

1.4 Community Development



Community building through Urban Agriculture.

(Picture: Lena Jarlov)

The role of urban agriculture in social and community development

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Urban agriculture may function as an important strategy for poverty alleviation and social integration of the urban poor.

Urban agriculture is an important survival strategy for the urban poor. In periods of economic or political crisis a rapid increase in urban agriculture is often observed (Havana, Bucharest and other cities during the transition in the communist countries; Dar es Salaam, Lima and other third world cities during periods of structural adjustment policies; Lebanon, Gaza and other cities during periods of armed struggle; see Moskow for the example of Havana; Moldakov for the example of Petersburg; Sawio for Dar es Salaam; Niñez or Dasso and Pinzas for Lima; Nasr or Kaldjian and Vine, Jeni for the Middle East and Gaza)

With growing urbanisation urban poverty is increasing and 'economic crisis' becomes a permanent situation for a large part of the urban population, for which farming may constitute an important means to survive by providing a substantial part of family food and possibly some income.

Several examples exist of municipalities (e.g. Cuenca, Ecuador) or NGOs (e.g. Care, Haiti) that have initiated urban agriculture projects whose main aim is to provide a basic livelihood for the urban poor.

The PROVE programme in Brasil (Carvalho, 2001) provides an excellent example of a conscious attempt to create a decent livelihood for large groups of the urban poor by the creation and strengthening of a range of small agro-industries and their integration into a vertical market oriented chain or cluster. Social integration of the poor by local economic development is the main aim of the programme.

Others have used **urban agriculture projects as a way to integrate disadvantaged groups** such as female-headed households, young people without a job, recent immigrants, elderly or disabled people with the aim of integrating them more strongly into the urban network and providing them with a decent livelihood. The participants in such a project feel enriched by having the chance to work constructively, building their community, working together and in addition producing food and other products for consumption and for sale.

An aspect that has received a lot of emphasis in low income areas of large cities in the USA and Canada (see e.g. Boulianne, 1999), but gradually also is gaining attention in cities in the South, is **the use of urban agriculture to revitalise degenerated neighbourhoods**. The cleaning up of derelict areas in the neighbourhood (sources of health problems and often the place for drug trafficking) and turning them into green and productive spaces, improves the living climate, strengthens the self-confidence and organisation of the local citizens and spurs other local initiatives. In Toronto, Montreal and Quebec (but also in Mexico and Chile)

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community garden projects are selected for their potential to contribute to promoting social justice and active citizenship and establishment of effective partnerships between citizens and local government.

In more and more cities in North and South, **community based initiatives in energy saving, recycling and greening** are developing (Healthy Cities, Agenda 21) that have strong social impacts as well, and include elements of urban agriculture (see Moya for an example for Chile).

The literature also indicates growing attention to analysis and strengthening of '**community food systems**' in which local people undertake an assessment of the local food production and system, taking into account aspects such as the quality of the food produced, ecological foot print, access to and equality of distribution of food. The analysis is followed by organising coalitions, setting up local food policy councils, developing small projects (e.g. food growing, direct link distribution systems) and the formulation of adequate food policies (e.g. Garrett and Feenstra).

Closely related to the former is the aspect of direct producer-consumer linkages through food box schemes and other forms of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA).

In more developed countries, urban agriculture is also encouraged for its **recreational functions** (landscape maintenance, recreational routes, bed and breakfast, youth summer camps, horse riding) **and educational functions** (bringing youth in contact with animals, teaching about ecology, etc.).

The above mentioned aspects of urban agriculture have so far not been sufficiently studied and local initiatives in this field in cities in developing countries need to be supported, documented and exchanged.

References

- Boulianne, M.** (1999), Agriculture urbaine, rapports sociaux et citoyenneté : le cas du jardinage biologique communautaire au Québec et au Mexique, On: <http://www.cityfarmer.org/manon.html>, 44p
- Carvalho, J.L. H.** (2001) PROVE, Small Agricultural Production Verticalization Program. PGU Ecuador, PROVE IV, Cuaderno de trabajo 83
- Dasso, J. A.; Pinzás, T.** (2000) NGO experiences in Lima targeting the urban poor through urban agriculture. In: Growing cities, growing food : urban agriculture on the policy agenda. - p. 349-361
- Kaldjian, Paul** (1997) Istanbul : opportunities in urban agriculture. In: Arid Lands Newsletter no. 42 (fall/winter 1997)
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- Niñez, V.K.** (1985), Working at half-potential : constructive analysis of home garden programmes in the Lima slums with suggestions for an alternative approach, In: Food and Nutrition Bulletin vol. 7 no. 3 (1985) p. 6-14
- Sawio C.J.** (1998) Urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam. Dar es Salaam, TZ: Dept. of Geography, University of Dar es Salaam, 23 p.
- Vine, Jeni** (1998) Sustainable agricultural development in the West Bank and Gaza strip. In: Landmark no. 24 (March/April 1998) p. 6

Abalimi Bezekhaya & the Cape Flats tree project: newsletter to our friends. Abalimi Bezekhaya (The People's Garden Centre), Private Bag X12, Observatory 7935, South Africa

community development horticulture

South Africa; home gardening; community initiatives

A small newsletter in the true sense of the word, giving news flashes and articles on homegardening and how it helps in completing people's diets. There is also room for a notice board in its columns. Lots of pictures. (WB)

Ableman, Michael (1999). On good land: the autobiography of an urban farm.

Urban Agriculture Notes <http://www.cityfarmer.org/autourbanfarm.html>. 4 p.

Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture

horticulture community development

community gardens; community-supported agriculture; United States

A summary of the book 'On Good Land' about the Centre for Urban Agriculture at Fairview Gardens, California. The Gardens marketing systems are described as well as the other activities on the farm. (NB)

Anon. (2002) Back to the Soil: Supporting Peri-Urban Agricultural Development.

Agricongo, In: The Courier ACP-EU, January-February 2002, Country Report, pp. 78-79.

community development

soil; periurban agriculture; agricultural development; market gardening; training; farmers' associations, Congo, Africa (Central)

In a country where almost 80 percent of the inhabitants live in towns, it is crucial to take account of the urban factor in any sustainable development operations. This article looks at the peri-urban agriculture development structure developed by the Agricongo Institute, which encourages market-gardening, farmers' organisations, information and training.

Bellows, Anne C., Robinson, V., Guthrie, J., Meyer, T., Peric, T. and Hamm, Michael W.

(2000) urban livestock Agriculture in State of New Jersey. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 2, urban livestock, October 2000, RUAFA, Leusden The Netherlands.

urban livestock community development

United States

In old (for the U.S.) established industrial cities of New Jersey, one can often still see the sturdy working class neighbourhoods of early 20th century Italian and German immigrants surviving today with out-buildings for chickens and rabbits securely in place. For the most part, these populations have moved up the economic scale and out. New immigrants replace them, bringing their own rural and urban agriculture traditions, including livestock raising. Personal experience and anecdotal information from residents tell a story of the diverse nature and the importance in food security for urban dwellers in the U.S. Urban livestock agriculture for household consumption

exists in the “hemispheric North” largely as undocumented (unpaid) labour, food production, and land use. The craft and traditions of growing food generally, and ULA specifically, appear to be disappearing, even as they may flourish on a small scale. This article focuses on the United States, with particular reference to the densely populated eastern state of New Jersey. It outlines some of the barriers to and opportunities for urban livestock agriculture with an emphasis on household-scale production in urban centers in the U.S.

