed and will meet in April to direct the program)
What are the main challenges to be taken up in the next phase?	To re-identify the necessary processes for formalising the MSF or a unit for UA discussions at the municipality level. Thereafter, who will lead such a programme (or CSA that will be developed)	To re-identify the necessary processes for formalising the MSF or a unit for UA discussions at the municipality level. Thereafter, who will lead such a programme (or CSA that will be developed) Since the RUAF FSTT is active, there will be an opportunity to establish the processes required.	Continuity of the MSF, and the selection of the new membership. Linking the MSF and innovative project – which is part of the CSA Since the RUAF – FSTT is porgramme has commenced, the MSF process will be strengthened. Also, as the government policy supports UA, their will be positive involvement of the government sector.

Table 11: Implementation of the Strategic Agenda and results obtained

Pilot City/area: Hyderabad, India						
Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented	Name and type of organisation(s) implementing this project or action	Total Budget and sources of funding (add "est" if estimated)	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Results of these actions/measures (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors
Title: Towards a food and nutritionally secure future: Establishment of kitchen gardens and school garden 'bright spots' in Serilingampally. RUAF – pilot project Description of project: Low income community of Surabhi colony and the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential High School and Junior College for Girls in the Serillingampalli municipality was selected to establish kitchen gardens and a school garden respectively, to increase food and nutritional security of the	IWMI – India (since the MPAP process did not take root, IWMI took over the activities of the pilot project) Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential High School and Junior College for Girls Municipal Project Officer, Serilingampally Circle, GHMC, Hyderabad Surabhi Haritha Sankalapam Committee Vegetable Department, Acharya	Total - Euros 14,525 DGIS - Euros 9,363 IWMI and other organizations - Euros 5,162	72 households from Surabhi colony 40 students and two staff from the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential High School and Junior College for Girls	72 participants showed an interested of which on average, 39 remained active throughout the program. The types of vegetables grown increased from 10 to 29 varieties. 10% of the households were now selling their produce to neighbours. 50% of the families said that they were now consuming more vegetables in the diet. 25% felt that they were now saving money that could be utilised for other purposes. 100% agreed that they were now consuming clean and fresh vegetables. Kitchen gardening was primarily a women led activity in the colony. However, 25% of the households stated that their husbands were now supporting them. Sensitization of city authorities with an evidence base that low-income communities have benefited from kitchen gardens. Food security (at	Another round of monitoring and evaluation is expectged if time permits. This will measure real uptake.	

beneficiaries. The proejct was formulated on the need for “proof of concept” as UA was not a recognised activity in the city, although informally happening all around. Customer surveys and vendor sruveys were carried out to see the need for UA project. Land use mapping was carreid out to assess the available utilities and baseline information in the colony. Training on UA components were given to both groups of beneficiaries. Monitoring and evaluation was carried out to measure success of the project. Study visits to the demonstration garden at IWMI provided a training ground	N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad			least in terms of choice of vegetables) can be increased, by increasing the variety of vegetables; there is scope of increase in nutritional security as well.		

Pilot City/area: Magadi, India

Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented	Name and type of organisation(s) implementing this project or action	Total Budget and sources of funding (add "est" if estimated)	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Results of these actions/measures (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors
Title: Strengthening Magadi Peri-Urban farmer groups on ecological agriculture through Farmer Field Schools. RUAF –Pilot project Three villages in periurban Magadi area were selected to implement ecological agriculture through a FFS process. PRAs were carried out to collect the base line demogrpahy, income and livelihood activities. Gender assessment was also carried out. Initially facilitatirs were trained with exposure visits and in situ training. Short term and long term experiments were carried out to demonstrate the ecological concepts	AME foundation TMC Magadi Department of Agriculture Department of Horticulture	DGIS – 10,000 Euro AMEF – 2685 Euro TMC – 768 Euro DOA – 1,151 Euro	60 periurban producers engaging in primarily Raghi culitvation and livestock breeding	A total of 60 producers (30 M and 30 W) from three villages in peri-urban Magadi, namely, Guddahalli, Ukkada and Joggipalyya benefited from the program. PRA and FFS activities were conducted, introducing the ecological and FFS concepts. Short term experiments were conducted on soil erosion, seed germination; enriched Farm yielded manure, vermi-composting, botanicals preparation and use of azolla as a source of supplementation for nutrients. Long term experiments on varietal types were conducted. In this experiment, the L-5 variety proved to be better that MR-1 and GPU 28. Farmers were able to experience these activities in the field. Two facilitators were trained, so that these methods can be now tested on a long term experiment.	RUAF-FStT project will pick up activities to strenghthen links with government departments. Capacity building of communities will continue with the support of the NGO and department of agriculture.	

