



Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture in Ibadan

Characteristics, Challenges and Prospects

A Policy Narrative



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INTRODUCTION

This policy narrative document has been prepared from the reports of the participatory exploratory studies conducted on urban and peri-urban agriculture practices in the city of Ibadan, Nigeria. It is a synthesis that highlights the characteristics, challenges and prospects of UPA in Ibadan. Furthermore, this narrative gives details of various stakeholders related to UPA activities and emerging issues requiring attention and intervention for the development of UPA in Ibadan.

The document was presented for discussion and endorsement at the multi-stakeholder forum held in Ibadan in July 2007. The reports of the exploratory studies formed the basis for discussion and guided the process of strategic planning, the construction of a multi-stakeholder vision in Ibadan and the development of the strategic city agenda to be integrated in the overall development plan of Ibadan.

PART 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FARMERS IN IBADAN

Food and agricultural needs of the urban population of Ibadan

Ibadan, the capital city of Oyo State of Nigeria, is the largest indigenous city in West Africa. It is located in south western part of Oyo State of Nigeria in a hilly settlement with urban and rural sectors covering a total land area of 3,123 km².

Administratively, Ibadan municipality is divided into 11 Local Government Areas (LGA) (see Fig 1). The overall population density of the Ibadan metropolitan area is 586 persons per km². While the majority of the Ibadan people are traders, many are civil servants; while fewer still are farmers producing a variety of agricultural items to meet the food needs and other requirements of the urban population.

The volume and diversity of demand for food and other agricultural products stimulated the need for increased agricultural production within the vicinity of the city. According to Gbadegesin (1991), the inability of rural farmers to cope with the food demands of the urban population, generated interest in promoting the development of UPA practices in Ibadan city. Economic needs and knowledge of urban and peri-urban have transformed the land left over by urbanization into gardens, which are dominated by short cycle crops and annual cycle crops. These gardens are developed to satisfy the desire to generate household income, improve family nutrition and improve the aesthetics of the surroundings. Thus UPA contributes to the livelihoods and well being of urban populations. However, despite the contribution of UPA to household food security, employment generation, and poverty reduction in Ibadan, UPA has not received adequate recognition and policy support.

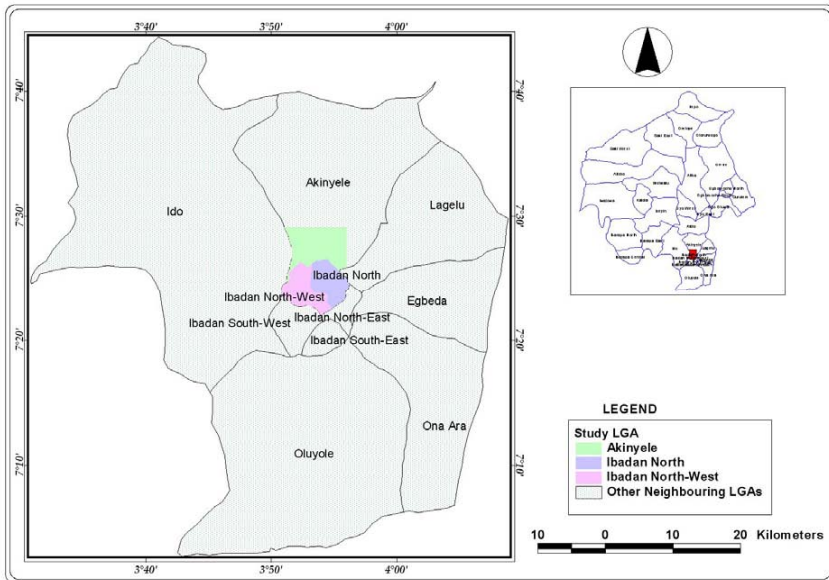


Figure 1: Map of Ibadan land showing eleven Local Government Areas

To address these issues,, The International Water Management Institute (IWMI), representing the global network of Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF) initiated a strategic programme of action. Financial support for the programme activities was provided by international donors and development partners, in particular, from the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (**DGIS**), The Netherlands, and the International Development Research Center (**IDRC**), Canada. Programme implementation focused on policy support, action planning, capacity development and exchange of information on urban and peri-urban agriculture and food security through multi-stakeholder processes. The programme was launched in Ibadan in March 2007 with commissioning of a four-component exploratory study of UPA in Ibadan. The study was carried out in selected pilot Local Government Areas, namely Akinyele, Ibadan North and Ibadan North West..

