

3.5 Extension, Marketing and Credit Services for urban agriculture



Livestock health service checking for cisticercosis in cattle.

(Picture: Katrien van 't Hooff)

Adequate Services for sustainable urban agriculture

Henk de Zeeuw

ETC-RUAF, Leusden, The Netherlands

h.dezeeuw@etcnl.nl

This category of the annotated bibliography includes literature on:

- Provision of extension services to urban producers
- Processing of urban produced food
- Marketing of urban produced food
- Credit for urban producers and agriculture-related micro enterprises

The fact that this category includes only 20 abstracts for four such important aspects of urban agriculture indicates that up to now the delivery of adequate services to (intra- and peri-) urban farmers has not received a lot of attention, or only as a minor aspect of literature focusing on other aspects of urban agriculture¹.

This is quite different from the situation of rural agriculture where publications on extension, processing, marketing and credit are abundant.

Special attention to these themes in urban agriculture is very much needed since it can not be assumed that the approaches and strategies applied in rural extension, marketing, etcetera also apply in the urban conditions.

During the RUAF-SIUPA Workshop on Appropriate Methodologies for Urban Agriculture in Nairobi, October, 2001 the participants identified a large number of differences between the conditions for agriculture in the rural and urban context that directly influence the methodologies that can be used with success (see table 1).

The available literature on urban agriculture **extension** is contradictory in its conclusions. Some sources indicate that urban farmers are highly dynamic and innovative (hydroponics, warehouses, drip irrigation, rooftop farming, reuse of organic wastes and waste water, niche products) due to its closeness to markets and urban consumers, better possibilities for contacts with exporters (flowers, herbs, mushrooms, etc.) and closeness to suppliers of inputs. Some of the urban farmers are farmers by choice who try out new products and techniques not hindered by the traditions in rural farming. Urban farmers also have the advantage that the head offices of most extension organisations and research institutes are in the cities and interaction with them is easier as soon as access has been obtained.

Others (e.g. Streiffeler, 1991 for the case of Kisangani, Zaire) come to the conclusion that urban cultivators are hardly interested in trying new things. Factors that may explain this behaviour include the poverty of a substantial number of the urban producers, insecurity of land use, lack of extension services for urban farmers and limited technology development for urban agriculture.

In my view both situations may exist side by side in the same city.

Table 1. Differences between rural and urban agriculture influencing the approaches and strategies to be used in agricultural services

| | Rural | Urban |
|--|-------|-------|
|--|-------|-------|

¹ However, we must also admit that this category has not yet received sufficient attention in our literature search and abstracting activities. We will devote much more attention to this category in the coming period.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Farm types | Conventional; farms consisting of interdependent sub-units | Unconventional; partly mobile; partly without soil; more specialised independent units acting in cluster |
| Livelihood | Farming is a primary livelihood, engaged full-time | Farming often a secondary livelihood, engaged on a part-time basis |
| Farmer type | Usually 'born farmers' Strong traditional knowledge | In part 'beginners': urban citizens engaging in agriculture by necessity or by choice (entrepreneurs); in part recent migrants Weak traditional knowledge |
| Market | Distant markets; Marketing through chain Low degree of local processing | Closeness to markets; Direct marketing to customers possible; Higher degree of local processing |
| Land security | Relatively high | Insecure, competitive demands and land uses |
| Production factors | Low land price Lower costs of labour High costs of commercial inputs Variable cost of water | High land price Higher costs of labour Lower costs of commercial inputs High cost of (drinking) water Availability of low cost organic wastes and waste water |
| Cropping calendar | Seasonal periods | Year-round growing of crops |
| Products | Staple crops mainly; Cows, sheep | Perishable products especially green vegetables, dairy products, poultry and pigs, mushrooms, ornamental plants, herbs, fish |
| Community involvement | Easy as small with more common focus | Not possible as too diverse and large Farmers are not organised |
| Social context | Community Majority of families engaged in farming More homogeneous Relatively stable Few external stakeholders Farmers are more organised | Small groups with common interests Percent of community members engaged in farming is highly variable High diversity within short distance Highly dynamic with strong fluctuations Many external stakeholders with different interests and contrasting views on UA Farmers are hardly organised |
| Environment | Relatively stable | Fragile, polluted, competitive uses/plans |
| Availability of research and extension services | More likely | Less likely |
| Policy support | High priority on policy agenda | Mixed; policies often vague or non-existent |

A major challenge for the coming years is to prepare extension services (be it governmental, municipal, university services, NGOs or private sector) better for providing relevant advice to urban farmers, since most of their knowledge is based on rural experiences and does not necessarily apply in the cities. This applies both to the methodologies applied as well as to technical knowledge diffused. Successful rural extension and training methodologies (e.g. the farmer to farmer approach, farmer field schools, participatory technology development) need to be adapted to the urban conditions. The same applies to the technologies that are promoted. The urban setting requires technologies that are ecologically friendly, use little space and highly productive, make use of urban resources such as organic wastes and waste water, can be combined with other functions (e.g. recreation, landscape management, water storage) and result in safe food.

The available literature on **marketing** focuses mainly on marketing from the rural areas to the cities and exports, with an emphasis on the formal and central city markets.

The literature dealing with marketing of products of urban farming mainly deals with marketing of vegetables grown in the periurban area of the cities (see Argenti, 2000; Moustier, 1999;). Much less

information is available on marketing systems in urban livestock, aquaculture and intra-urban forms of agriculture.