Pilot City/area: Gampaha, Sri Lanka						
Name and short description of the projects / actions / measures implemented	Name and type of organisation(s) implementing this project or action	Total Budget and sources of funding (add "est" if estimated)	Estimated number of beneficiaries affected	Results of these actions/measures (preferably quantified) as reported by the organisations involved	Further results of these actions expected in the coming year(s)	Factors
Title: Greening of Gampaha City through Urban Agriculture: Home gardens and waste re-cycling". RUAF –pilot project. **Description and actions:** Home gardens were established in 500 households in 6 adminstrative divisions out of the 33. Training on home gardening included, land preparation, planting, plant and pest management. Growing plants in two types of cultivation towers, permanent and semi-permanent cultivation were demonstrated. Support service from the Department of Agriculture was provided throughout. 6 sales outlets for input materials were	NHBK, Gampaha. Municipal Council (Gampaha) Departments of Agriculture (western province), Education (Gampaha zone), Health (western province), Botanical Gardens, Agrarian Development, Animal Production and Health and Sanasa Bank	DGIS – 10,000 From all other departments 14,562 Euro	500 households	Home gardens were established in 500 households (75 – low-income, 425 – low to high, middle income level), in 6 administrative divisions. Of the 500 households, 63% were women led households. 100 household participated in the monitoring and evaluation. In this sample, 17% were female headed households, and the rest (83%) were male headed households. 69% of the households have added at least one new vegetable into their home vegetable basket. 18% have added 2-3 new varieties Aournd 7% have added more than three varieties. Within the period under obsservation, growing of vegetables did not contribute substantially to their earnings. However, 22% of the food expenses were now saved, on account of the vegetables grown in the garden. Overall 7% felt that they benefitted economically. A higher percentage 81% felt that nutritional value of the daily meal had increased, owing to the	RUAF-FSTT project will pick up activities to strenghthen links with government departments. Capacity building of communities will continue with the support of the NGO and department of agriculture. Based on the findings of the pilot study, the support to carry out vegetable gardens in the balance homesteads in 27 adminstrative units was given by the government.	

established to provide planting material. 6 demonstration plots were established in 3 institutions (Municipal council, Sanasa Society and Hospital) and 3 schools.				addition of fresh vegetables. 12% stated that it was a good for physical and mental well-being. Respondents also felt that while overall there were no big changes in the dietary composition, 83% was in agreement that freshness of the vegetables that they consumed was increased.		

3.2.2. Local authorities in the RUAF pilot cities are implementing the services expressed in their outcome journals

3.2.3. The pilot projects are resulting in positive changes on the livelihood of the urban poor in the pilot areas (target: the pilot projects show at least 50% of planned results)

Table 12: Impacts of the RUAF co-funded pilot projects (repeat the table for all pilot projects a. in pilot cities b. in dissemination cities):

Name Pilot project: 'Greening of Gampaha City through Urban Agriculture: Home gardens and waste re-cycling'. and City of implementation: Gampaha, Sri Lanka								
Impacts on the livelihoods of beneficiaries				Impacts on participating local organisations and local conditions for UPA		Explain differences (+ or -) with the targets set for this pilot project	What factors have caused these differences?	Is replication or upscaling likely? If so explain by whom and where / with which producers (type and number)
Type of impact	Number of beneficiaries Affected	Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Is replication likely; If so explain by whom and for whom (type and number)	Which organisation	Impacts realised (provide concrete examples)			
Adding new vegetables to the food basket	500 households (1999)	Over 69% had added at least one vegetable to the food basket 18% have added 2-3 new varieties Aournd 7% have added more than three	Yes, governement has already funded the programme for 27 other adiminstrative units in the city. Providing seeds and training	The Provincial Government	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring Evidence from pilot project for the national policy on "grow more	500 houses targeted were given the training on UA concepts and the planting material required 30 facilitators (street leaders), where the 500 households were) were trained to	On target	Yes, already started. By the DOA, in Gampaha. Difficult to estimate at present.

Nutirtional value of the diet has increased		varieties. 81% perceived that nutritional value has increased due to the addition of vegetables			food campaign" Strengthening UA concept through Fromulation of of a steering committee for decision making on MSF activities.	promote UA activities in the 500 households		
Savings from food expenses (monthly)	500	On average 22% monthly savings on food expenses after engaging in home gardens		Municipality	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring Door to door garbage collection in the city reduced Expenses incurred on garbage collection reduced. Savings for the	12 school teachers were trained to promote UA in the 3 schools, by using the school garden models	On target	

					municipality These funds and others generated being used for welfare society activities (health workers) activities			
Free compost for gardening	500	50% are making compost and using on the vegetables – chemical free vegetables		Department of Agriculture	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring Training in new concpets of UA (MPAP and developing CSA)	6 entrepreuners trained on UA and is providing seedlings and planting materials to the 500 households	On target	
Increased income for by producing seedlings and plant materal to		6 entreprenures and their hosueholds		Education (Gampaha zone), Health (western province), Botanical	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project	Nealry 80% record that one extra vegetable has been added to the vegetable basket. It was	Target not met The monitoring period is short. If the monitoring were to be	

500 housrholds				Gardens, Agrarian Development, Animal Production and Health and SANASA Bank	formulation and monitoring Training in new concpets of UA (MPAP and developing CSA)	expected that they would add more varieties. Only 7 % added over 3 varieties to the current vegetable basket	carried out after another season the results would be different.	
Income increased from sales outlets for inputs for UA		6 shopkeepers and their hosueholds have income increased from the sales of the production inputs		General	Cleaner environment with less garbage. Mobilization of people towards Agriculture, which was slowly moving away from their daily lives. People have become more community spirited. Sharing and spending quality time with family and neighbours	22% savings on monthly food expenses.	Target not met. It should be ntoed that the monitoring period (4 months)is too short.	

Enhanced capacities of householders	500	Training in UA concepts				Only 45% housholds were making compost successfully	Needs more training and support.	