Highlights of the results of the exploratory study are presented to provide an appropriate framework for the policy issues elaborated for promoting UPA in Ibadan.

Characteristics of urban and peri-urban farmers in Ibadan

Table 1 provides detailed information about the characteristic features of the Ibadan population, in particular the demography, occupations and the land use patterns; these characteristics are now summarized below.

Demography Majority of the population in Ibadan are Yoruba (73%), consisting of (69%) males, and (91%) married. About two out of three farmers in the city are below 50 years of age, substantial proportion of different age groups is involved in UPA.

The UPA farmers have varying forms of formal education with up to 18% having tertiary education, only about 19% did not have any formal education

Economic activities of the Ibadan population

Over half (59%) of the farmers have less than 10 years city farming experience, and 55% are full-time farmers. Other forms of income generating activities among the part-time UPA farmers include civil service (33%), petty trading (28%) and artisan (13%). The average annual income of the farmers from UPA is less than a hundred thousand Naira (Naira 100,000) for 60% of the farmers. Only 16% of the farmers claim to have high social status. Forty-nine percent (49%) and 35% have medium and low social status respectively. Most of the farmers (65%) do not belong to any farmer organization.

The major reasons for farmers' involvement in UPA in Ibadan are:

- to ensure reliable food supply to the family;
- to augment family income; and
- as a business venture to generate profit and to cope with high cost of living

Table 1: General Information on Ibadan

Land Area - metropolitan area (11 LGAs)	3,123km ²
Land Area - Main city (5 LGAs)	463.33km ²
Population	2,550,593
Male Population	1,265,754
Female Population	1,284,839
Population growth rate (urban areas)	5.3%
Population density (urban Ibadan)	2,889.2 person/km ²
Population density (sub urban Ibadan)	455.7 person/km ²
Occupational Characteristics	Percentages
Petty Trading	12.5
Clerical	16
Business	6.6
Senior Civil Servants	7.2
Artisan	6.8
Farming	2.3
Student/Apprentice	45.5
Unemployed	8.9
Retired	1.5
Others	5.9
Land use Patterns	Percentages
Residential	48.97
Government Acquisition	12.42
Institutional	3.45
Industrial	16.55
Commercial	0.34
Airport	3.45
Open space	1.38
Agricultural use	2.76
Other use	10.68

Source: Urban Agriculture Inventory Report, 2007

Characteristics of UPA Farms in Ibadan

Over 5000 urban and peri-urban agriculture practitioners were identified in the 3 selected LGAs. Specifically, about 26% are involved in livestock (poultry, goat/sheep, cattle, piggery, aquaculture & dog rearing), 73% in crop: floriculture, vegetable – *Amaranthus*, *Cochorus*, *Celosia*, okra/pepper), fruit - plantain/banana, citrus, pineapple and arable crops – (maize/cassava) and 1% in non-traditional farming (snails, mushroom, bee keeping, herbs, spices, care rat and sericulture (see table 2). Most of the farmers practice farming throughout

the year, suggesting that fresh produce from farms is available throughout the year in the city.

Table 2 Types and Number of Farm in Ibadan

Type of Farm	Number of farms counted
Livestock farm	
Poultry	501
Goat/Sheep	434
Cattle	53
Piggery	68
Aquaculture	200
Dog Rearing	58
Sub Total	1314
Crop Production	
Floriculture	109
Vegetable (Amaranthus/Cochorus/Celosia/Okra/Pepper)	1,521
Fruit (plantain/bananas, citrus, pineapple)	1,068
Arable Crops (maize/cassava)	990
Sub Total	3688
Non-Traditional Farming	
Snails	14
Mushroom	2
Bee keeping	7
Herbs	3
Spices	51
Care Rat	1
Sericulture	2
Sub Total	80
Grand Total	5082

Source: Urban Agriculture Inventory Report, 2007

Location of UPA farms

The majority of the UPA farms for the production of livestock and crops respectively in Ibadan are located at the backyards and vacant lands. Other places include 'Near Place of Work', 'Near Stream' and 'Road Side' as shown in Figures 1 to 4