Botelho, Zita (1999). Youth, urban governance, and sustainable food systems: the cases of Hamilton and Victoria, Canada. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 208-215. ISBN 0_88936_882_1. CAD 35.00. International Development Research Center (IDRC), PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

community development food security and nutrition R&D methodology
youth; food systems; Canada; ecology

This paper examines the challenges that youth groups encounter in their attempts to participate in urban decision making related to developing sustainable food systems. The background for this discussion includes an examination of several important concepts. The first is urban governance, which often frustrates marginalized political actors, thus the relationship between youth and social movements is significant to this discussion. Two relevant problems with urban institutions are that they generally do not promote ecological sustainability and that they do not support youth involvement in decision-making. The barriers faced by youth groups promoting sustainable food practices in the urban environment are discussed, using two case studies. Interviews were conducted with members of the Ontario-based Hamilton Organic Mentorship Experience project to identify the barriers they encountered in trying to participate in urban governance. The second case study is of a group called LifeCycles, located in Victoria, British Columbia. Finally, different roles and strategies for youth to influence urban decisions are suggested. (Abstract adapted)

Biehler, Dawn; Sepos, Melissa (1999). Replication manual: the Hartford food system. VISTA and World Hunger Year. 104 p.

community development food security and nutrition
food systems; markets; community supported agriculture; policy

This comprehensive report is about 20 years of work in creating an urban-based local food system in a middle-sized city in a wealthy corner of America, where over ten percent of the population depends on emergency food aid for survival. And it is about how to replicate their success. The mission of the Hartford Food System is *to develop and equitable and sustainable food system capable of addressing the underlying causes of hunger and poor nutrition*. Their programs are grouped into four areas: (i) distribution, (ii) production, (iii) education, (iv) and policy. The first six

chapters present an overview of the Hartford system and the last (7.), along with the appendices, presents a replication guide. (JS)

Boissière, Thierry (1999). Jardiniers et société citadine dans la vallée de l'Oronte en Syrie centrale. Doctoral dissertation in ethnology, Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon, France. 2 volumes. 751 p.

horticulture community development

Syria; Homs; Hama; history; market gardening; water supply; urban gardening

This landmark study is unique in several regards. It is one of the only dissertations on urban agriculture that adopts the ethnological approach, and to be undertaken by an anthropologist. It is rare in its detailed historical analysis combined with a thorough assessment of the present-day situation. It is a rare in-depth study of the Middle East, an underrepresented region in research on urban agriculture. Finally, it is exemplary in placing at its core the changes in water supply (in addition to farming practices); water is the oft-neglected element in such studies. "Through the management of water and crops, as well as through the human connections and the relation to the city, this study has the ambition to reconstitute the evolution of an entire society that organized itself long ago and to present its main characteristics." This ambition is admirably met in this dissertation. (JN)

**Boulianne, Manon (1999). Agriculture urbaine, rapports sociaux et citoyenneté: le cas du jardinage biologique communautaire au Québec et au Mexique. On: <http://www.cityfarmer.org/manon.html>. 44 p. Chaire de Recherche en Développement Communautaire, Université du Québec à Hull
Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture, cityfarm@interchange.ubc.ca**

community development

biological gardening; Quebec; Mexico; food security; social participation

Based on field work in Quebec and Mexico, this paper contains descriptions of four community gardening initiatives. Purpose of the garden projects was either to contribute to food security or to promote local social development. The latter aspect receives much attention: garden projects are screened for their potential in promoting social justice and active citizenship. (WB)

Chaplowe, Scott G (1997). Sustainable prospects in urban agriculture. In: For all generations: making world agriculture more sustainable / J. Patrick Madden and Scott G. Chaplowe (eds), p. 70-100. World Sustainable Agriculture Association (WSAA), California Chapter, 8554 Melrose Ave., West Hollywood, California, 90069 USA

city ecology community development

community initiatives; case studies

A chapter from this important publication treating urban agriculture. It conveniently

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groups together the various aspects of urban agriculture henceforth well known and well described. There are many boxes with examples of successful community initiatives. (WB)

City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture (1999). City farm in Perth, Australia. Urban Agriculture Notes <http://www.cityfarmer.org/perth19.html>. 2 p.
City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture
Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture
horticulture community development
community gardens; Perth; Australia

Gives a description of a community garden in Perth, Australia. (NB)

Community Partnership Center. Findings and recommendations of the Community Partnership Center EZ/EC learning initiative, volume 1. 106 p. Community Partnership Center, The University of Tennessee, USA
community development
participatory methods; United States

This overview report presents the findings and recommendations by the Community Partnership Center Learning Initiative from the pilot participatory evaluation process in 10 of the 33 rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Program in the USA. (NB)

Community Resources (1999). Exploring urban non-timber forest products On: <http://www.communityresources.org/ntfp.htm>. 3 p.
urban forestry community development
non-timber forest products; resource management

A brief project outlay of the urban non-timber forest products initiative. The paper explains what are urban non-timber forest products and why it wants to explore the potential of this further. (NB)

Cosgrove, Sean (1994). Une histoire de deux villes: comparing Canadian community gardening programs in Montreal and Toronto. Cities Feeding People Series report no. 11. 9 p. International Development Research Center (IDRC), PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9
community development horticulture
Canada; Montreal; Toronto; Healthy Cities programme; community gardens

In the early 1970s Montreal developed gardening programmes. In Toronto this development has been much slower. Montreal has one of the best community gardening programmes in North America. Toronto has shown some leadership in urban environmental management including healthy cities approaches. Key

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challenges are to develop a valued community gardening culture in Toronto, the implementation of healthy cities principles and the establishment of effective partnerships between citizens and government. (NB)

Cosgrove, Sean (1999). Community gardening in major Canadian cities. On:
<http://www.cityfarmer.org/canadaCC.html>. 18 p. Toronto Food Policy Council,
277 Victoria Street #203, Toronto, ON, M5B 1W1, Canada
community development
Canada; Montreal; Vancouver; Toronto; community gardens

After discussing conceptual issues and the wide range of farming types of urban and periurban farming, this paper focuses on community gardening which is described from an historical perspective. The author compares community gardening in Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto. It is argued that Montreal has, up to now, the most successful community gardening programme. (NB)

Crouch, David; Ward, Colin (1988). The allotment: its landscape and culture. London and Boston: Faber and Faber, 1988.
community development
United Kingdom; community gardens; allotment gardens; history; cultural aspects; Europe

This is the thorough and well-balanced account of the allotment, community, Schreiber-gardens, and civic leisure garden movement during the past 150 years. It is the essential place to begin when considering the future. (JS)

Dahlberg, Kenneth A (1998). The global threat to food security. In: Urban Age (Winter 1998) p. 24-26. Danish Agency for International Development
community development food security and nutrition
food security; food systems

Cities have been lulled by the internationalisation of food and the reduced visibility of hunger. Four threats to food security are identified: (1) population explosion of people, cars and animals (2) global warming with many cities and megacities at the coasts (3) loss of biodiversity and (4) globalisation of injustice and poverty. Local responses are needed based on a shift from linear thinking to systems thinking, the use of much longer term perspectives and a shift in evaluation criteria from production/productivity to long-term health of natural and social systems. One such local response is cities growing more food. To develop adequate responses one should keep in mind that it typically takes five years to learn how the various elements of a local food system operate. (NB)

Dahlberg, Kenneth A (1999). Promoting sustainable local food systems in the United States. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems /

Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 41-45. ISBN 0_88936_882_1. CAD 35.00. International Development Research Center (IDRC), PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

food security and nutrition community development

local food system; processing; distribution; access to food; recycling; United States

This paper draws on the experience of the Local Food Systems Project, to assist six communities in the United States in strengthening their local food-policy capabilities. Underlying the effort was a broad food-systems approach that stresses not only production aspects but also processing, distribution, access, use, recycling, and waste issues. To assist local communities in the short term, "practical theories" are needed including the interactions of key variables, such as scale and patterns in landscape, population, socio-economic characteristics, and food organization. In the longer term, both capacity- and infrastructure building are needed to strengthen the emerging community of local, regional, and national groups working on more sustainable and localized food systems. (Abstract adapted from original)

Davidson, Joan (1988). Building more resourceful cities: community-based initiatives in energy saving, recycling and greening. In: Cities and ecology / MAB Program. - Collected reports vol. 2 p. 172-175. Division of Ecological Sciences, UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France

community development R&D methodology city ecology

resource conservation; environmental management; United Kingdom

Concentrates on community involvement in urban environmental management in the UK and examines various aspects of environmental management namely energy conservation, waste recycling and greening the city. (WB)

Davis, Laura; Middleton, John; Simpson, Sue (1999). Community agriculture initiatives in the metropolitan borough of Sandwell, United Kingdom. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 46-53. ISBN 0-88936-882-1. CAD 35.00.

Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

community development

health; environmental regeneration; community agriculture; United Kingdom

This paper explores the issues raised in a 1996 study of the practical, legislative, and economic feasibility of community agriculture in Sandwell. Sandwell's people have experienced at first hand the economic, social, and health effects of the processes of industrialisation and its decline. Local regeneration policy will affect health, and health services can improve regeneration. A coordinated approach to developing a community agriculture program in Sandwell may make an important

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contribution to the realisation that environmental regeneration and the regeneration of the health of Sandwell's people are inextricably linked. The paper focuses in particular on general issues of health and sustainability and economic inequality and how these may be tackled at a local level. Also the potential role of community agriculture and direct food link schemes if they are integrated with existing initiatives in community development. (NB) (Abstract adapted from original)

Deutsche Stiftung fuer Internationale Entwicklung (DSE); German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) (1989). Community participation and hygiene education in water supply and sanitation. Deutsche Stiftung fuer Internationale Entwicklung (DSE); German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), PO Box 5180, D-65726 Eschborn 1, Germany

wastewater reuse health and environment community development
community participation; water management; sanitation; development projects;
indicators

Successful water and sanitation projects should have a community participation and hygiene education component. These aspects are addressed in this manual containing five individual course manuals, designed to be used separately, as the foreword puts it, 'for guidance and as a frame of reference in water and sanitation projects for national and international decision makers; and for field managers of water supply and sanitation projects'. This manual constitutes a great attempt to bring together and analyse this complex material. (WB)

Driskell, D. (2002) Creating Better Cities With Children and Youth: A Manual for Participation. UNESCO, Supplier: UNESCO, 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France

community development
children; community development; urban planning

The Growing Up in Cities project has won the 2002 EDRA/Places Research Award - out of 115 candidates. EDRA is the Environmental Design Research Association and Places is an international environmental design journal, both based in the USA.

Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth is a practical manual on how to conceptualize, structure and facilitate the participation of young people in the community development process. It is an important tool for urban planners, municipal officials, community development staff, non-governmental organizations, educators, youth-serving agencies, youth advocates, and others who are involved in the community development process. It offers inspiration to all who believe in the value of community education and empowerment as a fundamental building block of a vibrant and resilient civil society, and who feel concern for young people and the quality of their lives.

The manual's core ideas and methods have been field-tested in a wide range of

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urban settings in both developing and industrialized cities through the work of the UNESCO Growing Up in Cities project. Case studies from project sites help to demonstrate the methods in action and show how they can be customized to meet local needs. They provide lessons and insights to help ensure a successful project, and highlight the universal applicability and value of young people's participation.

The ideas and results from the country studies of the Growing Up in Cities project are presented in the companion volume *Growing Up in an Urbanising World*.

Duran L.S., Batac, J.H., Drechsel, P.. (2001) Planning in a Changing Environment: the Case of Marilao in the Philippines. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 4, Urban Planning, July 2001, RUAf, Leusden The Netherlands.

land use planning waste recycling community development
planning; Philippines; waste; compost

Marilao is a municipality with approximately 15,000 households located on the fringe of Manila in the Philippines. A few years ago, Marilao's authorities faced a typical periurban dilemma. With only 2,625 hectares of land area, just five kilometres from Metro Manila, Marilao's mayor could not find affordable land for a new waste disposal site. There were more than 850 business firms and housing projects that competed for the use of municipal land. Not only the problem of where to bring the waste was a problem, also what to do with recycled waste and changes in policy and urban management needed to be tackled. This paper describes the process set in motion by the Marilao authorities.

Easton, Charlene (1993) Local Initiatives: ICLEI members in action, 1991-1992. ICLEI, Toronto; 38 case studies. On: www.ICLEI.org.

community development city ecology
forestry; wastes; ecology; sustainable development; environmental health; land use management; natural resource conservation

This report is 38 case studies of cities coping with environmental issues. It is the first in a series. Substantial data, how to and who information is included. (JS)

Eberlee, J (1999). Urban gardening in Haiti. IDRC Reports. May 28, 1999 <http://www.idrc.ca/reports>.

community development horticulture
Haiti; home gardening; urban poor; nutritional status

Residents of some of the poorest urban areas of Haiti are improving their health, nutrition status and income by growing vegetables in containers (old tires, baskets, pails, etc.) in confined spaces such as backyards, verandahs and rooftops. Under the supervision of CARE-Haiti and other partners, more than 400 people from 11 neighborhoods in Port-au-Prince and Gonaïves have attended training sessions on how to establish gardens where space is limited. Funds provided by the International

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Development Research Centre (IDRC), CARE-Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and CARE-USA are helping CARE-Haiti design, implement, monitor and evaluate space-confined gardening methods, including technologies tested in other IDRC-sponsored projects. This article is also available in French. (HC, IDRC)

Feenstra, Gail et al (1999). Entrepreneurial community gardens: growing food, skills, jobs and communities. ANR University of California Publication No. 21587. Also on: <http://danrcs.ucdavis.edu>. 106 p

community development economic impact services
community gardens; United States; enterprise development

Entrepreneurial community gardens are identified as a potential strategy for meeting multiple community needs, addressing both food security and economic development simultaneously. A survey of 27 such gardens nationwide was carried out. The following questions were posed: (i) what products and marketing strategies have worked under which conditions, (ii) how much income is being generated, (iii) how many jobs have been created, (iv) what kind of training is provided, (v) how much land and capital are required, (vi) what are the typical operating costs, (vii) to what degree can these enterprises be self-sufficient? Five cases explore all these questions and others. A set of 12 recommendations for success are posited. The appendices offer resources and addresses. (JS)

Fisher, A et al (1998). Local Food Policy. Community Food Security Coalition

community development land use planning food security and nutrition
R&D methodology
policy; NGOs; community associations; United States

This manual includes: (i) Tips for Organizing Coalitions and Food Policy Councils, (ii) Inventory of Food-related Policies in Local Government, (iii) Action Ideas for Changing Local Policy, (iv) Tips for Operating Food Policy Councils and (v) Case studies of nine Food Policy Councils and Similar Organizations. It provides useful information for assessing how city and county policies affect food production and distribution, and how they can be changed to promote community food security. It is a valuable resource for activists, academics, policy makers and others working on food and agriculture at the community level. 75 pages, (JS adapted from author)

Freeman, Donald B. (1991). A city of farmers: informal urban agriculture in the open spaces of Nairobi, Kenya. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal; 159 p.

horticulture city ecology
Kenya; land use; land tenure; informal sector; food security

This book – one of the first commercial publications on urban farming - presents a review of urban agriculture in Kenya over the past century. It reports on a 1987 six-

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city survey of urban food production and consumption. And it reports on a central Nairobi metro survey of who farms what, where. It defines the benefits of this activity from several points of view. It provides a good tool for future researcher due to its extensive tables, maps, and references. (JS)

Furedy, Christine. (2001) Reducing health risks of Urban Organic Solid Waste Use. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 3, Health , March 2001, RUAFA, Leusden The Netherlands.

health and environment waste recycling community development
India; health risk management, organic wastes, compost, informal practices,
community-based composting, composting.

Health concerns received minimal attention at the beginning of the recent thrust to promote urban and periurban agriculture, but progress has been made recently in articulating the health issues, especially in developing countries. Some aspects of the risks of urban organic solid waste reuse are discussed in this paper. The focus in this article is the relation of health risk management to informal or community-based practices, with particular reference to composting and the use of decomposed organic wastes. Because the capacity of governments to intervene in most urban agriculture related activities is limited, it is argued that a gradual progress in self-regulation or self-limitation of risks is necessary and external assistance is needed for assistance with setting appropriate standards, promoting practical measures and stimulating research.