Name Pilot project: 'Towards a food and nutritionally secure future: Establishment of kitchen gardens and school garden 'bright spots' in Serilingampally'. and City of implementation: Hyderaba. India								
Impacts on the livelihoods of beneficiaries				Impacts on participating local organisations and local conditions for UPA		Explain differences (+ or -) with the targets set for this pilot project	What factors have caused these differences?	Is replication or upscaling likely? If so explain by whom and where / with which producers (type and number)
Type of impact	Number of beneficiaries Affected	Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Is replication likely; If so explain by whom and for whom (type and number)	Which organisation	Impacts realised (provide concrete examples)			
Increased vegetable production for home consumption	On average 34 remained active during the proejct cycle. Total registrants were 72.	These families did not have vegetable gardens before. Only one or two plants of vegetables.	Potential for replication is present. By forming SHGs. The idea was initiated. Already neighborhood groups were grouping and sharing the crops and seeds etc.	IWMI	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring for grass root level proejcts	In general, the targets were met except the income generation %, which was lower than expected. The time duration for this type of impact not adequate.	The start-up took a long time as they were not traditionally used to farming practices. Better impacts could be seen this year.	Within the community yes. Among the neighbours once the SHG for home gardens are strengthened.
Income generation	34	10% were getting an				At least 6 facilitator were		

		income from the produce				trianed in the community who can now train newer members should they want to start kitchen gardens		
Consumption of more vegeatble - Increased nutirtion	34	50% felt that their nutrition has increased owing to the vegetable production				Household food and nutritional security has improved.		
Savings from food expenses	34	25% said they were saving money that could be utilised for other purposes now						
Enhanced knowledge and capacities of colony members	72	50% continued to be actively engaged						

Name Pilot project: 'Strengthening Magadi Peri-Urban farmer groups on ecological agriculture through Farmer Field Schools'. and City of implementation: Magadi, Bangalore, India				
Impacts on the livelihoods of beneficiaries	Impacts on participating local organisations and local conditions for UPA	Explain differences (+ or -) with the	What factors have caused these	Is replication or upscaling likely? If so explain by

Type of impact	Number of beneficiaries Affected	Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Is replication likely; If so explain by whom and for whom (type and number)	Which organisation	Impacts realised (provide concrete examples)	targets set for this pilot project	differences?	whom and where / with which producers (type and number)
Enhanced knowledge and capacities of farmers on PRA and FFS methods	60	PRA and FFS cocepts were imparted to all farmers with field demonstrations	Yes. Through the farmer orgnizations. Passing on the knowledge	AME Foundation	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring	Only the training component was achieved	Project started late and time insufficient to monitor a full crop cycle	Yes, by farmers themselves, if support is available
Some new varietals of Raghi were field tested.				TMC, Magadi Department of agriculture, Department of Horticulture	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring for grass-root level proejcts			

Name Pilot project 'Home Gardens in Bangalore City in select residential areas in J P Nagar and Banashankari' and City of implementation: Bangalore city, India:

Impacts on the livelihoods of beneficiaries				Impacts on participating local organisations and local conditions for UPA		Explain differences (+ or -) with the targets set for this pilot project	What factors have caused these differences?	Is replication or upscaling likely? If so explain by whom and where / with which producers (type and number)
Type of impact	Number of beneficiaries Affected	Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Is replication likely; If so explain by whom and for whom (type and number)	Which organisation	Impacts realised (provide concrete examples)			
Enhanced capacities of city garden enthusiasts to grow chemical free vegetables	88	Low space technologies, types of crops to be grown within the city	Yes. The citizen's associations can replicate so that similar associations can pick up the technologies, information etc.	AME foundation	Changes in knowledge and skills of staff – MPAP process, project formulation and monitoring	To observe uptake and practise, the time was not sufficient	Time frame was not sufficient	Yes, by citizen's associations
Enhanced capacities of gardeners to grow chemical free vegetables	33	Low space technologies, types of crops to be grown within the city						
New emloyment opportunities for the gardners	33	Not known for except one						

Name Pilot project: 'Urban Agriculture for a Sustainable City'. and City of implementation: Colombo city, Sri Lanka								
Impacts on the livelihoods of beneficiaries				Impacts on participating local organisations and local conditions for UPA		Explain differences (+ or -) with the targets set for this pilot project	What factors have caused these differences?	Is replication or upscaling likely? If so explain by whom and where / with which producers (type and number)
Type of impact	Number of beneficiaries Affected	Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Is replication likely; If so explain by whom and for whom (type and number)	Which organisation	Impacts realised (provide concrete examples)			
Enhanced capacities of communities from different socio-econmic backgrounds, including a school children who offer agriculture as a subject.	125 households	UA techniques including low space technologies form crop production for all	Yes, in areas where capacities were developed. There are on-going programmes through which the Department of Agriculture will support interested citizens			The impacts of the project was positive. All most all have realised the benefits of vegetable gardening and are now willing to continue.	Enhanced knowledge and skills. Provision of materials and extension services. Increased prices of vegetables. Being able to produce chemical free vegetables	Yes, in areas where capacities were developed. These will be mostly still home gardens. A few enterpreuners are likely to generate an income By the Department of Agriculture
Increased food security	100	28% of the household vegetable basket from the garden				Although an increase in income through vegetable cultivation was expected, this was not	The time frame to ahcieve this target was not sufficient.	

						observed during the period of assessment		
Better nutrition	100	10 - 49% by increasing the numebr of vegetables in the daily diet.						
Savings from household expenditure for food	100	52% saved 100-500 SLR 22% saved 500 -1000						
Good grades among children who enrolled in the program	25	61%, achieved over 75% marks at examinations. Of those who had home gardens (39%), 44% now maintained their home gardens						