Figure 1: Fishing along Dandaru river



Figure 2 Vegetable production in Military Barracks



Figure 3: UPA practices along roadside



Figure 4: UPA practices within office premises

Land use patterns

The digitized map (Figure 5), of the three Local Government Areas covered in the exploratory study shows land use cover, farms within the city, open spaces and water drainage system, with the relative areas shown in Table 3. The extent of the areas covered by farms within the city shows that UPA activities constitute an integral part of the economic and geographical life of the city and therefore it is necessary to incorporate for UPA into development policies and plans

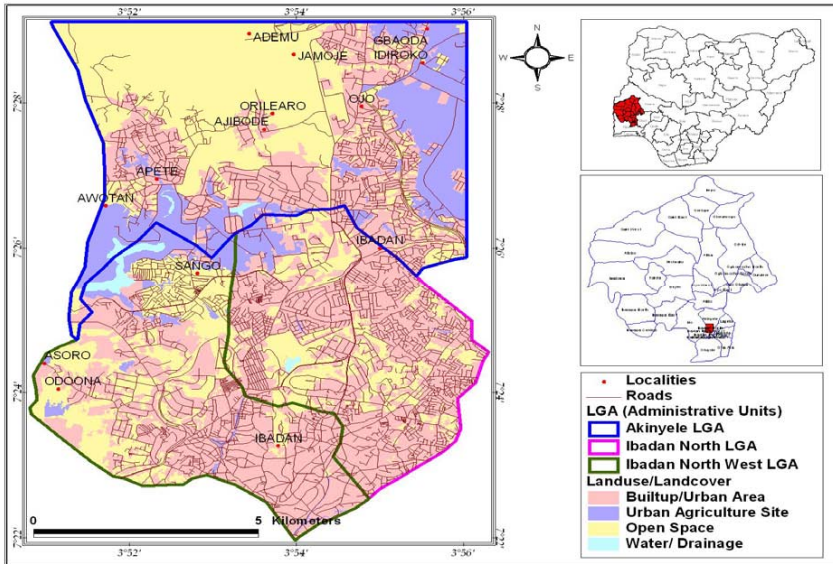


Figure 5: Digitized land use map of the study area

(km²)

	Ibadan North	Akinyele	Ibadan North West
Built-up area	14.16	15.83	16.83
Farming area	6.7	10.27	2.3
Open space	7.53	20.92	9.55
Water drainage area	0.8	0.24	0.58

Land ownership,

Land used for urban and peri-urban agriculture are inherited, leased or bought. The land locations and types of holdings vary widely; except for those used for non-traditional farming which are inherited. The land use system is precarious and unsustainable.

Sources and use of farm inputs and credits

Various farm inputs used for UPA activities include improved seeds and seedlings (42%), inorganic fertilizer (25%), organic fertilizer/manure (24%), insecticides (22%), herbicides (20.0 %), and organic manure (21%). These inputs are purchased from the open market, obtained from other farmers or a combination of various other sources. Farmers require training on the most appropriate and cost effective use of improved planting materials and plant protection chemicals.

As illustrated in figure 6, many farmers (43%) obtain finance for UPA activities from personal saving accounts. Only very few access money from banks (4%), lenders (3%) and other sources (3%). Farmers need financial support for their enterprise.

Farmers' access and control over farm resources

Only 50% of the farmers have full access and control over land. Only 27% and 22% of the farmers have full access and control over credit/fund respectively. However a high proportion (71%) of the farmers has full access and full control (62%) over funds generated from the sale of their farm produce; enabling them to re-invest the proceeds into expand their UPA activities.