Garrett, Steven; Feenstra, Gail (1999). Growing a community food system. Western Regional Extension WREP0135, Community Ventures Series.

community development food security and nutrition R&D methodology
food systems; community; policy; evaluation

This short book defines what a community food system is and how to improve it. It provides guidance and example for project design, coalition building, strategic planning, community food system assessment, attracting resources/funding, building an organization, shaping policy and carrying out an evaluation. The authors' conclude that the following are essential ingredients: (i) long-term vision, (ii) incorporating the values of a wide cross section of the community, (iii) through assessment of the existing community food system, (iv) finding supporting leaders, (v) beginning with doable small projects, (vi) evaluating and documenting progress towards goals, (vii) finding resources on time, and (viii) maintaining a viable organizational structure (JS)

Gibson, Tony. Showing what you mean (not just talking about it). Neighbourhood Initiatives Foundation, The Poplars, Lightmoor, Telford TF4 3QN, UK

community development R&D methodology
methodologies; community initiatives

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Provides a set of community building tools coined "planning for real". The tool-kit is intended for people trying to organise their neighbourhood. The tool-kit is process oriented and distinguishes three stages: the model, priorities and resource surveys. (NB)

Groening, Gert; Wolschke-Bulmahn, Joachim (1995). Ein Jahrhundert Kleingartenkulture in Frankfurt am Main. Frankfurt: W. Kramer & Co. 311 p.

horticulture community development

allotment gardens; leisure gardens; policy; organisation; food security; community greening; Germany

"One hundred years of community gardening in Frankfurt" is a special history book about urban agriculture in good times and not so good times. It provides a depth of written and visual history not provided in any other book. (JS)

Groening, Gert (1996). Politics of community gardening in Germany. In: Urban Agriculture Notes on: <http://www.cityfarmer.org/german99.html#german>, 16 p.

Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture

community development horticulture land use planning

community gardens; Germany; municipal policies

Gives quantitative data about community gardening in Germany and highlights difficulties in obtaining urban land for small gardens in Berlin, Germany. The paper examines implications of zoning law in Germany. There is an interesting historic overview of community or allotment gardens and their contribution to community development. (WB)

Guendel, Sabine Zeeuw, Henk de, and Waibel, Hermann (2000) The integration of Agriculture in Urban Policies. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 1, Maiden Issue, July 2000, RUIAF, Leusden The Netherlands.

services community development

policy

The major objective of the International workshop in Havana in October 1999 Cuba was; "to move urban agriculture beyond the daily reality of urban farmers to the agenda of policy-makers". In synthesising that conference, the authors review the variety of conditions that facilitate the growth of UA, and secondly, discuss a range of policy options to selectively support the development of sustainable urban food production systems. This article is a shortened but adapted version of article in Bakker et.al, 2000, Growing Cities Growing Food.

Hall, Nicolas; Hart, Roger; Mitlin, Diana (eds) (1996). The urban opportunity: the work of NGOs in cities of the South. 128 p. ISBN 1_85339_347_9 (pbk). USD 18.95

Supplier: Intermediate Technology Publications (ITP), 103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HH, UK

community development

health care; local organisations; NGOs; sanitation; settlement schemes; urban development; urban environment; urbanisation

Examines how nine leading British NGOs are responding to the most profound change in human habitat that is taking place: urbanisation. It is estimated that by 2030, urban populations will be twice the size of rural populations. Together with urban growth, urban poverty has become much more acute. The implication is that the existing bias in development thinking towards rural development has to be revised. There is, at this moment, a trend towards a more positive attitude to urban and periurban development, in recognition of the fact that rural improvements can no longer exert their influence on urban poverty: urban growth has reached its own, independent, momentum. The underlying study reports about policies and practices of British NGOs in urban areas in developing countries. The common factor of all contributions in this book is the insistence on networking in order to bring people together, to share experiences, to transfer knowledge, and to pool people's strength in order to increase their negotiating power. Proposed strategies for poverty reduction move along three lines: (1) promoting new technology; (2) provision of credit and training; and (3) strengthening local organisations. These aspects are investigated through a number of case studies describing activities of the NGOs in a number of developing countries, covering a wide range of aspects of urban development, including health, older people, city partnership projects, rehabilitation schemes, human settlement, and community-led water and sanitation projects. (WB)

Hart, Roger (1999). The theory and practice of involving young citizens in community development and environmental care. Earthscan and UNICEF, London & New York.

community development

children; youth; community; environment; housing; governance, health

This book presents the argument that children can play a valuable and lasting role in sustainable development. The author finds, through examples that the planning, design, monitoring and management of the urban environment for living is an ideal domain for children's participation. It is the 'one stop' book on the subject (JS)

Hassell, M. von (2000) The Impact of Community Gardening Initiatives in New York City on Children In: H. Hoffmann, K. Mathey (eds.). Urban Agriculture and Horticulture, the linkage with Urban Planning. 2000. International Symposium. Berlin July 2000. (on cd-rom).

land use planning community development food security and nutrition

New York, United States, children; anthropology; housing; poverty

This paper describes research of the author on the Lower East Side of Manhattan since 1989. Her current work on community gardens has developed out of research

about a community-based initiative to renovate abandoned buildings. Community gardens on the Lower East Side emerged in conjunction with these housing initiatives from the early 1970s on. They must be understood in the context of fluctuations in the urban economy and attendant shifts in labor markets, housing availability, and market-driven struggles over space. There are approximately 950 community gardens in New York City, predominantly on city-owned land in neighbourhoods marked by poverty and deteriorated housing conditions. Many are contested and targeted by the current city administration as sites for development. In this paper the role of and impact on children in community gardens and community-based initiatives on behalf of these gardens in New York City are analysed. The focus was on food production, art, and education projects involving children in community gardens on the Lower East Side of Manhattan and on children's participation in marches and other events on behalf of the gardens.

Hobbs, K. (2000) The role of community gardening and community development. In: H. Hoffmann, K. Mathey (eds.). Urban Agriculture and Horticulture, the linkage with Urban Planning. 2000. International Symposium. Berlin July 2000. (on cd-rom).

land use planning community development food security and nutrition
New York, United States, children; anthropology; housing; poverty

The White House Task Force on Liveable Communities coordinates federal agencies with missions and resources that affect the liveability of American communities. The Task Force focuses on policies that promote sustainable growth, preserve open space, reduce congestion, improve schools, and make neighbourhoods safe. In pursuing these policies, the Task Force promotes coordinated Federal financial assistance, technical expertise, and information to assist collaborative efforts by communities at the state, local, and regional levels.

Holl, Annegret (1998). Urbane Landwirtschaft in Havanna (Kuba) zwischen staatlicher Planung und 'movimiento popular'. 90 p.

food security and nutrition community development hydroponics
Havana; Cuba; home gardening; community gardens; food security; agricultural markets; commodity-oriented agriculture

Urban agriculture in Havana is considered by many authors as an essential contribution to Cuban food security, is very much instigated by the state and now covers over 6,000 hectares within the city boundaries. This paper reports on a fact-finding trip examining if urban agriculture in Havana is as successful as is often claimed. Doing a survey to that effect revealed itself difficult in the current political setting. The author highlights existing discrepancies from state regulations, more particularly with regard to the composition of crops produced: many citizens go for staple food production rather than vegetables. The paper concludes that the contribution of urban agriculture to food security is less than what is often reported and certainly not enough to feed Havana. Also, rural production should be much more directed towards the internal Cuban market. A refreshing look at things which

are so often just taken for granted and therefore an important

Homem de Carvalho, J.L. (2001) PROVE – Small Agricultural Production Verticalisation Program. Paper for the workshop "Appropriate Methodologies for Urban Agriculture", October 2001, Nairobi, Kenya. Proceedings, available On: www.ruaf.org. A shortened version is taken up In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 5, Appropriate Methodologies for Urban Agriculture, December 2001, RUAf, Leusden The Netherlands.