Happily enough there is also growing attention being paid to informal food marketing and distribution systems (see e.g. Tadros et al. on 'squatter markets' in Cairo and Powell et al. on street vending of food in Kingston).

Especially in more developed countries there is a growing literature on alternative marketing systems especially related to organically grown food (see e.g. Scharf on a Food box system in Toronto) but experiences with such systems in developing countries are still rare although in high demand.

Such innovative informal urban food marketing and distribution systems need to be much more documented and studied and local initiatives in this field deserve more policy support.

The area of **micro and small enterprises** related to urban agriculture is a very interesting one that is worth much more attention.

Carvalho (2001) indicates that business opportunities in urban agriculture abound, resulting in different kind of enterprises that can be classified into three major categories (apart from the agricultural production enterprises):

- Processing enterprises (i.e. food preparation, packaging, milling, drying and others),
- Input delivery enterprises (i.e. agricultural supplies such as fertilizers, compost, soil media, seeds, pesticides, water, tools, feeds),
- Service delivery enterprises (i.e. special labour services such as milking, animal health assistance, bookkeeping, transport and others).

Such enterprises are often overlooked by informal sector programmes and more attention is needed for provision of training, management assistance, credit and marketing information to these micro- and small entrepreneurs.

The area of **financing** urban agriculture has received very little attention so far. During a recent meeting of the international Support Group on Urban Agriculture it was identified as the main topic for advocacy activities in the coming period. Little is known about the credit needs of the agricultural enterprises in the city. The conditions of existing credit schemes for the informal sector are often not the most adequate for farming enterprises. Little is known too about the financial mechanisms that can be used to fund urban agriculture intervention programmes and to stimulate (safe) urban agriculture and related micro-enterprise development.

References

- Argenti O.** (2000), Food for the cities : food supply and distribution policies to reduce urban food security. Food into Cities ; DT/43-OOE, FAO, 30p
- Carvalho, J.L.H.** (2001) PROVE, Small Agricultural Production Verticalization Program. Programa de Gestion Urbana, Ecuador , PROVE IV, Cuaderno de trabajo 83
- Moustier, Paule; Mbaye, Alain; Bon, Hubert (de); Guérin, Hubert; Pages, Jacques (eds)** (1999) Agriculture périurbaine en Afrique subsaharienne : actes de l'atelier international 20-24 avril 1998, Montpellier, France. Montpellier : CIRAD ; CORAF, 278 p.
- Powell, D; Wint, E; Brodber, E; Campbell, V.** (1990) Street foods of Kingston. University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston JM. 125 p.
- 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

Amend, Jörg; Magasini, I; Mutahiwa, Sergei; Swai, Ignaz (1997). Integrated pest management in urban vegetable production in Dar es Salaam. 17 p. Urban Vegetable Promotion Project (UVPP), PO Box 31311, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

[horticulture](#) [services](#)

[Tanzania; horticulture; home gardening; IPM](#)

One of the objectives of urban food production is ensuring sustainable development of the cities. Proper agricultural practices are an important element for ensuring this sustainability. The underlying paper examines the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods in urban vegetable production in Dar es Salaam. Main objective of the research was to identify pest and diseases occurring in the most important crops cultivated and to develop strategies for IPM for these crops. This report contains the methodology used for the research and the results. The authors also give general recommendations for the vegetable growers in Dar es Salaam, as well as special recommendations for IPM management of the most important vegetables. (WB)

Anon. (1994) Case Studies of Innovative Housing Finance Institutions . United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) Nairobi: UNCHS

Supplier: UNCHS, PO Box 30030 Nairobi, Kenya

Extension, marketing and credit services

Botswana; Kenya; Zimbabwe; financing; housing; case studies; institutional setting; innovations

This study employs three case studies to examine the main issues in housing finance for low-income groups, paying particular attention to innovations meant to broaden access to improved shelter for the poor. The case studies focus on housing-finance institutions in Botswana, Kenya and Zimbabwe. The respective institutions were selected because they have made conscious efforts to extend shelter finance to households with limited incomes and have achieved some degree of success in this regard. Further, the study derives its importance from the general failure of many housing finance institutions, both public and private, to target low-income groups.

Azami, Shaheda (1996). Food processing and urbanization in Bangladesh. In: Appropriate Technology vol. 23 (1996) no. 1 p. 9-11

services food security and nutrition

Bangladesh; Dhaka; food processing; food distribution; street vendors

Deals with street vending of snacks in Dhaka. The article describes a number of cases putting in evidence the entrepreneurship of street vendors and the problems they have to cope with. In order to expand and/or improve their businesses more training in different aspects of food processing techniques and business planning would be necessary, though. (WB)

Bapat M (1992). Street food vending in Pune. Pune: Centre of Studies in Social Sciences

services

Pune; India; street vendors; street food; surveys; food quality; food distribution; bylaws

This book presents the results of a project (87-0053) carried out with support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The study included an examination of the legislation governing hawkers and vendors in the city of Pune; a reconnaissance survey of the location and number of food vendors in the city; a survey of a cross section of food vendors, covering about 10% of the total number; microbiological testing of samples of the various types of

food served by vendors and in restaurants; and nutritional testing of various types of food sold. The food samples collected from street food vendors were largely unsatisfactory in terms of their bacteriological quality, but no worse than the foods served in licensed restaurants. Meals prepared by women in their homes for sale on the street were of better quality than street foods in general. The project findings highlighted the legitimacy of street food vending, generally viewed by authorities as an obstacle to traffic, in terms of fulfilling a nutritional need and providing employment. The research resulted in a plan for regulating, supervising and facilitating street food vending in Pune that was discussed with city officials. It also resulted in an overall improvement in the hygiene and condition of street food, and increased communication between vendors and authorities. (HC, IDRC)