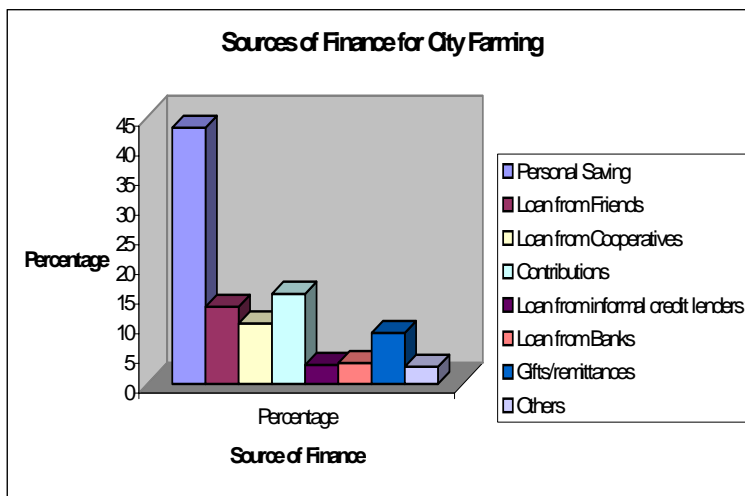


Figure 6: Sources of Finance for UPA activities

Sources of water for irrigation

Public or shared wells, streams and drains are the major sources of water for UPA farmers to irrigate their crops. Some farmers also farm on wetlands. Examples of these sources of water are shown in Figures 7 and 8.



Figure 7. Water from urban streams and drains used for UPA activities



Figure 8: Water from ponds and wells dug within the farms is used for UPA activities.

Support Services for UPA in Ibadan

The proportion of UPA farmers who receive technical advisory support from the extension service of the state Ministry of Agriculture is very low as shown in table 4. This suggests an abysmally weak interaction between UPA farmers and other institutions for extension/advisory services, training, veterinary services, loan, input supply, and marketing.

Table 4: Proportion of UPA practitioners supported by different organizations

Organization/Group	%	Organization/Group	%
Commodity group	21.2	Local government	12.4
Successful farmers	16.5	Private entrepreneurs	11.8
Extension organization	14.7	Marketing association	11.2
Banks	14.1	Ministry of Agriculture	8.2
Research organization	13.5	Others	3.5

Marketing of farm produce

UPA farmers in Ibadan market their farm produce through a variety of sales outlets, especially the urban markets and at the farm gates. (See figure 9) Only 4.7% supply their produce to shops/supermarkets

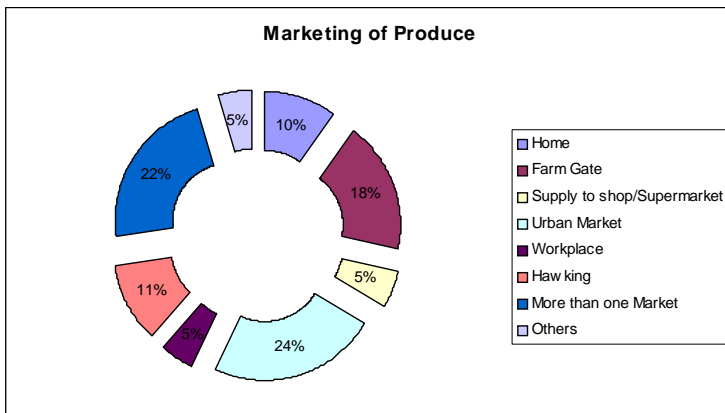


Figure 9: Marketing outlets of UPA products in Ibadan

Gender issues in Ibadan urban and peri-urban agriculture

Males and females are involved in all stages of crop and livestock production in urban and peri-urban Ibadan (Fig 10). The degree of involvement varies with the farm operation and post harvest-handling activities. For land preparation, weeding and spraying, adult males are more involved, while women dominated activities such as planting, harvesting, processing and marketing. In the processing and marketing sectors, men are predominant in leadership. Men and women have access to productive resources, but men had more control of land than women.

A majority of the youth involved in city farming use the revenue derived from farming to pay their school fees. Examples of this can be found among vegetable growers in Mokola and Odogbo barracks.