R&D Methodology community development services
Brazil; small enterprise development

The PROVE is a programme designed to promote small agricultural production, processing and trade involving many urban and periurban agricultural systems, including vegetable-gardening, fruit-growing and livestock systems. The State intervenes at the individual and/or collective level, with low-income groups as the main target audience. The PROVE started in 1995, and in the 1995-1998 period, 132 agro-industrial facilities were built in the Federal District. In following years, the Programme was implemented in different cities in the states of Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Santa Catarina and in 28 cities in other states. In 2001, the Programme also was implemented in Quito, Ecuador. The different stages of the programme are described as the rungs in a ladder (11 rungs) that small farmers have a very hard time climbing. Enabling them to climb these rungs is a fundamental requirement to ensure the success of the PROVE and, consequently, to ensure their social integration with sustainable development and solidarity.

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (1994). Special issue on participatory tools and methods in urban areas. RRA Notes no. 21 (Nov 1994). International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK

R&D methodology community development
urban communities; community survey; participatory methods; urban planning

This issue of RRA Notes contains 13 articles on what might be called Participatory Urban Appraisal. Indeed, the need for the use of participatory research and development approaches in community development programmes in urban areas is high, as the editors indicate. Sections of this issue include: (1) Problem statement; (2) Description of the characteristics of urban settings and how they differ from the rural context; (3) The papers themselves, covering a wide range of issues; (4) Conclusions. A key publication. (WB)

Jeavons, John (1974). How to grow more vegetables than you ever thought possible on less land than you can imagine. Palo Alto, CA: Ecology Action of the Peninsula. 81 p.

community development horticulture
history; composting; biodynamic gardening; vegetable crops; integrated pest

management

This book has continued to be updated and reissued until recently. It is a manual of biodynamic raised-bed horticulture, a history, a philosophic statement and a vision. At its core are methods developed in the Marais in Paris in the 1890s, to which were added the biodynamic techniques of Rudolf Steiner in the 1920s. Alan Chadwick integrated biodynamic and intensive farming in the 1940s and brought them to California in the 1960s. This book reports on results and methods carried out at the University of California at Santa Barbara, on the basis of Chadwick's lessons. (JS)

Kaufman, Jerry; Bailkey, Martin (1999). Exploring opportunities for community development corporations to use vacant land for urban agriculture. Lincoln Land Institute, Boston.

community development

vacant lands; United States

This report sets out to determine and present the special obstacles in utilizing vacant 'inner city' land for entrepreneurial urban agriculture, with a special focus on community development. It studies over twenty cases several on greater detail than others. (JS)

Klein, Petra; Steen, Anniek (1999). Urban agriculture: a review of the literature on the sociological and nutritional dimensions of urban agriculture in East Africa. 55 p. ETC International, PO Box 64, 3830 AB Leusden, The Netherlands

food security and nutrition

community development

health and

environment

Kenya; Uganda; Tanzania; food security; nutrition; social aspects; urban livelihoods; health hazards; home gardening

In the framework of a literature study, this paper reviews a number of publications looking at sociological and nutritional aspects of urban agriculture, mainly in Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam. (WB)

Lamb, Gary (1994). Community supported agriculture: can it become the basis for a new associative economy? In: Biodynamics Nov-Dec 1994 p. 8-15. Bio-Dynamic Farming and Gardening Association

community development

rural-urban linkages

economic impact

community initiatives

Describes the intricacies of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), a community-based organisation of producers of consumers. This concept has spread primarily in the USA since the beginning of the 1990s. CSA is an approach and common understanding rather than a blueprint. The close links between producers and consumers have the potential of adapting offer and demand much more adequately to each other and to seek for optimisation instead of maximisation of production. In practice, the production-driven focus of farmers is not easy to wipe out. As much of

the support work is done by volunteers, the movement may find itself to weak to provide proper guidance and support in the long run. Still, this is a very interesting and important approach in the light of urban and rural renewal. (WB)

LifeSpin (1997). Pocket-sized Farms - kid's garden book. LifeSpin. On:

www.execulink.com/~life/

community development horticulture
youth; education; organic gardening

Organized around the seasons the book is designed for children to use as members of a school garden club or in their own backyards. The book uses two fictional characters, the Crow and the scarecrow, in a rhyming story format to guide children through a series of important organic gardening principles. It is intended both as a source of inspiration and a learning opportunity for children. A second part of a package *Teacher's and Parent's Guide to Organic Gardening*, includes organic gardening advice, a number of educational activities, and specific tips for gardening with young kids. A third component is *The Kid's Workbook* – (JS)

Madaleno, Isabel Maria. (2001) Urban Agriculture Supportive Policies: two distant cities. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 4, Urban Planning, July 2001, RUAf, Leusden The Netherlands.

land use planning community development food security and nutrition
Portugal; Brazil

Agriculture is an old urban function. Doomed and cursed as it was after the first Industrial Revolution, it never ceased to exist in developing countries and is now once again welcome in most developed countries as well. Poor Brazilian communities see urban agriculture as an alternative survival strategy, because it produces food and improves household's nutrition, but also generates income and jobs, while additionally providing self-respect and hope for a better future. In Portugal, city gardening is small-scale, aimed at giving opportunities for child and adult education, providing ways to produce and consume healthy food, and to enhance contact with land and living things.

Marulanda L. (2000) Ahmedabad Green Partnership Project. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 1, Maiden Issue, July 2000, RUAf, Leusden The Netherlands.

urban forestry community development
India; partnerships; private sector;

urban forestry programmes and projects need longer time to show results. Trees are long-term products and to make an urban forestry programme a success, the project partners need to keep a constant dialogue and a long-term commitment to make it happen. The author illustrates this in a description of the Ahmedabad Green Partnership Project, which is an effort between the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) and the Private Sector towards increasing the green cover and

improving the environmental quality of the city of Ahmedabad in India.

Maxwell, Daniel G.; Zziwa, Samuel (1992). Urban farming in Africa: the case of Kampala, Uganda. Nairobi, Kenya: African Centre for Technology Studies.
community development land use planning
Uganda; land tenure; social groups; land use; constraints

This report provides the culmination of Maxwell's research on Kampala in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It paints a general picture of urban agricultural practices in the city, and focuses on the social organization and the access to land by urban farmers. (JN)

Mbiba, Beacon M. (2001) The Marginalisation of Urban Agriculture in Lusaka's Contemporary Planning and Urban Land Dynamics. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 4, Urban Planning, July 2001, RUAF, Leusden The Netherlands.
land use planning economic impact
planning; Zambia; poverty; land tenure

In 1987, Sanyal suggested that Lusaka, Zambia, was the capital city of urban agriculture (UA) in Africa. This was at the peak of Zambia's economic crisis when residents took up UA as a form of employment and to improve their nutritional status. Travelling in the region today, one will easily agree that Harare, Zimbabwe, has taken over as the capital of urban agriculture and that the activity may not be as widespread in Lusaka as observed by Sanyal. There is no longer abundant maize growing and in addition, there is little integration into planning. In fact, urban and periurban agriculture has been marginalised out of planning; it is not considered a priority by the city authorities and is being gradually squeezed out by residents seeking lodgings to rent, as well as developers. Under these circumstances, a recurring question is 'what factors determine the integration (or otherwise) of urban agriculture into city planning'?

**Meares Cohen, Alison (1999). People at the Centre of Urban livestock Projects. In: *For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems* / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 90-94. ISBN 0_88936_882_1. CAD 35.00. International Development Research Center (IDRC), PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9
Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9**
urban livestock community development
food security; environment; employment

Promoting urban agriculture is an important means ensuring sustainability of regional community food security and human settlements. Too often the focus is exclusively on technology and agricultural production methods. In its urban animal-agriculture initiative in Chicago, Heifer Project International promotes a method of participatory

Community Development

development that enables low-income neighbourhood groups to reach beyond the goals of beautification and environmental improvement and become a vehicle for social and economic development in their communities. The elements of that model include the interdependence of the landscape and lifescape, full participation of intended beneficiaries, values-based planning, and “passing on the gift” When approached as a vehicle for community development, urban agriculture can bring multiple benefits: economic benefits, by providing opportunities to earn income; educational benefits, by teaching technical and job skills; environmental benefits, and, finally, empowerment. It is at the crossroads of these goals that urban agriculture projects can thrive and influence the character of human settlements. (Abstract adapted from original)

Meyer-Renschhausen, Elisabeth; Holl, Annegret (eds) 2000. Die Wiederkehr der Gaerten: Kleinlandwirtschaft im Zeitalter der Globalisierung. 229 p. ISBN 3-7065-1534-2. Innsbruck: Studien-Verlag

horticulture food security and nutrition community development
horticulture; gardening; allotment gardens; vegetables; conferences; Germany;
United States; Cuba; Mexico; Burkina Faso

More and more city dwellers become involved in producing vegetables and fruit, rather than consume commercially produced food. The reasons strongly vary, however, from sheer necessity in many Eastern European and developing countries to a reaction to the unhealthy commercial products and the benefits of a relaxed pastime for overstressed urban citizens.