BC Housing Management Commission (1999). People, plants and homes: brings gardens to life. Urban Agriculture Notes <http://www.cityfarmer.org/peopleplant.html>. 5 p. Community Information and Education, BC Housing Management Commission
Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture
city ecology services
inner city gardening; housing; Canada; British Columbia

Describes the British Columbia Housing's People, Plants and Homes Program, which promotes gardening in its residential complexes. (NB)

Bergeron, Bernard (1998). Agriculture péri-urbaine au Gabon. 4 p. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Coopération et Francophonie, Bureau Production Agricole, Industrielle et Echanges
rural-urban linkages services
Gabon; periurban agriculture

The 'Institut Gabonais d'Appui au Développement (IGAD) is closely involved in shaping periurban agriculture around Libreville, mostly commercial. The underlying paper describes the development methodology of the IGAD. Focus is on horticulture, food processing and training. (WB)

Beverwijk, Jasmin; Baarsen, Dirk-Jan; Duuren, Bert (van) (199?). Extension and experiential learning in urban agriculture. 7 p. PGO Tropische Landbouw en Rurale Ontwikkeling T050-200
services horticulture
agricultural extension; allotment gardens

The underlying report analyses experiences with allotment gardening in the Netherlands. Information is given about existing organisations in the field of extension and allotment gardening. Interestingly, there is also information about Farmer Field Schools on IPM in rice as a learning model for other situations and countries. (WB)

City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture (1999). City farms in the United Kingdom. Urban Agriculture Notes <http://www.cityfarmer.org/cityfengland8.html>. 3 p. City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture

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

horticulture food security and nutrition services

city farms; United Kingdom

Brief description of some city farms organised in the Federation of City Farms in the United Kingdom. (NB)

Cohen, Monique (1991). Use of microenterprise in the delivery of food programs to school children. World Bank Washington D.C. 39 p.

food security and nutrition services

street food; policy; nutrition

This report finds that street foods are an essential part of urban diets and economies. They provide valuable nutrients that may not be supplied from other sources available to some urban families. Research results and a project design are presented to integrate street food into school nutrition programs in developing countries. (JS)

Cornell University Extension (1999). Direct marketing today: challenges and opportunities. USDA On: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/directmarketing/DirectMar2.pdf>.

horticulture services

market gardening; periurban agriculture

This manual presents every step the urban or rural farmer needs to take in order to be a direct marketer. Applicable everywhere, but especially in USA. Includes directory to resources. (JS)

Drescher, Axel W. (1997). Management strategies in African homegardens and the need for new extension approaches. In: Food Security and innovations: successes and lessons learned / F. Heidhues and A. Fadani. 11 p. Universitaet Freiburg, Hebelstrasse 27, D-79104, Freiburg, Germany

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

services horticulture

home gardening; food production; food security; extension services; Zambia;

Reports on gardening and cropping in Lusaka. As stated elsewhere, these activities often take place in a setting of non-co-operative authorities. This paper comments on urban farming activities and examines the relationship between land access and social status of the compounds. The author argues that, while wet-season staple food cropping is practised on a broad scale, dry-season vegetable gardening is much less widespread because many city dwellers lack access to resources necessary for this activity. Urban farming has not been

addressed by extension services as these solely focused on the rural sector. Output, especially of leafy vegetables, could be increased considerably, however, were such services provided to gardeners. Information needed primarily concerns with pest management, species diversity and soil fertility. (WB)

Egusquiza, Rolando (1987). Curso de cultivo de papa en huertos caseros. Asociación Perú Mujer & Universidad Agraria de la Molina, Lima.

horticulture services

home gardening; gender; training; root crops; Latin America

This is a trainers' manual for women raising potatoes in neighborhoods. The initial objective was to train trainers or promoters. The stated objectives were good nutrition, micro-enterprise, good health and provision of service to low-income women. Methods of cultivation offered in the course were experimental. (JS)

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)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (1999). Urban food security and food marketing: a challenge to city and local authorities. Food into Cities collection no. DT/40-99E. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

food security and nutrition services

food security; food marketing; urban planning; distribution systems

The relation between food security and food marketing and ways to overcome inhibitions in food marketing to improve food security in the context of urban growth are analysed. Food security especially of low-income urban consumers depends on the level and stability of the cost of accessing food and the variety and quality of food available to them. Major problems in marketing and what city managers and planners can do to enhance food security are presented. Efficiency improvements of all marketing and distribution systems are most important for this. (NB)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2001) Proceeding of Regional Seminar “Feeding Asian Cities”, Bangkok, Thailand, November 2000. On:

<http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/ags/agm/sada/asia/index.htm>

food security and nutrition horticulture services

Asia; marketing; horticulture

This seminar was organised by the Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Asia and the Pacific (AFMA), and the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET), in collaboration with GTZ, International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), Ministère des Affaires étrangères (France), UNDP/UNCHS/World Bank - Urban Management Programme - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, World Union of Wholesale Markets (WUWM) and with the technical support of FAO.

