



Spanish edition

The *UA Magazine* has been published in Spanish: *La Revista Agricultura Urbana*, No. 1. Soon No. 2 on livestock and No. 3 on health will also be released in Spanish. From now on the *UA Magazine* will be released in English, Spanish, and French. Furthermore a more regional focus will be developed, with a focus on Latin America in the Spanish edition and a focus on West and Central Africa in the French edition.

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PLANNING FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE : A REVIEW OF TOOLS AND STRATEGIES FOR URBAN PLANNERS

Quon Soonya. 1999. CFP Report Series. Report 28, International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Ottawa.

Based on published and “grey” literature and a survey of 26 urban planning professionals from 18 cities around the world, key planning-related constraints facing urban farmers were identified as well as possible responses to these constraints. Land-use issues are of particular concern to urban farmers. These issues are compounded by the urban planning policy context through, amongst others, a lack of formal recognition. Important recommendations cited in literature and from planners are changes to the land-use planning policy level, participation in new multi-disciplinary institutions responsible for all facets of urban agriculture in a community, and establishing records of urban agriculture. It was found that urban planners have opportunities to permit and support urban agriculture, given their position as regards decision-making at the various levels. Planners could use their influence for change, forge alliances and facilitate opportunities for urban farmers.

URBAN LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A REVIEW

Payne G. 1997. London: Intermediate Technology Publications (ITP). ISBN 1_85339_400_9 : GBP 12.95 (pbk).

Payne has provided an annotated and very thorough literature review on a very important aspect of urban agriculture. Indeed, urban land tenure and property rights play an even more vital role than in rural areas. Often, there are frictions between different systems, particularly in urban areas where land is scarce and expensive. Access to credit very much depends on the definition of property rights. Changes in ownership may have very drastic effects on prices of land and, therefore, its use by the urban poor. In this publication, the main tenure types are catalogued and explained: customary tenure, private tenure, public ownership, religious concepts and indigenous vs. imported concepts. The author concludes that careful analysis of the existing systems should be carried out before embarking on major reforms. This is all the more so since tenure measures as a policy tool are rather inflexible in comparison with fiscal and monetary policies. Interestingly, full tenure turns out to be not essential to increasing levels of tenure security. In Botswana and Indonesia, the establishment of a statutory system (i.e., by the state) was firmly grounded on traditional principles. At the end, we find an elaborate, annotated bibliography and a very welcome glossary of terms. There is also a typology of the main categories of land tenure.

AESTHETICS, FUNCTIONALITY AND DESIRABILITY OF THE SUSTAINABLE CITY

Culot Maurice 1997. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. Wyattville Road, Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin Ireland. ISBN 9282749231

This publication addresses the renewed focus on the desirability of the city, a phenomenon as essential as ecological perfection and economic health for a city to survive in the long run. The author looks at urban forms placing modern and functional architecture, which breaks with tradition and advocates zoning and separation of functions, against European city-building tradition, with its consistent mix of human activities. The report concludes with recommendations for representatives and officials making a plea for this renewed pluralism. This renewed interest stems from a too-long reign of functionalism that left no space for the human need for buildings that are evidence of an alternative to the destruction and loss of the European city. Briefly put: we should strive again for the ‘city of desire’.

FURTHER READING ON URBAN AGRICULTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

THE EARTHSCAN READER IN SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Satterthwaite David (ed.). 1999. Earthscan Publications, London, Stylus Publishing, LLC.