Name Pilot project: 'Establishment of an Allotment Garden with Ecosan Toilet for the Urban Poor of Barangay Macasandig' and City of implementation: Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines				
Impacts on the livelihoods of beneficiaries	Impacts on participating local organisations and local conditions for UPA	Explain differences (+ or -) with the	What factors have caused these	Is replication or upscaling likely? If so explain by

Type of impact	Number of beneficiaries Affected	Specify and quantify the impacts realised	Is replication likely; If so explain by whom and for whom (type and number)	Which organisation	Impacts realised (provide concrete examples)	targets set for this pilot project	differences?	whom and where / with which producers (type and number)
Enhanced capacities of communities in the city on the allotment garden concepts	12 housholds	One allotment garden association is in operation and duly registered at the Department of Labor and Employment One ecosan toilet is constructed and well used	Yes, already there are 8 allotment gardens in different parts of the city. Allotment garden association with the support of the Xavier University and local municipality	Allotment garden association	7 months after the end of financial assistance by the project, the garden is sustained by the families with their own resources (part of the income generated by the garden is reinvested)	Impacts of the proejct are positve	The allotment garden concept is already well establised. What the communities needed was seed money to start-up the lease of the land to cultivate	Yes, Periurban vegetable project of Xavier University and local municipality. With similar communities in the city
Improved food security and sanitation	12	There is more food for consumption and sanitation conditions have imporved.						
Better nutrition	12	25 % of produce is consumed by families						

Perceived health benefits	12	Rregular physical exercise thru gardening activities, better nutrition						
Income from sales	12	75 % of produce is sold to 40 neighbouring households. The income of the allotment gardening families has been significantly increased (i.e. some have purchased of cell phones)						
Non-monetary benefits	12	Strengthening of family and community ties (working together in the garden, spending						

		quality time together, celebrating of community events such as Christmas, New Year parties in the garden)						

3.2.4. Experiences gained in the pilot cities are being replicated (wholly or partly) in other cities (target: at least 40 % of the "dissemination cities" initiated activities related to policy design and action planning and/or implementation of projects on urban agriculture due to its relations with the RUAF programme)

Table 13: Effects of RUAF in dissemination cities

Dissemination cities	With which local organisations RUAF maintained contacts? What were the activities undertaken by these contacts under influence of RUAF?	What have been the main outputs and results of the RUAF dissemination activities at policy/institutional level?	Item at livelihoods level?	What are the perspectives regarding the continuation of these activities?
City 1 name: Bangalore city, India	AME Foundation Lead organization carrying out the project "RUAF pilot project" see table 12….	Projects designed/implemented Enhanced capacities of citizens	Enhanced capacities of citizens on UA concepts – low space technologies, crop production, crop and pest management for chemical free vegetables	Citizien's groups and influencial members of the society can take this forward
City 2: Colombo city, Sri Lanka	Department of Agriculture, Colombo district, Sri Lanka	Projects designed/implemented Enhanced capacities of underserved communities and school children Inclusion of UPA in instituional programmes	Enhanced capacities of underserved communities and school children on UA concepts - low space technologies, crop production, crop and pest management for chemical free vegetables	DOA is continuing the activities with government funding in other areas

		A book on Family Business Garden finalised ready to print		
City 3: Cageyan de Oro, the Phillipines	Xavier University (Periurban Vegetable Project), Cageyan de Oro, the Phillipines	Projects designed/implemented Enhanced capacities of underserved city communities on UA through the allotment garden concept. A booklet on Allotment Gardens	Projects designed/implemented Enhanced capacities of underserved city communities on UA through the allotment garden concept.	Will be continued Already a number of allotment gardens have been establshed in different settings with the support of the local authorities

Table 14: Effects of RUAF at national level

	What changes at national level have been initiated under influence of / with help of RUAF? (provide references to documents whenever possible)	Which national organisations are involved in these initiatives?	What are the likely effects of these changes for the development of urban agriculture in the country? Provide concrete examples.	To what extent these changes have been consolidated?
Country 1: Colombo city and Gampaha city, Sri Lanka	Enhanced awareness of the importance of urban agriculture with evidence base. (Provincial level)	Department of Agriculture Botanical Gardens Department of Agrarian Development	Many home gardens are now growing chemical free vegetables. Those with a entreprenual mind will benefit from income generation	The consolidation process is on going.

	Initiation of staff training on UA and MPAP process		Development of acts or cabinet papers on policies specific for UA. These will enable relevant stakeholder departments to serve the city communities better.	
Country 2: Bangalore city, India	In dialogue with higher officials	Not identified	NA	NA
Country 3: Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines	Still working with City officials for institutionalization	Not identified		

3.3 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

3.3.1. Municipal departments, NGO's and CBO's, farmer organizations and other stakeholders in urban agriculture are using information, guidelines and tools, made available by RUAF partners, in their respective work on urban agriculture (target: 10 – 20 organizations per region)

Table 15: Enhanced access to specific knowledge materials, guidelines and tools

Full title of the knowledge material produced 2005-2008	Type of product	Type of target audience	Number of users reached	Main results obtained; main uses made by the target group of this material; Provide concrete examples and other evidence of such results/uses