Garnett, Tara (2000). Urban agriculture in London: rethinking our food economy. In: Growing cities, growing food: urban agriculture on the policy agenda, p. 477-500. DSE, GTZ, CTA, SIDA

services food security and nutrition city ecology

food policy; nutrition; community development; land use systems; health; ecology; economic impact; gender; urban policies; reuse of waste; poverty; land tenure; food systems; United Kingdom; food deserts; education

Starting with the ecological footprint of London the London food system is analysed. Increasing alienation of Londoners from agriculture and the emergence of food deserts are raised as issues. Despite a small contribution in quantities produced a wide range of farming activities occur in London (allotment gardens, private gardens, county farms, parks etc). From this perspective the potential and actual contribution of urban agriculture towards health, the environment, household economies, education and training and community development are discussed. Factors affecting urban agriculture and the perspectives for urban agriculture are presented in which it is argued that sustainable food growing is a metaphor for social change, catalysing new ways of thinking about our society, our economic system and our environment. It is argued that there are plenty of opportunities in the multiple and flexible forms of urban agriculture. (NB)

Gonsalves, JF; Arizala (1986). The bio-intensive approach to small-scale household food production. IIRR & UNICEF, Silang Cavite Philippines, illustrations, tables

horticulture services

household gardening; bio-intensive horticulture; poverty; gender; ecology; nutrition; integrated pest management; waste recycling; composting

This is a packet of 20 educational one to six-page items that constitute the substance of a short course. They present the concept of bio-intensive horticulture practice and specific methods for specific crops. (JS)

Grosso, Paolo (ed.) (1997). (Special issue on urban and periurban agriculture) Land reform: land settlement and cooperatives = Réforme agraire: colonisation et coopératives agricoles = Reforma agraria: colonización y cooperativas vol. 1997 no. 2. 125 p. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; Land Tenure Center of Wisconsin University, USA

land use planning services

land use; land tenure; horticulture

Contains articles describing cases on land use and land tenure issues. A number of contributions deal with food supply and distribution systems. This (double) issue of Land Reform reflects the intention of FAO's Land Tenure Service to constitute an interdisciplinary support and study group to mitigate effects of rural exodus at the same time through urbanisation of the countryside. (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, RUAF, 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.

Haan, Hans Christiaan; Coad, Adrian; Lardinois, Inge (1998). Municipal solid waste management, involving micro and small enterprises: guidelines for municipal managers. 154 p. ISBN 92-9049-365-8 ; USD 20. Publications Department, International Training Centre of the ILO, Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10, I-10127 Turin, Italy

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

waste recycling services

waste management; solid wastes; appropriate technology; micro- and small enterprises

Solid waste management in cities in low-income countries face ever increasing problems in solid waste management services because of the uncontrolled growth of these cities. Not surprisingly, poor city areas are first and most affected. Causes are manifold: lack of funds; low workforce productivity; inadequate management, often through failing bureaucratic procedures; and inappropriate equipment given the existing infrastructure. By involving the private sector, however, a number of successes have been obtained, resulting in higher quality of services in connection with lower costs, e.g. in Guatemala City, Harare and Dakar. The focus of this publication is on micro- and small enterprises (MSEs) which have the advantage that their

appropriate technologies allow them to provide low-cost services at places where larger scale operations either are too expensive or make use of inappropriate equipment. At the same time, a number of restricting conditions are given that concern the extent to which SMEs can be involved in these operations. The current trend, the authors argue, is toward a mixed system of small and larger enterprises working together with municipalities. (WB)

Hermann, Hans-Joachim (1999). Planning for survival spaces in the city: how urban agriculture could be promoted. In: Gate: Technology and Development no. 2 (April-June 1999) p. 10-13

economic impact services food security and nutrition
urban dwellers; rural-urban migration; urban poor; survival strategies

The majority of poor people live in urban areas. The received wisdom of development theory that the poor migrate to the city is being challenged in this article. Urban agriculture is an important element in survival strategies. However, the isolated promotion of urban agriculture as part of a solution of the problems of the urban poor will be of little help. (NB)

Holmer, Robert J; Schnitzler, Wilfried H (1999). Urban and periurban small and medium-sized enterprise development for sustainable vegetable production and marketing systems: Vietnam, Laos and Philippines. Urban Agriculture Notes
<http://www.cityfarmer.org/laos.html>. 5 p. Periurban Vegetable Production Project (PUVeP), Xavier University College of Agriculture, PO Box 78900, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines
Supplier: City Farmer, Canada's Office of Urban Agriculture

horticulture economic impact services
vegetable production; Vietnam; small- and medium-sized enterprises; Laos; Philippines

Gives a description of the Urban and Periurban Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development for Sustainable Vegetable Production and Marketing Systems. The project is implemented in Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh City), Laos (Vientiane) and the Philippines (Cagayan de Oro). The project aims to facilitate small and medium sized enterprises in South-East Asia with access to the market by developing socially, economically and ecologically sustainable vegetable production systems. (NB)

Holmer, Robert J. (2001) Appropriate Methodologies for Microenterprise Development in Urban Agriculture. 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, RUAFA, Leusden The Netherlands.

R&D Methodology horticulture services
micro enterprise; informal sector

Much of the developing countries' rapidly growing population forms part of the economy that lies outside the regulatory framework of governments in what is known as the informal sector.