Satterthwaite provides an introduction to the field of sustainable cities in 20 articles. Part I brings together a wide range of published articles covering the key issues. Furthermore, concepts linking sustainable development and cities (Part II) as well as sectoral programmes contributing to sustainable development in cities (Part III) are discussed. The section on sectoral programmes includes chapters on urban agriculture and planning green cities, waste recycling and building and designing with nature. Part IV provides case studies on innovative action plans (Local Agenda 21) at the city level, from South and North America as well as information systems and urban sustainability indicators. The last part (V) places sustainable city development in a wider regional and global context. (NB)

URBAN AGRICULTURE: CAN PLANNERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Greenhow, Timothy. 1994. CFP Report Series Report 12, International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Ottawa:

Greenhow examines the way city planners look at urban agriculture in three countries: Lesotho, Botswana and Sweden. The basic question is to what extent planning plays a role in influencing the spread of agriculture in urban areas. Gaborone, Greenhow concludes, has neither the subsistence need nor the planning attitude conducive to widespread urban agriculture. In Maseru, inhabitants farm out of necessity and suitable preconditions exist that favour urban agriculture. In Stockholm, policy environment is such that urban agriculture is seen as a valuable component within a new approach to planning, with the environment and the sustainable city in mind. The paper ends with a number of recommendations for urban planners.

SUSTAINING CITIES – ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN URBAN DESIGN

Leitmann, Josef 1999. McGraw-Hill

A historical transition will take place at the dawn of the new millennium: for the first time in human history, more than half the world's population will be living in cities. These cities currently generate two-thirds of economic wealth and will account for 80% of GDP growth during this decade. Population and economic growth in cities create externalities - more people making more things demand more resources and generate more waste. The resulting set of environmental problems is known as the "Brown Agenda": distressed industrial area; eroding infrastructure; pollution; resource losses; environmental hazards and global environmental issues (taken from J. Leitmann and editorial comments).

PLACING THE FOOD SYSTEM ON THE URBAN AGENDA : THE ROLE OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN FOOD SYSTEMS PLANNING

Pothukuchi Kameshwari and Kaufman Jerome L. 1999. Agriculture and Human Values 16(2): 213-224. University of Wisconsin.

This article takes a perceptive look at the relationship between city planning and the urban food system in America at the turn of the century. The urban food system is less visible than other such urban systems. The reasons for its low visibility include the historic process by which issues and policies came to be defined as urban; the spread of processing, refrigeration and transportation technology, together with cheap, abundant energy; that rendered invisible the loss of farmland around older cities; as well as the continuing institutional separation between urban and rural policy. Despite its low visibility, the urban food system

contributes significantly to community health and welfare and metropolitan economies; connects to other urban systems such as housing, transportation, land use, economic development and impacts upon the urban environment. Existing and potential city institutions that could offer a more comprehensive management of the urban food system are examined. These include the city department of food, the policy council, and the municipal planning department.

ILLEGAL CITIES : LAW AND URBAN CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Fernandes Edésio and Varley Ann (eds). 1998. Estover, Plymouth: Plymbridge Distributors. ISBN 1_85469_550_7 (pbk) : GBP 14.95. 256 pp.

This book provides an important overview of the role played by legislative and legal institutions in the way open spaces are occupied in cities. Much of the content is about how the urban poor gain access to urban land and housing within the margins of the law. Issues addressed are of a wide range: How is illegality perceived? How are property rights and public control of land use defined? How do informal settlements occur and how are they regularised? How does customary law operate? How secure are land-tenure rights in reality? Such questions have often met with uncritical treatment in traditional legal studies. Therefore, this is an important book that brings law and urban change to the attention of a wider audience. After an introductory section setting the framework for urban legal research and the research record thus far, the remainder of the book is devoted to twelve case studies from major cities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE IN BANDUNG, INDONESIA.

Hietkamp Fern. 1995. AURN working paper no. 7. Asian Urban Research Network (AURN), Centre for Human Settlements, School of Community and Regional Planning, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. 36 pp.

Hietkamp has focused on the competition for space between urban agriculture and other activities in Bandung, Indonesia. When the author states that with the current rate of development, much of the land now used for food production within the urban area will disappear in the next 15-20 years, we must realise that this statement was made before the economic crisis hit Indonesia. The author's suggestion that city administrators should include urban farming more systematically in urban planning remains as valid as before, however.