2005				
1. CD-Rom on MPAP Process in UA – workshop presentations and reading materials	CD-Rom	ToT workshop partcipants and all MPAP enabling teams in the three cities	30	Enhanced awareness and knowledge on the MPAP process in UA; Many departments sitting at a common platform to address common issues - in this instance issues linked to UA; A re-assessment of departmental resources available for sharing on common problems - used as resource materials for awareness raising, preparation of proposals, training their staff in the organization and in extension services Examples; - Development of proposals and implementation of projects to manage household solid waste – establishing kitchen gardens at household level (Gampaha) - Development of proposals and implementation of projects to enhance household nutrition (Hyderabad). - Carrying out exploratory surveys - sharing of information by different departments on a spects of UPA and funds available for activities (Magadi and Gampaha).
2. Buechler, S. and Mekala, G., D., 'Local Responses to Water Resource	Journal article	Researchers	125 "est"	- Enhanced knowledge on local

Degradation in India: Groundwater Farmer Innovations and the Reversal of Knowledge Flows', Journal of Environment and Development, Vol. 14, no.4, 2005		and practioners of UA and water resrouce managers		adaptations to water resource management in peri-urban agriculture - As a reference material in the library for all types of readers.
3. Buechler, S. and Mekala, G., D., "Household Food Security and Wastewater-dependent Livelihood Activities along the Musi River, in Andhra Pradesh, India" 2005, found in: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater/gwwufoodsecurity.pdf	Article in internet	Researchers and practioners of UA water resrouce managers	1000 "est"	- Enhanced knowledge on wastewater dependent livelihoods and food security - As a reference material
2006				
4. Buechler, S., Scott, C., . "Wastewater as a Controversial, Contaminated, Yet Coveted Resource in South Asia", *Human Development Report,* United Nations Development Program, New York, 2006.	Report	Researchers and practioners of UA and water resrouce managers	150 "est"	- Enhanced knowledge on wastewater agriculture and development in a south Asian context - As a reference material in the library for all types of readers.
5. Buechler, S., Mekala, G. D. and Keraita, B., 'Wasterwater use for Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture', in R. van Veenhuizen (ed.), *Cities Farming for the Future - Urban Agriculture for Green and Productive Cities*, pp 241 - 272 IIRR/RUAF/IDRC, Manila, 2006	Book Chapter	Decision makers, practitioners and researchers of UA	Unable to estimate	- Enhanced knowledge on UA activities across the different countries. As a reference material in the library for all types of readers.
6. Solid waste management	Poster and Leaflets	Special Command police, Serilingampally, Hyderabad	50	- Enhanced knowledge on solid waste management in the communities of Serilingampally
7. No space and low space technolgies	CD-Rom and poster	Training participants At different forums	25	- Enhanced knowledge on low space technologies for UA - Development of a demonstration garden with low

				space technologies by citizens - many visitors have established their own gardens with vegetable cultivation towers - Used in awareness raising in the cities (stakeholders and citizens) - Used in training of staff - Used in lobbying and advocacy
8. Types of UPA activities as an IEC materials	Leaflets and Poster	MPAP enabling teams and pilot city participants	500	- Enhanced knowledge on UPA systems - Used in awareness raising in the cities (stakeholders and citizens) - Used in training of staff - Used in lobbying and advocacy
9. RUAF-CFF project brochure as an IEC materials	Leaflets and Poster	MPAP enabling teams and pilot city participants and Stakeholders interested in UA in the region	500	- Enhanced awareness and knowledge on the RUAF-CFF project approach - Used in awareness raising in the cities (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff - Used in lobbying and advocacy
10. Scope of urban and peri urban agriculture in Bangalore and Magadi, Bangalore	Posters	MPAP enabling team and pilot city participants	25 “est”	- Enhanced awareness and knowledge on UA in Bangalore - Used in awareness raising in the cities (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff - Used in lobbying and advocacy
11. Landuse maps (GIS) of Bangalore - Inception Workshop	Poster	Workshop participants	30 “est”	- Enhanced awareness on the usefulness of GIS maps in UA

		and resource persons engaging in project activities		activity planning Bangalore - Enhanced understanding of available land for UA - Better planning of UA projects - Used in awareness raising in the cities (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff
2007				
12. Multistakeholder planning on urban agriculture: lessons learnt	Poster	Decision makers, practitioners and researchers of UA	30 “est”	- Enhanced understanding of impacts of MPAP process in UA - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff - Used in Extension work
13. Some facts on UA production and economics	Poster	Decision makers, practitioners and researchers of UA	50 “est”	- Enhanced understanding of impacts of MPAP process in UA - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff
14. Concept document for Serilingampally, Hyderabad, India	Book	Decision makers, practitioners and	181	- Enhanced knowledge on how a situation analysis can lead to acquiring the required information for planning and

		researchers of UA in Hyderabad and the region		executing of MPAP process. - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff - Used as a resource material for other studies (thesis)
15. Land use mapping in serilingampally municipality, Hyderabad, India	CD-Rom	MPAP enabling team and stakeholders realted to UA in Hyderabad. Other project members in partner cities. Students	100	- Enhanced knowledge on Land use mapping techniques and their usefulness. - Used in awareness raising among, project members, UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff and project beneficiaries - Used as a resource material for other studies (thesis)
16. Crop production methods in AP region – selected vegetables (Brinjal, Tomato and cucurbits)	Leaflets	Project beneficiaries, enabling teams of pilot project cities	200	- Enhanced knowledge on production methods and management of selected home garden crops in the AP region. - Used in awareness raising among, project members, makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of

				staff and project beneficiaries - Used as a resource material during knowledge exchange
17. MPAP Project cycle	Poster	Gampaha Inception meeting participants	50 “est”	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of the MPAP project cycle in UA - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff - Used in Extension work
18. MPAP Exploratory Study	Poster	Gampaha Inception meeting participants	50 “est”	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of a exploratory study in the MPAP project cycle - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens) - Used at training sessions of staff - Used in Extension work
19. Schematic representation of the provisional UPA enabling team, boundary partners and policy level partners for Gampaha	Poster	Gampaha Inception meeting participants	50 ‘est”	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of the interactions of the different stakeholders in a MPAP project - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders)