Although the definitions vary according to the country context, it is generally agreed that the informal sector, whether rural or urban, comprises small and micro-enterprises producing and distributing basic goods and services in unregulated, but competitive markets. This paper reviews available literature and the contributions to the workshop.

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.

Interamerican Development Bank (1997). Simposio 'La Ciudad Latinoamericana y del Caribe en el Nuevo Siglo', Taller G. Financiamiento municipal. Interamerican Development Bank, Washington, DC, USA

services
financing; urban planning

Contains three case studies on strategies for municipal finance and on tax collection policies. (WB)

Jacobi, Petra (1997). Importance of vegetable promotion in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 15 p. Urban Vegetable Promotion Project (UVPP), PO Box 31311, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

horticulture economic impact services
Tanzania; agricultural production systems; economic analysis; marketing

Urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam involves a large proportion of the city population, Therefore, the city has been of major interest for research undertaken in this area for many years. The Urban Vegetable Promotion Project, started in 1993, deals with the different production systems of vegetables in and around Dar es Salaam. Three major production systems are determined:

periurban production, open space system and homegarden production. The report gives useful information about the number of people engaged in gardening, different cropping patterns and cultivars used, cultivation periods, and approximate yield. It is argued that the different production systems all occupy a specific niche with regard to vegetable production and consumption in Dar es Salaam. (WB)

Jahn, Gundula (1996). Die Bedeutung der Dienstleistungsbereiche fuer die periurbane Haltung kleiner Wiederkaeuer am Beispiel Marouas, Kamerun. 75 p.

urban livestock services

Cameroon; urban livestock; ruminants; agricultural service provision

Explores the importance of provision of services like agricultural advise, veterinary support and supply of inputs on the potential for improvement for keeping small ruminants. An inventory is made of available services and this is compared to the productivity of the herds of different household categories keeping sheep. (NB)

Jaramillo Avila, C., (2002), Trust Funds as Financing Mechanisms for Participatory Urban Agriculture. Municipal Programme on Urban Agriculture, Quito Municipality. In: The Economics of Urban Agriculture - *Urban Agriculture Magazine* no. 7, August 2002, pp.32-33,

extension, marketing and credit services economic impact

financing; participatory methods; urban agriculture, Ecuador, America (Southern)

Among the approximately two million residents of the Metropolitan District of Quito, Ecuador, 45% live in conditions of poverty and 12% in destitution (PNUD, 2002). These conditions are linked to and aggravated by the economic crisis produced by the structural adjustment policies of the last three years.

Koc, Mustafa; Koc, Hulya (1999). From staple store to supermarket: the case of TANSAS in Izmir, Turkey. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 115-121. 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 food security and nutrition

access to food; food distribution; consumption patterns; Izmir; Turkey

This paper examines a successful staple-store project operated by the municipal government of Izmir, Turkey. Whereas its immediate success offered relatively affordable food to urban poor and middle class consumers and helped to curb inflationary tendencies to a certain extent, the project later extended beyond its original goals and turned into one of the two biggest supermarket chains in Turkey. The paper suggests that staple stores can be effective tools for food access if they can be kept as small operations, and the paper offers some insights on the impacts of supermarketing on food access, pricing, and consumption. Yet, there are no easy solutions that improve access to food. Although TANSAS protected consumers from high inflation

and speculation in the 1970s, it inadvertently played a role in introducing and spreading supermarket chains in Turkey, altering the food-consumption and food-distribution patterns irreversibly. The paper also warns of the impacts of global economic pressures and neo-liberal restructuring schemes on the future of public enterprise and public policy at the local level. (NB - abstract adapted from original)

Koc, Mustafa; MacRae, Rod; Mougeot, Luc JA; Welsh, Jennifer (eds) (1999). For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems. 240 p. 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 services

food supply; nutrition policy; sustainable agriculture; urban health

Most contributions to the book were presented at the International Conference on Sustainable Urban Food Systems in May 1998. The book examines food security from an urban perspective. The concept of urban food security, local food systems and how to improve the availability and accessibility of food for city dwellers are discussed. The book explores the role urban and community agriculture play, how this can be improved and its linkages with rural populations. Furthermore ecological and health concerns and a gender perspective on urban food production are examined. The politics of food and food policy and urban agriculture as food access policy are discussed. Finally strategies toward food democracy and the emergence of innovative food systems are analysed. The discussions are based on case studies from around the world including Canada, United Kingdom, Poland, Turkey, Cuba, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The book includes contributions from farmers, professors, activists, business leaders, policymakers and community organizers. (NB)

Kogi-Makau, Wambui (1998). Production and utilization of vegetable (sic) and fruits in two urban sites in Dar es Salaam: a case study in Mbuyuni and Manzese, Dar es Salaam, November 1995 to November 1996. 74 p. Urban Vegetable Promotion Project (UVPP), PO Box 31311, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

horticulture services

household survey; Tanzania; consumption patterns; home gardening; marketing

Presents the results of a household survey in two areas of Dar es Salaam. Data are given on acquisition and consumption patterns of vegetables and fruits and on production and utilisation of agricultural produce. (WB)

Leybourne, Shona L; Grant, Miriam (1999). Bottlenecks in the Informal Food-transportation Network of Harare, Zimbabwe. In: For hunger-proof cities: sustainable urban food systems / Mustafa Koc, Rod MacRae, Luc JA Mougeot and Jennifer Welsh (eds), p. 110-114. 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 food security and nutrition

food distribution; food security; urban policies; Zimbabwe;