A number of chapters in this book were originally presented at the 'International Symposium on Urban Agriculture and Horticulture: the Linkage with Urban Planning' held in Berlin in July 2000. Cases described are from Western Europe -Germany, in particular-, Eastern Europe, the USA and from developing countries. Many different aspects are described, ranging from the land use issues, that never fail to come up in these cases, to community development and to descriptions of gardening systems, like the chinampas near Mexico City. Interestingly, a number of projects are analysed that were unsuccessful in involving the beneficiaries. Invariably, these projects did not take traditional production and consumption patterns enough into account. This is an important warning not to automatically paint a rosy picture of urban gardening. (WB)

Moldakov, O. (2000) Urban Agriculture in St Petersburg, Russia. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 1, Maiden Issue, July 2000, RUA, Leusden The Netherlands.

rural-urban linkages community development
Russia

The St. Petersburg Downtown Gardening Club is one of the six Eastern European organizations active in SWAPUA, SWAPUA stands for “Soil and Water Management in Agricultural Production in Urban Areas in CEE/NIS Countries”. In this contribution the author who is involved in the St. Petersburg Downtown Gardening Club shows

Community Development

that the urban gardening movement in St. Petersburg has a long-standing history, both as a strategy to overcome shortcomings in food availability and for income improvement.

Moskow, Angela Lynne (1999). The contribution of urban agriculture to gardeners, their households, and surrounding communities: the case of Havana, Cuba. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 77-83. ISBN 0_88936_882_1. CAD 35.00.

Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

community development economic impact food security and nutrition
food security; community development; economic impact; food quality; Havana;
Cuba

Urban agriculture is promoted in Havana, Cuba, as a means of addressing the acute food-scarcity problems that developed when Soviet aid and trade were drastically curtailed in 1989. Today more than 26 000 gardens in Havana provide for the gardeners' own food needs. Research was conducted in 1995 to determine the ways these gardens contributed to the gardeners' sense of control over their lives and the role of the gardens in enhancing the surrounding communities. Results indicate that the gardens significantly incremented the quantity and quality of the food available to the gardeners' households and neighbourhoods; improved financial welfare through reduced gardeners' households weekly food bills and through money earned from sales of garden products; and made aesthetic, environmental, and other contributions to the community. (Abstract adapted from original)

Moya, Rita; Montero, Alejandro; Yurjevic, Andres (1996) Invest in the poor to allow to create wealth: the Tomé project in Chile. In: Agriculture + Rural Development vol. 3 (1996) no. 1 p. 53-55. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), PO Box 380, 6700 AJ Wageningen, The Netherlands; Deutsche Stiftung fuer Internationale Entwicklung / Zentralstelle fuer Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft (DSE/ZEL)

community development economic impact
Chile; community initiatives; local government; development projects

Tells the story of a town in southern Chile hard hit by the closure of its 3 textile factories back in 1982. Local government, the population and an NGO worked together towards in a successful programme covering 400 families. The plan contained an analysis of costs and benefits, investments, and expected productivity. (WB)

Munkstrup, Nina; Lindberg, Jakob (1996). Urban ecology guide. 144 p. ISBN 87-87487-993 Danish Town Planning Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark

city ecology community development

Community Development

Denmark; development projects; urban planning

45 examples of projects in the greater Copenhagen district are presented in this guide together with different descriptions of urban ecology relations in the city. Very useful information can be found on the projects (ideas, purpose, time frame) as well as contacts for anybody inspired to work on a similar type of project. Projects vary from new residential developments, urban renewal and renovation to nature in the city and green centres. All of projects have in common the aim towards promoting and ensuring sustainable development. The report contains many photos from different project sites and maps of the locations. A very useful guide that can stimulate new ideas. (WB)

Niñez, Vera K (1985). **Working at half-potential: constructive analysis of home garden programmes in the Lima slums with suggestions for an alternative approach.** In: **Food and Nutrition Bulletin vol. 7 no. 3 (1985) p. 6-14.**
International Potato Center (CIP), Lima, Peru

community development horticulture

Peru; home gardening; food security; development projects; programme evaluation

Describes gardening and garden development projects in Lima, Peru, providing the socio-economic and nutritional background of low-income target populations against which small-scale food production development projects were conceived at a time when such initiatives were still rare. (WB)

Orione, Julio (1990). **The cultivated city: kitchen gardens in Buenos Aires.** In: **UNESCO Sources no. 17 (July/August 1990) p. 13**

horticulture community development

home gardening; Argentina; food security

Describes the research work on homegardening done by the Center of Urban and Regional Studies (CEUR), Buenos Aires. Much of this article deals with the motives of urban dwellers to engage in this activity. (WB)

Pasquier, Elisabeth.(1997). **Jardiner en ville. Les Annales de la Recherche Urbaine No. 74 (March 1997) p. 103-112.**

community development

France; vacant lands; social relations; community gardens; immigrants

The author of this chronicle, an ethnologist turned gardener, gives a day by day account of her integration into the precarious local microcosm of mostly immigrant gardeners at the outskirts of Nantes, France. Her account of this rite of passage also tells of migration, mutual aid and urban coexistence. (adapted from original by JN)

Payne, Steven (19??). **Pursuing urban harmony.** In: **Simply Living p. 28-30**

city ecology community development
urban design; urban planning; ecological systems; community initiatives

Paints a picture of ecologically oriented urban planning schemes, and what community initiatives can achieve within the often strict boundaries of city administration. There is particular attention for the Village Homes housing development scheme near Davis, California, with its large communal areas and food producing greenbelts, as an example of successful, functional and holistic urban design. In addition, cases are described of community initiatives in Australia. (WB)

Pedneault, André; Grenier, Roll (1996). Créer un jardin communautaire: l'aménager, le gérer, l'animer. 113 p. ISBN 2_89417_673_2. Mouvement pour l'Agriculture Biologique, Région Métropolitaine (MAB-Métro), 4560, Av. de Bellechasse, Apt. 2, Montréal, Canada H1T 1Z2

community development
community gardens; Canada

A practical guide for making the most of community gardens in Montreal, Quebec. The publication primarily focuses on organisational aspects: how to organise groups, juridical aspects, financial management. There is much practical information (addresses, legal texts) for the Canadian setting. (WB)

Perez Vazquez, A., Anderson, S. and Rogers, A. (2001) Urban agriculture in England, Perspectives and Potential. In: H. Hoffmann, K. Mathey (eds.). Urban Agriculture and Horticulture, the linkage with Urban Planning. 2000. International Symposium. Berlin, July 2000. (on cd-rom).

land use planning community development
United Kingdom; leisure; PRA

Urban agriculture is one of the most important activities in many countries around the world. Its importance is because of the many benefits that holders obtain for it and the multiple opportunities that it brings to minority population. The most important sort of urban agriculture in England is the allotment. Allotments are small pieces of land in cities, which English people use to grow their own food in a peaceful surrounding. Allotments have been very important during Britain's history. It was vital for producing food during the I and II World War and also in modern times the allotment is viewed as an option for many people to avoid GMO food and chemical food. The aims of this field research was to determine and analyse the main characteristics of allotment agriculture in the Southeast of England (London, Ashford and Wye) through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools, such as mapping, time lines, seasonal calendar, ranking and force field analysis. Interviews were carried out with a selection of allotment holders about a variety of subjects using semi-structured interviews. The results suggest that the main purposes for having allotment are because of fresh and safety food, as a hobby, exercise and to get relaxation.