				- Used at training sessions of staff
20. CD-Rom for Multistakeholder processes for policy design and action planning workshop	CD-Rom	Workshop participants from 3 pilot cities	15	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of the MPAP project cycle in UA - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders and citizens)
21. CD-Rom for Gampaha inception meeting – presentations and reading materials	CD-Rom	Workshop participantes and MPAP enabling team	50	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of the RUAF-CFF programme and MPAP project cycle in UA - Used in awareness raising among UA decision makers and practitioners (stakeholders)
22. Safe and Healthy living through urban horticulture - Bangalore	Flier	JP Nagar and Baneshankari participants	150 “est”	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of urban horticulture - Used in training sessions of citizens - Citizens request for organic inputs for cultivation
23. Social map – with 20 attributes for Surabhicolony, Hyderabad	Poster	Surabhi colony participants	80	- Enhanced awareness and understanding of the resources available to the community members - Used in planning and implementing of the pilot project

24. Family Business Garden flier (English)	Flier	Gampaha project beneficiaries. Stakeholders from other partner cities	300	- Enhanced awareness on how to set up a family business garden - Gampaha citizens get interested and participate in the demonstration project. - Stakeholders from other cities are sensitised on the FBG concept
25. Family Business Garden flier (Sinhalese)	Flier	Gampaha project beneficiaries	500	- Enhanced awareness on how to set up a family business garden - Gampaha citizens get interested and participate in the demonstration project.
26. Transect maps for 6 GS Divisions in Gampaha	Poster	MPAP enabling team for Gampaha	13	- Enhanced understanding of the UA areas in the project sites - Used in project planning in Gampaha
27. Stakeholder and situation analysis report for Magadi	Report	MPAP enabling team and stakeholders interested in UA	15	- Enhanced understanding of the background situation in Bangalore to undertake a UA related project -- Enhanced understanding of the MPAP process – importance of collection of context material. - Used as resource material pilot project planning.

28. Bangalore draft master plan 2015 and land use zonal regulations, Karnataka Govt. URL	CD Rom and hard copy	MPAP enabling team for Bangalore and Magadi. Other stakeholders involved in project planning	10	- Enhanced understanding of the future plans for development in Bangalore - Enhanced understanding of the areas available for UA activities - Used as a resource for planning of project in Magadi site
29. Translation of "Crop production activities of the western province", Govt. of Sri Lanka, Western Province (English)	Manual	MPAP enabling team, Gampaha, Sri Lanka	20	- Enhanced understanding of the crop production systems in the western province among the different stakeholders forming the MSF. - Used as resource material for planning of project in Gampaha
30. Translation of 5 year development (2006-2010) of the Western Provincial Council, Govt. of Sri Lanka (English)	Manual	MPAP enabling team, Gampaha, Sri Lanka	20	- Enhanced understanding of the future plans for development in the western province - Used as a resource for planning of project in Gampaha
2008				
31. Building cities for the future with urban agriculture; Pilot project Gampaha, Sri Lanka	Brochure (sinhalese)	Gampaha, Sri Lanka, pilot city participants	550	- Enhanced understanding of the establishment of kitchen gardens by beneficiaries of the pilot project - Used as resource material to educate the participants of the kitchen garden project in Gampaha, Sri Lanka
32. Cropping Calendar / Seasonal Calendar for the participants in Surabhi colony	Leaflet	Surabhicolony participants	50	- Enhanced understanding of the seasonality of the vegetable types to be grown in kitchen

				gardens - Used as resource material to educate the participants of the kitchen garden project in Surabhi colony. - Used in extension work
33. Cropping Calendar / Seasonal Calendar for the participants in Magadi Pilot city villages	Leaflets	Magadi pilot city village participants	50	- Enhanced understanding of the seasonality of the vegetable types to be grown in the study villages. - Used as resource material to educate the participants in Magadi project.
34. Pilot city of Hyderabad	Brochure	Pilot city and dissemination city project participants and enabling team members	75	- Enhanced awareness on the UA pilot project carried out in Hyderabad.
35. Holmer, R. J., and Itchon, G. S., 'Reuse of Ecological Sanitation Products in Urban Agriculture: Experiences from the Philippines', *UA Magazine- 20: Water for Urban Agriculture*, pp 44 -46, 2008	Magazine article	Practitioners and researchers of UA	25 "est"	- Enhanced awareness on ecological sanitation products - Used as resource material
36. Amerasinghe, P., Devenish, C. and Suleman, K. B., 'Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture: A Case for Rainwater Harvesting in India', *UA Magazine-20: Water for Urban Agriculture,* pp 34-36, ETC, 2008	Magazine article	Practitioners and researchers of UA	30 "est"	- Enhanced awareness on rainwater harvesting potential in India - Used as resource material by students and other readers
37. Phillipine Allotment Garden Manual with an Introduction to Ecological Sanitation. Periurban Vegetable Proejct, Xavier University College of	Booklet	Garden enthusiasts,	50	- Enhanced understanding of the allotment garden concept and