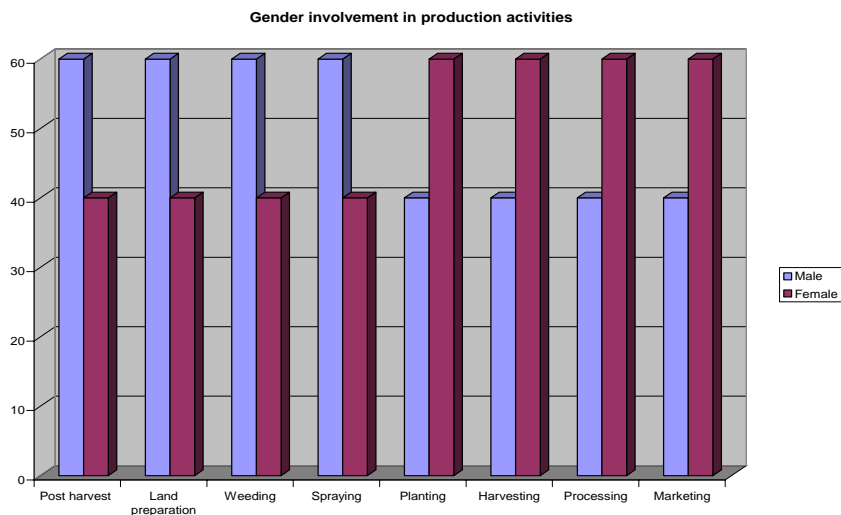


Figure 10: Gender involvement in production activities

Opportunities and constraints of UPA in Ibadan

Urban and Peri-urban agriculture offers very good opportunities for the following:

- Adequate food supply to households
- Recovering useful resources (organic matter and nutrient) from municipal waste through composting
- Space confined productions like snail, grasscutter, mushroom
- Employment creation
- Beautification of the environmental and pollution mitigation

Nevertheless, the constraints to UPA identified during the study include the following and prioritized by UPA practitioners in decreasing order of importance:

inadequate finance
 climatic factors
 poor pricing of UPA produce
 pests and diseases
 prohibitive cost of farm inputs and
 Lack of agricultural extension advice.

Others are

disposal of farm waste
 misuse of agrochemicals
 loss of farmlands
 Inadequate access to land/competition from other land uses.

Information exchange, training and service needs of the farmers vary from one type of agriculture to the other. Dissemination and exchange of production information and training activities on livestock/aquaculture, veterinary attention to animals/fish, feeding and housing were the most prominent.

PART 2: UPA STAKEHOLDERS IN IBADAN

The UPA stakeholders identified in Ibadan include NGOs, Governmental Ministries and Departments, Farmer Organizations, National Agricultural Research Institutes, Academic Institutions, Local governments and individual practitioners in various UPA enterprises and facilitators of such activities (see figure 11). The number of participants and intensity of participation in the same UPA enterprises varied greatly from one location to the other. The years of involvement in the different UA practices range from 3 to 15 years. However, it was revealed that the UPA practices have been undertaken for long time as part of the development activities in the State Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Town planning.

Table 5 outlines the stakeholder categories and the institutions in each category.

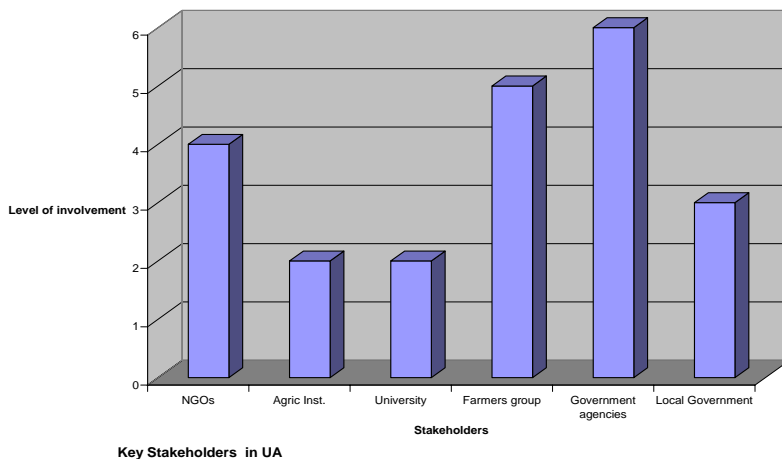


Figure 11: Stakeholders involvement in UPA in Ibadan

Table 5: Stakeholder categories and specific institutions

Stakeholder categories	Specific Institutions
NGOs	Justice Development and Peace Commission
	Farmers Development Union
	Nigerian Environmental Study Team
	Centre for Environment, Renewable Natural Resources Management Research and Development (CENRAD)
Academic Institutions	University of Ibadan
	College of Forestry
Agricultural Research Institutes	Institute of Agricultural Research and Training
	National Horticultural Research Institute
Government agencies	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
	Oyo State Agricultural Development Programme
	Ministry of Health
	Ministry of Lands
Farmers' Association	Vegetable women group
	Youth vegetable group
	Ayeye farmers groups
	Horticulture gardeners
	Pig farmers association of Nigeria (Oyo State Branch)
	Fish farmers association
	All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN)
Local Governments	Ibadan North
	Ibadan North West
	Akinyele