In the context of the bottlenecks that pervade the internal informal food distribution flows of Harare, urban dwellers who work in the informal food-distribution network and/or live in the poorer areas of the city are facing food insecurity. Gender, class, and race are axes of perceptual difference between policy writers, policy enforcers and the recipients of these policies, and these axes affect how individual transporters, food retailers, and consumers choose to manoeuvre in the grid of authority's domination. It is suggested that the state should recognize the contribution that the informal food distribution network is making to the food security of the city. A strategically oriented dialogue that seeks to ensure the security of these people's basic food requirements would protect the local structures that have been created by the people for the people. Such discussion might include the formalization, hence protection, of the actors within the informal food-distribution system thus cushioning a large proportion of the urban poor from immediate food insecurity. (Abstract adapted from original)

Mwangi, Alice Mboganie (1995). The role of urban agriculture for food security in low income areas in Nairobi. Food and Nutrition Programme no. 54. 82 p. ISBN 90_5448_028_9.

Ministry of Planning and National Development, Nairobi, Kenya; African Studies Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands

food security and nutrition services

Kenya; food security; micro enterprise; nutrition; livestock; horticulture; rural-urban linkages; surveys; stakeholders; agricultural extension

Reports on findings of a survey of 1994 among 210 low-income households in Nairobi about the role of urban agriculture. One group has urban farmers organized by the UNDUGU Society and the other does not have any organisation amongst its farmers. It finds that urban farming leads to more food security and better nutritional status and access to extension services has very substantial benefits. Household income for the farmers was about 50 percent higher than average for the community. Findings reveal that the Kenyan government takes urban agriculture insufficiently into account in its planning. Policies regarding land distribution and tenure rights are not suitable for the urban farmers. The report states the need for agricultural extension among low income households, with a special emphasis on women farmers, who constitute the majority of urban farmers. The constitution of an organisation representing urban farmers' rights is vital to protect their interests. Given health hazards connected with urban food production, the government should impose more control on waste, water and other environmental issues. The report suggests that poverty alleviation hinges on sustainable economic development stemming from close collaboration between governments, NGOs, donors, research institutions, and farmers. (WB)

Niemeyer, Rolf; Sanders, Stephan (1999). Organic matter composting in urban waste management: how urban agriculture can benefit from organic wastes. In: Gate: Technology and Development no. 2 (April-June 1999) p. 28-33

waste recycling services
waste management; composting; organic wastes

The article looks at the potential for transforming organic wastes into a valuable product with considerable benefits for urban agriculture. The different aspects of collection, composting and marketing of organic waste in (peri-)urban centres are discussed. (NB)

Ouedraogo, S; Zoundi, SJ (1999). Approvisionnement de la ville de Ougadougou en poulets de chair. In: Agriculture urbaine en Afrique de l'Ouest: une contribution à la sécurité alimentaire et à l'assainissement des villes = Urban agriculture in West Africa: contributing to food security and urban sanitation / Olanrewaju B. Smith (ed.), p. 67-82. Natural Resources Management and Production System Department

services food security and nutrition rural-urban linkages
poultry production; meat supply; economic aspects; employment

The contribution of modern producers to the urban meat supply system is low. Traditional producers are the main suppliers to the city. Most production comes from a range of 10 to 200 km from Ougadougou. (NB)

Paje, B. G. (2001) Methodologies to Improve Entrepreneurial Skills of Urban Agriculture Entrepreneurs. Paper for the workshop "Appropriate Methodologies for Urban Agriculture", October 2001, Nairobi, Kenya. Proceedings, available On: www.ruaf.org.

R&D Methodology services
Philippines; informal sector; micro-entreprise

In developing countries only few job opportunities exist in the formal sector and unemployment rates remain very high, especially in the countryside, triggering the migration of people into the urban centers. However, the industrial sector absorbs new entrants only at a limited scale, forcing these segments to move into entrepreneurship due to lack of alternatives. In the Philippines, by government's definition, small industries include livelihood operations in the informal sector. While the number of entrepreneurship ventures abounds, one sees lots of these slowly dying and some going bankrupt. It is perceived that entrepreneurial activities lack the dynamism and competitive edge of those in more developed countries. One reason that can be advanced is the lack of skills and competencies to manage business enterprises. Corollary to lack of skills is the fact that small entrepreneurs find it difficult to pay for know-how and its application in their enterprises. This paper describes the CEFE's Basic Theory, to improve entrepreneurial skills.

Powell, D; Wint, E; Brodber, E; Campbell, V (1990). Street foods of Kingston. Mona: Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies

services food security and nutrition
Jamaica; surveys; street food; street vendors; bylaws

This book presents the results of a project (85-0309) carried out with support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The study included both men and women vendors. Researchers identified and mapped the location of vendors across Kingston and St. Andrew, noting the type of food sold, predominant clientele, and peak selling time. They interviewed 300 vendors regarding procurement and preparation of food, vending practices, access to credit, and demographic characteristics. And, they conducted field observations of, and in-depth interviews with, 30 vendors. Seven samples of foods - two from the pre-prepared traditional solids group, four from the home-made liquids group and one from the non-traditional liquids group - were examined for extraneous matter and microbial content, as well as nutritive value and cost-nutrient benefit. The total plate count of microbes was high in all but two foods: jerk chicken and "sky juice." The high microbial count of most other products indicated poor sanitation and hygiene, e.g. improperly washed bottles for drinks. Other study findings were as follows: vending was the sole source of livelihood for most vendors; men regarded vending as a business whereas women tended to see it as temporary employment; and the best cost-nutrient benefit was found in prepared nontraditional solid foods. Three broad areas were identified in which policy interventions could facilitate the street food trade: the location of street food vendors; the access of food vendors to funding; and the training of food vendors in business management, hygiene and nutrition. (HC, IDRC)