Agricultre, Cagayan de Oro. Mindanao Editorial Printing Press 2008		City planners		ecological sanitation - Used as resource material to educate the participants of RUAF pilot projects
38. Phillipine Allotment Garden Brochure. Periurban Vegetable Proejct, Xavier University College of Agricultre, Cagayan de Oro.	Brochure	City planners, Those engaging in UA in cities	25	- Enhanced understanding of the allotment garden concept and ecological sanitation - Used as resource material to educate the participants of RUAF pilot projects
39. Radha, T. M., 'Gender Study on Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture In Magadi'	Report	City planners and project members		- Enhanced understanding of Gender aspects in relation to UA in the study villages
40. Krishnagopal G. V., and Simmons R. W., 'Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture: Towards Better Understanding of Low Income Producer Organizations Hyderabad – City Case Study' 2008	Report	Contracted study (FAO)		
41. Murthy N. M., Krishnagopal G. V. and Amerasinghe P., 'Testing of Guidelines and Tools for Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Agriculture' 2008	Report	For the Gender Book		
42. Gandhi B. V. J. and Amerasinghe P., 'An analysis of the policy climate for Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture: Insights from Bangalore and Hyderabad', 2008	Report	City planners, researchers of UA	Not published yet	
43. Gunjal, S., Resource Book on City Farming in South Asia, 2009	Booklet	Ready for printing	Not published yet	
44. Ranasinghe T., 'Manual of Low/no Space Agriculture - Cum – Familiy Business Gardens' 2009.	Booklet	Ready for printing	Not published yet	
45. Buechler, S. and Mekala, G., D, 'Gender Dimensions of Urban and Periurban Agriculture in Hyderabad, India: A case study' 2008	Book chapter	Pending		

3.3.2. The number of subscribers to the UA- Magazine, users of the RUAF global and regional websites and databases and visitors of the regional resource centres and users of their services are increasing (target: increase of minimum 20% per year)

Table 16 Users UA-Magazine, regional websites and regional resource centre

	End of 2004	**End of 2005**	**End of 2006**	**End of 2007**	**End of 2008**
Number of subscribers to UA-Magazine	NA	100	125	150	75
Number of hard copies distributed **per issue** (**other** than to subscribers)	NA	20	100	100	50
Number of people that read UA-M at the regional website	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total number of visitors to the regional website	NA	150	400	700	1200
Number of visitors to the regional resource centre	NA	50	80	80	150 (Surabhi colony members + School children + Teachers and other visitors)
Number of requests for information	NA	2	6	10	15
Number of requests for advice, assistance and cooperation (substantial cases only; please provide concrete examples)	NA		4 * 2 Workshops presenting MPAP process	1 *participation in exhibition – demonstration of low space	2 *BBC production of 'Our Planet' – collected evidence for UA - held

			*Training on low space technologies in UA *FAO request for assessment on urban producers	technologies in UA	interviews at Surabhi Colony on achieving household nutritional security and BMZ sites for wastewater dependant livelihood activities *BMZ project activities benefited from data collected on wastewater dependant livelihoods , GIS maps and gender studies

3. 4 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

3.4.1 Regional RUAF partners have adopted and are applying an institutional gender policy

Table 17: Gender mainstreaming in the RUAF regional partners and local partners

	Regional RUAF partners	Local partners in pilot cities			In dissemination cities
		Pilot city 1 Hyderabad	Pilot city 2 Magadi	Pilot city 3 Gampaha	
Which gender case studies have been produced (list full titles and City/location; include also the proceedings of the Regional gender workshop).	IWMI Buechler, S. and Mekala, G., D, 'Gender Dimensions of Urban and Periurban Agriculture in Hyderabad, India: A case study' 2008 Enhanced gender case study There was no special gender workshop. However, the gender aspects were part of the agenda at the final dissemination regional work shop.	Access livelihoods, Hyderabad – *Murthy N. M., Krishnagopal G. V. and Amerasinghe P., 'Testing of Guidelines and Tools for Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Agriculture' 2008	AME Foundation, *Radha, T. M., 'Gender Study on Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture In Magadi'	No case studies were done here.	No special gender studies were done. But all cities followed gender sensitive methods in preparation and implementation of project activities. Overall, among the beneficiaries, there was a tendancy for more women to participate in UA activities. Gender aspects were specifically discussed at all progress meetings and at the final dissemination workshops.