Stakeholders' contribution to UPA

Based on the mandate and activities of the UPA stakeholders that are identified the degree of their involvement varies greatly. However, stakeholders have limitations which constrain their participation in UPA activities (see table 6)

The prominent stakeholders in UPA related activities are NGOs that have been organizing farmers for input support services. The State Ministry of Agriculture and Local governments have been in contact with the farmers with the aim of characterizing their production activities. There is sufficient local interest to promote the development of UPA in Ibadan Metropolis. The Multi-stakeholder process for action planning and policy formulation (MPAP) should contribute to advocacy and encouraging committed stakeholders to provide technical and financial assistance to urban and peri-urban farmers. The willingness for participation and enthusiasm is very high among stakeholders. The poor recognition and neglect of urban farmers in terms of Government services and assistance to production enterprises is a major point that should be addressed at the meetings of the Stakeholder's Forum.

Table 6: Stakeholders' limitations

Farmers	Lack of land/space, fund/capital, lack of water, problem of waste management, manure, Lack of extension services
Government Ministries	Lack of fund/capital for UPA operations, No focus on UPA
National Agric. Research Institutes	Lack of fund/capital for UPA operations, Neglect of UPA
Non Governmental Organizations	No focus on UPA, weak collaboration with other agencies
Local Governments	Lack of fund/capital for UPA operations
All categories	Poor collaboration and linkages

Relationship among Stakeholders

The stakeholders' relationship matrix below presents the linkages and collaboration between UPA stakeholders. Based on these relationships, the multi-stakeholder platform can be formed to strengthen the linkages

Table 7: Stakeholders Relationship matrix

	JDPC	FADU	MANR	IART	NIHORT	Women Group	Youth Group	Min of Health	Town Planning	Min of Environment	University	CENRAD	OYSADEP	NEST	Ayeye farmers	Min of Lands	Horticulture farmers	College of forestry	Local Governments
JDPC																			
FADU																			
MANR																			
IART																			
NIHORT																			
Women Group																			
Youth Group																			
Min of Health																			
Town Planning																			
Min of Environment																			
University																			
CENRAD																			
OYSADEP																			
NEST																			
Ayeye farmers																			
Min of Lands																			
Horticulture farmers																			
College of forestry																			
Local Governments																			
	existing linkage that could be strengthened																		

PART 3: REVIEW OF UPA POLICIES

There is no specific policy on UPA in Ibadan. However, there are related national legislation and policies which were analyzed (Box 1) and which do not explicitly prohibit nor encourage UPA practice in Ibadan. In the context of urban and regional planning law, it is possible to legalize agriculture as an urban and peri-urban land use category and thereby further boost the practice. One major obstacle to the realization of this objective is unawareness on the part of physical planners and policy makers and the misconception of the meaning of UPA by relevant Government agencies. Therefore, it is important to create awareness on UPA for policy makers and relevant stakeholders.

The existence of policies and legislation that could impact on UPA in Ibadan can be exploited for the development of regulatory framework for its practice in Ibadan.

A strongly emerging issue is how to promote safe practice of UPA in Ibadan. The need for increased political support and appropriate linkages of UPA with consideration for improved nutrition and health, income generation, aesthetical and healthy environment through implementation of Action Plans is another important issue of concern.

Table 5 List of UPA related policies, statutes, laws and regulations

Policies

1. Nigeria National Agricultural Sector Assessment Draft TOR, Nov 14. 1996
2. National policy on the Environment, Federal Environmental Protection Agency. Revised Edition 1999.
3. National Urban Development Policy, Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, October 1997.
4. Draft National Water Sanitation Policy, Federal Ministry of Water Resources. November 2004.
5. National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy Federal Ministry of Water Resources. First Edition, January 2000.
6. Nigeria's National Agenda 21, Federal Environmental Protection Agency, 1999.
7. National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), National Planning Commission, 2004.
8. SEEDS MANUAL: From Strategy to Action. A Framework Guide for Development Planning National Planning Commission, Abuja 2005.
9. Agriculture in Nigeria. The New Policy Thrust, The Federal Ministry Of Agriculture.
10. National Policy on Integrated Rural Development. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Oct. 2001.

Statutes and Regulations.