Peters, Kim (1999). Community-based waste management for environmental management and income generation in low-income areas: a case study of Nairobi, Kenya. Urban Agriculture Notes.

<http://www.cityfarmer.org/NairobiCompost.html>. 36 p. Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, Kenya

Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture

waste recycling community development gender

waste management; composting; Kenya; gender; organisation; environmental aspects; rural-urban linkages

The paper focuses on community based waste management in Nairobi, Kenya. Women groups started composting organic waste as a means of improving community environmental conditions and generating income through the sale of compost. Through this composting, significant environmental improvements have been achieved including health, agricultural opportunities, improved drainage. It is recommended that local authorities should focus on regulation and co-ordination while NGOs could provide advice and training for local authorities. (NB)

Pro Huerta (1990?). Promoción de la autoproducción de alimentos: proyecto integrado. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Subsecretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Pesca, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, (INTA).

community development horticulture

Argentina; manuals; training; home consumption; organic agriculture

This binder was prepared by Argentina's Pro Huerta, one of the largest and most important programs for training gardeners in the world. It contains seven training booklets: (0) a general booklet on Pro Huerta and one can use it; (1) a booklet on the small farm; (2) one on the intensive organic garden; (3) one on the organic soil; (4) one on organic soil additives; (5) one on planning for work in the garden; and (7) one on the management of the organic garden. Some technical sheets complete this well-organized collection.

Raja, Samina (2000). Preserving community gardens in a growing community. Madison Food System Project Working Paper Series, MFSP-WPS-0450.

community development

community gardens; policy; land use; land tenure

The city of Madison recently engaged in a planing process that centered on community gardens as one alternative for providing a more healthy and sustainable food system. This report is focused on the planning process of establishing and maintaining community gardens in a middle-sized city. It includes a status report: number, size, spatial distribution, types, demand, success, user profile, city policies, and sustainability. It concludes with an action plan based on a set of tools and strategies for preserving and starting-up new community gardens. (JS)

Riches, Graham (1999). Reaffirming the right to food in Canada: the role of community-based food security. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 203-207. ISBN 0_88936_882_1. CAD 35.00.

Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

community development food security and nutrition

food security; food policy; food systems

How is it possible to move from the declarations and rhetoric of world summits, international conventions and governments and their assertions of a right to food when evidence suggests that governments and to some extent civil society have in recent years sought to depoliticize the issue of domestic hunger and make it no longer a responsibility of the state? How is it possible to ensure that the complex and interrelated issues of hunger and food security become the subject of informed democratic debate and thereby publicly understood as being critical not only to the poor and vulnerable but also to long-term ecological and social well-being? The paper examines these questions by asking whether the right to food in Canada exists, addressing the causes of First World hunger, and analysing the responses of federal and provincial governments, businesses, and charities to food poverty in terms of the depoliticization of hunger. It argues that collaborative and adversarial actions at the community level are essential if the right to food is to be established and food security for all is to be achieved. (Abstract adapted from original)

Rogers, Nedjo (ed.) (1996). Urban agriculture handbook: practical actions for cultivating communities. Youth and Sustainable Cities Series, booklet No. 3. Victoria, B.C.: LifeCycles and The West Coast Ecological Youth Alliance.

community development R&D methodology

youth; allotment gardens; community gardens; kitchen gardens; community greening; Canada

This is in essence a manual with a lot of justification from history and cases. Its scope is limited to urban agriculture as an anti-poverty greening and education tool. (JS)

Rose, Gregory D (1999). Community-based technologies for domestic wastewater treatment and reuse: options for urban agriculture. Cities Feeding People report series no. 27, also on: http://idrc.ca/cfp/rep27_e.html. 52, 13 p.

International Development Research Center (IDRC), Cities Feeding People Program, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

wastewater reuse community development

wastewater treatment; wastewater reuse; urban environmental management

Stresses the under-management of domestic wastewater in many southern urban areas. Unmanaged wastewater contributes much to the contamination of locally available fresh water supplies and can, obviously, have a negative effect on public

and ecosystem health. As has been pointed out by many different authors, centralised European-style human waste management has not worked out well in developing countries. In contrast, emergent trends in low-cost, decentralised or intermediate level urban wastewater management becomes more important, creating space for innovative appropriate technologies. These often develop along the lines of planning integrated wastewater management strategies in conjunction with urban agriculture as a recipient of grey water. An important study providing a clear overview of the field.

Scharf, Kathryn (1999). A nonprofit system for fresh-produce distribution: the case of Toronto, Canada. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 122-127. ISBN 0_88936_882_1. CAD 35.00.

Supplier: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Publications Department, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

services community development food security and nutrition
food distribution; access to food; Canada; Toronto

The Good Food Box (GFB) project of FoodShare Toronto is a nonprofit fresh-food-distribution system that operates like a large buying cooperative: 4 000 boxes of fresh fruit and vegetables are delivered through 200 volunteer-run neighbourhood drop-offs each month. The GFB is a successful continuity-based and market-driven food-distribution alternative. The similarities and divergences from traditional community-development or nonprofit-sector projects are explored, as "business principles" needed to be incorporated to ensure its success in the marketplace. Stimulating community self-organization, improving food access for low-income people, promoting healthy food choices, and avoiding the stigmatisation involved in charity-based models of food distribution are all goals of the GFB. As a free-based service, the GFB must compete effectively, meaning that it must maintain a high level of customer service, a high level of sales, a fairly low level of mandatory time investment from participants, and attractive advertising - characteristics which it are not often seen in non-profit community-development projects. (Abstract adapted from original)

Selener, Daniel; Chenier, Jacqueline; Zelaya, Raul (1997).. Farmer-to-farmer extension: lessons from the field. IIRR: New York. 150 p. Available in English and Spanish.

services community development R&D methodology
training; agricultural extension; Mexico; Nicaragua; Ecuador; Latin America; case studies

This book is especially useful for people working in agriculture, health, education, and community development following participatory approaches. This book is the result of two workshops, one in Honduras and another in Ecuador, that were conducted to document and analyze the experiences of several community development projects, using the "farmer-to-farmer" extension methodology. Most of

the information contained in the book is from the farming promoters' points of view, based on their practical experience working in farmer-to-farmer programs. The description and analysis presented offers a broad set of experiences. This information can be analyzed and adapted by the reader to his/her own project, according to the context, project philosophy, objectives, and available resources, among others. (JS adapted)

Shuman, Michael H (1998). Going local: creating self-reliant communities in a global age. Free Press, New York, 306 p.

community development R&D methodology
selfreliance; globalisation; ecology

This book details how dozens of communities are regaining control over their economies by investing in locally owned businesses and replacing imports. This is presented as a compliment to globalization. (JS)

Thrupp, Lori A (ed.) (1996). New partnerships for sustainable agriculture. World Resources Institute. 136 p.

community development
sustainable agriculture; policy; agroecology; participatory planning

Emerging initiatives to develop sustainable agriculture are illustrated by nine cases from four continents. These collaborative projects focus on implementing ecologically oriented integrated pest management and offer common lessons about sustainable profitable production practices. The editor concludes that these experiences are broadly useful for achieving food security in the countries and regions studied. She identifies needed policy changes and actions to overcome barriers including: (i) spreading agro-ecological practices, (ii) strengthening collaboration and exchanges, (iii) increased information exchange, (iv) changing government policy to eliminate agro-chemical subsidies, (v) changing the advertising practices of agro-chemical firms, (vi) increasing donor support to sustains efforts such as those presented, (vii) building education and community empowerment. Each of the projects followed guidelines suggested by the World Resources Institute. The 30-page overview with 50 references is an excellent presentation advocating sustainable agriculture, which has direct application to urban agriculture. (JS)

Torres Lima, Pablo A (1991). El campesinado en la estructura urbana: el caso de Milpa Alta. 131 p. ISBN 970_620_023_1. Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco, Mexico

community development rural-urban linkages R&D methodology
Mexico

Describes the case of farmers in a community that has provided a megacity with food while maintaining much of its traditional, rural, social tissue. The analysis examines various factors: natural resources in the region, type of population,

structure of the labour force, land use, and socio-economic relations. (WB)

Torres Lima, Pablo A (ed.) (1998). Procesos metropolitanos y agricultura urbana en México. 221 p. Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco, Mexico

community development

Mexico; multi-disciplinary approach; methodologies

This report, in Spanish, reflects the contributions from two events held in México: The 'First National Symposium on Urban Agriculture and Metropolitan Processes' held in October 1997, and the 'International Seminar on Sustainable Development and Urban Agriculture', held in July 1999. Eight presentations in urbanisation in Mexico are taken from the first event, in which the relation between urban and rural production is central. Of the second event, five presentations from Mexico and one from El Salvador and one from Ecuador, both on animal production, are presented. (RvV)

Torres Lima, Pablo A; Rodríguez Sánchez, Luis Manuel; Garcia Uriza, Brenda I (2000).