Richter, Juergen; Basler, Alois; Franzen, Hubertus (eds) (1996). Small-scale food processing, contributing to food security: proceedings of the international workshop held from 4 to 8 September 1995 in Bonn-Roettgen, Germany. DOK 1744 A/a. 242 p. ISBN 3_931227_01_4. Deutsche Stiftung fuer Internationale Entwicklung (DSE); Council for Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural Research

food security and nutrition services
food processing; small scale industries; food security

Increased food production alone is not enough to bring about food security. Access and entitlement to food by food-insecure people is crucial. Food security can often only be secured by the urban poor through an increase in income and, hence, purchasing power. Small-scale, decentralised, food processing can be an important income-earner for poor people. The underlying proceedings stress the development of this sector. Gender is an important notion in this, as small-scale food processing is often the domain of women in developing countries. In many cases, access to improved technologies, extension and credit keep them from further developing their business and increase their productivity. This volume underpins a number of project activities to address these issues. (WB)

Rocha, JL; Barahona, T (1998). Puerto Morazan: la camaronicultura: un espejismo en tiere salada? Nitalpan-UCA, CIFOR, Proterierra-Inifom; 99 pages

services hydroponics
aquaculture; ecology; financing; cooperatives

Puerto Morazan, a town famous for its shrimp farms, was hit by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, with a devastating effect on its most important industry, shrimp production, processing and shipping. The producers are grouped into cooperatives and they have a capital demand that they can not afford, and have been forced to contract heavy debts at high interest rates. This is at a time when the price of shrimp is falling worldwide. The future of the town, closely linked to shrimp with its (negative) ecological consequences, is in a state of uncertainty. Shrimp culture can be either an oasis or an illusion. This study may have significant awareness raising capacity for other one-product urban agriculture towns and cities. (JS adapted from authors)

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)

Seré, Carlos; Neidhardt, Rainer (1994). Stadt-Land-Integration im Rahmen periurbaner Tierproduktion. In: Entwicklung + Ländlicher Raum vol. 28 no. 2 p. 10-14

rural-urban linkages Urban livestock services

periurban livestock production; food processing; marketing

Addresses rural-urban linkages as a result of periurban animal husbandry. Contrarily to animal production in developed countries, animal husbandry near cities is very dependent on city waste as a source of animal feed. The nearness of the city allows for a low level of processing of the produce (packaging, quality control, transport, distribution) keeping sales prices low. This paper highlights the close links that exist between the city and its rural hinterland. A number of interesting case studies are presented from West Africa; Lahore, Pakistan; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Lima, Peru. (WB)

Skinner, G. William (1981). Vegetable supply and marketing in Chinese cities. In: Vegetable farming systems in China: report of the visit of the vegetable farming systems delegation to China / Donald L. Pluckett, Halsey L. Beemer, Jr. (eds), p. 215-280

horticulture services

China; vegetable production; marketing; selfsufficiency; zoning; urban planning

Describes the marketing situation in China with respect to vegetables in the early 1980s. All cities visited had in common that the larger part, well over 85%, of vegetable demand could be fulfilled through production within the city bounds. The author also reports on production ecology differences at the various locations and highlights stringent zoning aspects as an outcome of political ideology. Very detailed information, but relevant for those interested in China. (WB)

Streffeler, Friedhelm (1991). The knowledge system and the action motives in urban agriculture in subsaharan Africa. In: Proceedings of the International Workshop Agricultural Knowledge Systems and the Role of Extension, Bad Boll, p. 256-265. Institute of Socio-Economics of Agricultural Development, Faculty of International Agricultural Development, Technical University of Berlin, Podbielskiallee 64, D-1000 Berlin 33, Germany

services R&D methodology

Zaire; Kisangani; community initiatives; agricultural extension

Examining knowledge systems of urban agriculture is interesting as a comparison to the knowledge systems of the rural space. The author employs figures from a survey held at Kisangani, Zaire, to arrive at conclusions regarding learning processes in agricultural experimentation. He found that urban cultivators in Kisangani were hardly interested in trying new things. Neither did there seem to exist strong informal networks between these urban farmers as

has been reported from other countries at a number of occasions. There is much scope for improved community development and agricultural extension among this group of people. (WB)

SODEM (1990). Curso de huertos familiares. La Paz, Bolivia: SODEM. 20 p.

horticulture food security and nutrition services
training; home gardening; Bolivia

This binder contains a collection of Spanish-language training material on home gardening. It is intended for trainers rather than gardeners themselves. (JN)

Stevenson, Christopher; Kinabo, Joyce; Nyange, David (1994). Urban horticulture in Tanzania: a situation analysis of the production, marketing and consumption of fruits and vegetables in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Arusha. 94 p. Urban Vegetable Promotion Project (UVPP), PO Box 31311, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

horticulture services
Tanzania; agricultural production; marketing; home gardening; consumption patterns

Presents facts and figures about urban agriculture in Tanzania's three largest cities, looking at: production of fruits and vegetables, consumption patterns, and marketing systems. A major, thorough study, putting in evidence differences between the cities due to differences in climate, land use patterns and population growth rates. (WB)