11. Land Use Act No 6 Of 1978
12. Urban and Regional Planning Law No 88 of 1992.
13. Agricultural Research Council Of Nigeria Act No 44 Of 1999.
14. Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act (FEPA of 1988).
15. National Environmental Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulation of 1991.
16. National Environmental Protection (Pollution Abatement in Industries and facilities Generating wastes) Regulation of 1991.
17. National Environmental Protection (Management of solid and hazardous wastes) Regulations of 1991.
18. Environmental Impact Assessment Act of 1992.
19. Harmful Waste (Special, Criminal Provisions) Act Of 1999.
20. Minerals and Mining Act of 1999.
21. Oil in Navigable water act of 1968.
22. Nuclear safety and Radiation protection Act of 1995.
23. Endangered Species (control of International Trade Traffic) Act of 1985.
24. Inland fisheries Act of 1992.
25. Quarantine Act of 1926
26. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control Act of 1992.
27. Food, Drugs and Related Products (Registration) Act of 1992.
28. Counterfeit and Fake Drugs and Unwholesome Processed foods (Miscellaneous provisions) Act of 1988 and 1999.
29. Food and Drugs Act of 1976.
30. Factory Act of 1987.
31. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Promulgation) Act of 1999.
32. Public Health Act.
33. Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: Implementation Guidelines Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, 1998.
34. Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation Act of no 37 of 1993.

Oyo State Laws/Edicts and Regulations.

35. Public Health Law CAP 135
36. The Meat Law CAP 84
37. State Urban and Regional Planning Board law, 2001
38. Public Lands Acquisition CAP 105
39. State Lands CAP 119.
40. The Ibadan Waste Management Authority Edict and Regulations of 1997.
41. Ministry Of Environment and Water Resources Law, 2001.
42. Oyo State Environmental Protection Agency, 1999.
43. Agricultural Credit Corporation Of Oyo State CAP 6
44. Oyo State Agricultural Development Project CAP 98
45. Tenement Rates Edicts, 1995.
46. Guidelines for the Implementation of Tenement Rates Edicts No 3 of 1995.

PART 4: EMERGING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE ISSUES FOR INTERVENTION AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

This section outlines some emerging issues on UPA in Ibadan which were derived from the exploratory survey. These areas are indicated for attention especially with regard to the development of the Ibadan City UPA Strategic Agenda.

These issues are grouped into farming, stakeholder and policy categories:

Farming issues

Strengthening farmer's structures and organizations: There is need to organize farmers into groups in order to facilitate the introduction of organized intervention in form of capacity building (especially in good agricultural practices,(GAP) and marketing information system), access to credits and other inputs as well as access to agricultural extension services.

UPA is a viable option to attaining economic empowerment and poverty reduction through generating employment for all age groups. The level of youth participation is very high. Most farmers claimed that their income from UPA is comparable with the income from other sources.

Provision of safe water for UPA activities through sinking of bore holes, wells, and the use of surface irrigation

Recycling of organic waste for agricultural production and clean environment. This can be done through capacity building on composting.

Coordinated intervention in the safe handling and use of pesticides especially for vegetable production.

Dissemination of information on improved practices through state agricultural extension services to urban areas

Establishment of micro-credit programmes for UPA farmers

Stakeholder

Coordination of activities of relevant stakeholder organizations involved in UPA

Creation of a functional Multi-stakeholders Forum for all groups involved in UPA activities

Monitoring and evaluation of stakeholders and UPA activities

Inclusion of UPA activities in stakeholders projects

Explore synergies among stakeholders

Policy Issues

Awareness creation on UPA for policy makers and other relevant stakeholders

Legalize UPA practice as an urban land use category

Establishment of appropriate agency at city level to regulate and coordinate UPA practices

Promote safe practice of UPA through enforcement of current legislation on public health, environmental sanitation, and waste management.

Establish appropriate linkages for UPA with consideration for improved nutrition and health, income generation, aesthetically pleasing and livable environment through implementable Action Plans.

State and Local governments as well as other stakeholders should make budgetary provision to support institutionalization of UPA in Ibadan

Relevant reports

Gbadegesin A (1991) Urban Agriculture in Ibadan. Report submitted to Nigerian Environmental Study Team.

Ibadan MPAP Team (2007) Exploratory study reports on UPA in Ibadan. Submitted to IWMI-RUAF Ghana