Mexico City: the integration of urban agriculture to contain urban sprawl. In: Growing cities, growing food: urban agriculture on the policy agenda, p. 363-390. DSE, GTZ, CTA, SIDA

city ecology economic impact community development

urbanisation; land use systems; farming systems; ecology; economic impact; gender; urban policies; Mexico; reuse of waste; poverty; land tenure; ornamental plants; floriculture; fodder production; migration; water management; community organisation

Three different zones for urban agriculture are distinguished in Mexico: the urban nuclear zone, rural-urban fringe and the intermediate urban zone. The land tenure situation and conceptualisation of land as a commodity are important for the urbanisation process and the types of urban agriculture. Some characteristics of urban farming are that it is flexible, small scale, sells at local markets and recycles waste. Functions go beyond strict economic impact and include cultural aspects. Farmers are a mixed group of people of migrant origin with women playing a dominant role in urban agriculture. An important aspect of urban farms is that they do not have a minimum size and enable large sections of the population to benefit. The farms use space very efficiently. The contribution to the household economy varies, but is significant. Urban agriculture also generates numerous jobs. Urban agriculture functions as a green belt, limiting outward migration of the urban poor and the urban sprawl. Analysis of flows of mass and energy demonstrate the efficient reuse of outputs of urban agriculture. Agriculture in the urban zone is illegal and in general government policies have not been favourable to agriculture. Visions and strategies for urban agriculture are presented as well as recommendations of which decentralising political and economic power perhaps is the most important. (NB)

Community Development

UNDP (1989). The productive home and urban community. UNDP Bogota Colombia, 28 p.

community development hydroponics
housing; poverty; hydroponics; urbanisation; Latin America

This community planning document makes an excellent presentation of rooftop hydroponics with scale models and economic analysis. (JS)

UN-FAO (1990). Development of Pekarangan Land. FAO (TCP/INS/8852) 50 p.

community development horticulture
home gardening; policy; training; agricultural extension; ecology; nutrition; micro enterprise ; medicinal plants; herbs

This report presents the results of four surveys of home gardens in Java, Sumatra and Timor (240 farmers in all). In addition, it reviews 22 papers covering the fields of policy, ecology, nutrition, commodities, and case studies. Further, it presents the results of a desktop review of 50 papers written between 1975 and 1988. It suggests the formation of a new institution in Indonesia to support home gardens, as well as further research, extension, training, better inputs, and improved marketing. (JS)

USDA (1999). Small farmer success stories. On:

www.ams.usda.gov/tmd/mta/publications.htm.

community development
market gardening; United States; farmers' associations

Four bulletins describe a project through which a group of limited-resource growers in the northern Florida area formed a cooperative to market fresh produce to local school districts. The bulletins outline the experiences of the New North Florida Cooperative, now in its third school year of operation. (JS adapted from authors)

Van En, Robyn (1993). Basic formula to create community supported agriculture. Chelsea Green, White River Junction, Vermont, USA.

community development
market gardening; United States; community supported agriculture

This is a basic step-by-step guide to establishing a Community Supported Agriculture enterprise. Adjustments will need to be made in different cultures and economies. (JS)

Wasescha, Anna; Ness, Karla (1999). Involving children in children's gardens: farm in the city, St. Paul, Minnesota. Urban Agriculture Notes.

<http://www.cityfarmer.org/AnnaW.html>. 11 p. Farm in the City, 1312 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture

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community development horticulture
children; urban gardens; education; United States; environmental awareness

Description of the project 'Farm in the City' and its achievements. The project area, Dunning Field, lies between two educational institutions. It was hoped that the project would serve as a new town square uniting educational and residential communities and providing a gathering place for community building events. The mission of Farm in the City is to educate children about the environment, food creativity and the importance of diversity. (NB)

Wekerle, G.R. (2001) Multicultural Gardens: Changing the Landscape of the City. In: H. Hoffmann, K. Mathey (eds.). Urban Agriculture and Horticulture, the linkage with Urban Planning. 2000. International Symposium. Berlin, July 2000. (on cd-rom).

land use planning community development horticulture
Canada; leisure; PRA; multi-cultural society; immigration

Toronto is one of the world's most multicultural cities, yet, until recent years, the landscape of the city reflected primarily an Anglo-American tradition in landscape design and private gardens. This has changed. The landscapes of private gardens and public spaces, including parks, have begun to reflect the diversity of ethnocultural communities that inhabit and use these spaces. Horticulture forms the basis for communication across cultures; in some instances, it generates conflicts over public plantings and the appropriate use of public space. Immigrants to Toronto bring with them rural traditions formed in far flung parts of the world. Gardeners from Southern Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, and South Asia bring to the city their agricultural experiences and make new demands on the city to meet their needs for earth to grow foods and plants from their homelands. Drawing from intensive interviews with immigrant gardeners, the paper reports on key themes emerging from the research: the importance of urban agriculture in maintaining cultures and traditional knowledge; the use of urban gardens to transmit culture to the next generation; how horticulture forms the basis for communication across cultures; and the emergence of an underground economy, divorced from the market economy, of seeds and plants to meet the needs of immigrant gardens.

Whitfield, Lin. City farms: livestock in urban communities. In: Community Development Journal (volume unknown)

urban livestock community development
animal husbandry; allotment gardens; community initiatives; United Kingdom

Describes the role of City Farms, community projects centred around farm animals and gardening, situated on areas of derelict land in the centre and on the edges of towns and cities in the UK. Many different groups of people benefiting from these farms, these farms fulfil an important social role. Many educational activities are organised around these farms. Often, the City Farms offer facilities for allotment gardening with a communal land management approach. Challenge in the

Community Development

organisation of the City farms is to become as self-financing as possible, by employing volunteers and receiving donations. (WB)

Winterbottom, Daniel (1999). Hopeless future for gardens of hope? Casitas gardens of reclamation. Urban Agriculture Notes
<http://www.cityfarmer.org/casitas.html>. 12 p. El Museo del Barrio, 1230 Fifth Avenue at 104th Street, New York, NY, USA
Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture
horticulture community development
United States; community gardens

Documents community gardening among Puerto Ricans in New York. Ten cases of gardens with casitas or wood frame structures are displayed. The people transformed vacant and garbage strewn lots into productive vegetable and flower gardens. The gardeners provide comments and emphasise the community aspect of their work. (NB)

You, Nicolas (1981). Alternative strategies in urban development: some Chinese experiments in a quest for agrapolitan space. In: Third World Planning Review vol. 3 no. 1 (Feb 1981) p. 77-93
land use planning community development rural-urban linkages
China; community initiatives; land use planning; rural-urban linkages

Gives a detailed account of land use planning in China since the era of the Han Dynasty up to our days. Rural-urban linkages have always been strong in China, urban dwellers maintaining close links with their ancestral home village. Since the 1950s, the relationship between city and countryside has known different levels of appreciation, but bringing the two closer together was always an overriding aim: 'urbanise the countryside, and ruralise the city'. This article provides interesting background reading and is very revealing about policy considerations of Chinese officials. (WB)