Sumberg, James; Kleih, U; Grand-Pierre, Reginald (1994). Production and marketing of vegetables in the Port-au-Prince periurban area: a sub-sector study. CARE International. 56 p.

horticulture services
periurban agriculture; Caribbean ; Haiti; marketing; policy; trade; information

This report considers the production of vegetables and flowers for the daily Port-au-Prince market. It defines the periurban agriculture sector as dominated by 10,000 small-scale producers in two districts and proposes ways to improve both food distribution to the city and to improve the income of the farmers. (JS)

Tadros, HR; Feteeha, M; Hibbard, A (1987). Squatter produce market vendors in Egypt. Cairo: Social Research Centre, American University in Cairo

services food security and nutrition R&D methodology
Egypt; street vendors; marketing; food supply; food distribution

This document presents the results of a study (83-0056) carried out with support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in 18 squatter markets in different districts in Cairo. The methodology involved direct observation, surveys, and interviews with government officials and 192 vendors. Commodities available through these vendors included vegetables and

fruit; meats; prepared and processed foods and beverages; nonfood products; and services. The researchers noted business hours, environmental problems, characteristics of vendors, reasons for entering the vending business, and the role of the market "Sheik" or informal leader. Data was also collected on vendors' Suppliers and customers; the effect of vending on other marketing systems; vendors' relationship to the government; and attitudes of government officials and authorities toward vendors. The findings indicated that markets were relatively stable operations, generated jobs, and were well integrated into the city's social structure. The recommendations called for up-to-date statistics on squatter markets, better cooperation between vendors and authorities, and improvements to the market organization. (HC, IDRC)

UNICEF (1984). Urban examples for basic services development in cities. UNICEF Newsletter no. UE-9. UNICEF

services food security and nutrition
community gardens; home gardening; multi-sector approach; food production; market gardening

An early UN document on examples of programmes to improve or expand city food production. Seven examples from Latin America, Asia and Africa are presented. Topics range from community gardens, to comprehensive city wide food and fuel self-reliance to centrally planned systems of suburban food production and market gardening. The examples are organised around a basic facts sheet and a project summary. (NB)

Wade, Isabel Mary (1986). Food, transport and zoning. In: Development: seeds of change vol. 1986 no. 4 p. 30-34

services food security and nutrition land use planning
food security; selfreliance; urban planning

A systems approach to food self-reliance. This early publication on urban agriculture examines the question to what extent self-reliance efforts in city farming can be incorporated in long-term food policy. As is shown, the role played by land use planning, or zoning, is pivotal in developing an effective food policy strategy. The article compares various not only zoning strategies within the city bounds, but also different periurban zoning options, in recognition of the traditional important of periurban agriculture in supplying food to cities. (WB)

Wheatley, C. (2001) Fostering innovation in urban and periurban based clusters of small-scale agrifood enterprises. Paper for the workshop "Appropriate Methodologies for Urban Agriculture", October 2001, Nairobi, Kenya. Proceedings, available On: www.ruaf.org.

R&D Methodology services
Philippines; micro-entreprise; agri-food

In the world of research and development practitioners, small enterprise development has long had an urban bias, with relatively little attention to given to agri-food based enterprises, that are seen as falling within the ambit of rural development. Meanwhile, agriculture has long suffered from the view that it is essentially rural and production-oriented, with little emphasis given to a

market- or enterprise-orientation. However, the current competitive “operating environment” of small-scale agri-food based enterprises in the developing world is one in which markets and enterprise increasingly matter. In many countries, and especially in Asia, groups of similar micro and small-scale enterprises are commonly found in concentrated geographical areas, or clusters.

Working with clusters of enterprises and their associated support services, rather than on individual enterprises, can be both efficient in using scarce resources and effective in facilitating change in a wide number of enterprises, through a small intervention leveraged across the cluster.

Yeung DS (1997). Policy intervention in the streetfoods trade and its effects on health and livelihood: a case study of Quezon City, Philippines. (MA thesis) Vancouver: University of British Columbia

services economic impact

Philippines; Manila; urban livelihoods; street vendors; street food; marketing; policy development; social participation; food supply; food distribution

A case study of the process of developing a municipal ordinance on street food activities was carried out in Metro Manila. The author examined three themes: the creation of institutional linkages between local government units and community organizations to develop and deliver support services for street food vendors; the impact on health and livelihood of the introduction of a municipal ordinance regulating street food vending activities; and the implications of street food activities for the municipal planning process. The principal findings were that urban planning interventions of a regulatory nature are insufficient to deal with street food issues; the participation of interested community groups in the development of such policies is very important for their effective implementation; and education and awareness-raising must take place both within government agencies and within the community in order to obtain support for policy provisions. It was concluded that street vended foods are an important link in the urban food delivery system - some regulation of their nutritional content and safety is an effective intervention in managing the health of the urban population, especially the urban poor; that street food vending is an important means of income generation for many of the urban poor, especially women - recognition of the activity is therefore an effective means of addressing the employment issue; and that street food vendors have intimate knowledge of their business needs — they should be consulted by government officials in the process of developing a street foods policy. (HC, IDRC)

Zapata, Juan (1997). Financiando la ciudad. Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

services

urban financing; accounting; Argentina

Treats urban finance using cases from Argentina. Emphasis is on decentralisation and optimisation of services. (WB)