What effects had their participation in RUAF-CFF on strengthened gender mainstreaming in these organisations? Give concrete examples a)	IWMI *RUAF-CFF project sensitised other workers on gender sensitive approaches to project implementation. The team members were selected to reflect gender balance as much as possible.		AME Foundation – *the team wokring in the field comprises a male/ female team *Gender studies carried out by a female	Nagarika Haritha Balakaya members – *Selection of members to participate in the UA programme, based on ability and irrespective of gender *More women are participating in UA realted activties	All city projects strengthened gender sensitive approaches during project implementation
How many local partners adopted the RUAF gender statement or developed a gender policy under influence of RUAF? What is their degree of activities to actually implement the statement or policy? Provide concrete examples	N.A.	Adopted by all partners at all levels of project planning and implementation	Adopted by all partners at all levels of project planning and implementation	Adopted by all partners at all levels of project planning and implementation	Adopted by all partners at all levels of project planning and implementation

How many local partners are using (RUAF supplied) gender sensitive tools for situation analysis, planning or monitoring (also in other projects). Provide concrete examples	N.A.	All partners Field level work is carried out as much as possible with gender representation	All partners Field level work is carried out as much as possible with gender representation	All partners Field level work is carried out as much as possible with gender representation	All partners Field level work is carried out as much as possible with gender representation
Do the City Strategic Agenda's a. Include "promotion of gender equity" as an aim? Provide concrete examples b. Include actions to respond to specific needs and interests of women producers? Provide concrete examples. c. Include affirmative actions to ensure equal participation in activities and benefits? Provide concrete examples.	N.A.	-	CSA is being developed	Although not written in the document, the activities will always promote gender equity No affirmative action was required	No CSA
Other results from gender mainstreaming activirties by RUAF	-	-	-	-	-

3.4.2. Local organizations that were trained and supported by RUAF are collecting gender disaggregated data on urban agriculture and are assuring the participation of both women and men in the formulation and implementation of their policies and projects (target: a. 10 – 20 organizations per region are collecting gender sensitive data and ensure participation of women in the training activities, planning meetings and implementation of project activities)

Table 18: Effects of RUAF on gender sensitivity of local partner organisations

Name local partner organization	Degree in which they use gender disaggregated data (%)	Degree in which they ensure equal participation of women in their activities (%)	Concrete examples of the effect of RUAF on the gender sensitiveness of this organisation
Pilot city 1.	**100**	**100**	The team comprises male

IWMI			and female personnel. Interviews and collection of data were achieved in gender sensitive manner Interviews were held at times suitable for women and men separately or together after consultation
Pilot city 2. **AME Foundation**	**100**	**100**	The team comprises male and female personnel Interviews and collection of data were achieved in gender sensitive manner Interviews were held at times suitable for women and men separately or together after consultation
Pilot city 3. **Nagarika Haritha Balakaya**	**100**	**100**	The team comprises male and female personnel Interviews and collection of data were achieved in gender sensitive manner Interviews were held at times suitable for women and men separately or together after consultation
Dissemination cities **AME foundation**	**100**	**100**	The team comprises male and female personnel Interviews and collection of

Department of Agriculture Colombo District, Sri Lanka **Xavier University, the Phillipines**	**100** **100**	**100** **100**	data were achieved in gender sensitive manner Interviews were held at times suitable for women and men separately or together after consultation

3.5 LEARNING FROM MONITORING

Local partners monitor and evaluate the impacts of their policies and actions on income, nutrition and food security of the urban poor, reuse of urban organic wastes and wastewater in urban agriculture and reduction of health and environmental risks associated with urban agriculture (target: 80 % of all cities that received co-funding of RUAF to implement a pilot project have applied such impact monitoring)

Table 19: Effects of RUAF on learning from monitoring
For each * (organization) fill out all columns

Name local partner organization and city	Degree in which they use participatory monitoring (%)	Degree in which they regularly reflect on the ensure equal participation of women in their activities (%)	Concrete examples of the effect of RUAF on the gender sensitiveness of this organisation ?
Pilot city 1. IWMI	**100**	**100**	Conducts its project activities in a gender sensitive manner. Use of culturally sensitive methods of interaction at all levels
Pilot city 2. AME Foundation	**100**	**100**	Conducts its project activities in a gender sensitive manner. Use of culturally sensitive methods of interaction at all levels
Pilot city 3. Nagarika Haritha Balakaya	**100**	**100**	Conducts its project activities in a gender sensitive manner. Use of culturally sensitive

			methods of interaction at all levels
Dissemination cities **AME foundation** **Department of Agriculture Colombo District, Sri Lanka** **Xavier University, the Phillipines**	 **100** **100** **100**	 **100** **100** **100**	Conducts its project activities in a gender sensitive manner. Use of culturally sensitive methods of interaction at all levels

ANY OTHER RESULTS OBTAINED

Please shortly describe and give concrete examples

4. ORGANISATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

RUAF-Team

Robert Simmons, Regional Coordinator (2005-2007)
Priyanie Amerasinghe, Regional Coordinator (2008 present)
MPAP officer – Ms Saba Ishaq (2006 – 2008)
KIM officer - Mr. KB Suleman (2007 – present)
GIS specialist – Mr. Akuraju Venkata Radha (2007 – 2009 March)

Support from IWMI staff

Financial officer – Ms R. Navanita,
Administrative officers – Ms Judy Christiana and Ms V. Aparna provided program support throughout the year.

Results of audits of local partners realised in 2008.

Explanation to the financial statement on 2008 (please also insert explanatory comments in the EXCEL sheet as much as possible for explanations related to specific budget items; if needed use this paragraph for additional explanations)

Other issues regarding the project in 2008

5. ANNEXES

A CD-Rom with

1. Outcome journal regional RUAFpartner (comparing start and end situation)
2. Outcome journals local partners (comparing start and end situation)
3. City brochure text and photo's
4. Final versions of
   a. Full report exploratory survey
   b. Policy narrative
   c. Strategic Agenda or Action plan
5. Final reports of the local partners on all pilot projects
6. Reports of external auditors on their visits to local partners
7. All knowledge and training materials produced in 2008