

URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES

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UN-HABITAT

URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES

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UN-HABITAT

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE
WORLD HABITAT DAY
October 4, 2004

Cities – Engines of Rural Development

The United Nations has designated the first Monday of October each year as World Habitat Day. It is an occasion to reflect on the state of human settlements and the basic right to adequate shelter for all.

The theme of World Habitat Day on Monday 4 October this year is, *Cities – Engines of Rural Development*. We chose this theme to underline the economic, social and environmental interdependence between urban and rural areas. Sustainable development can only be achieved in both areas if they are considered holistically as part of the same, integrated system.

The links between cities and the countryside depend on the infrastructure connecting them. Improve the infrastructure network, and rural production increases, giving people in the countryside better access to markets, information and jobs. Cities are magnets for rural trade, and the gateway to national and international markets. They benefit from rural demand for their output.

The better the links between cities and their hinterlands, the easier it is for rural people to get jobs in cities, and thus ease the problem of rural unemployment. It is important that cities absorb excess rural labour. But in the developing world, poor development in urban areas has restricted the options that would normally be open to rural people.

A major hurdle to be overcome in developing countries is the fact that secondary and tertiary towns are under-supplied and under-developed. This can be remedied by improving the road, rail and other vital communications

networks between them. Economic development in small towns can have a positive impact on the surrounding rural economies through a greater demand for rural produce from urban residents who normally have a higher purchasing power.

Intermediate towns provide natural destinations for rural migrants seeking better opportunities. They also help cushion the impact of major migration flows towards large cities.

In many poor countries, the scattered nature of rural settlements renders the provision of infrastructure and services to rural areas extremely costly. There is no doubt that a major cause of rural under-development is poor access to basic infrastructure and services such as roads, telecommunication, health care, education, credit, markets and information. Many of these can only be supplied and supported from within the more populous urban areas.

It is imperative, therefore, that if we are to achieve sustainable economic and social development nationwide Governments must integrate their country's urban and rural areas as a matter of policy. Stimulating balanced development between urban and rural constituencies means strengthening national, regional and local planning bodies.

On this World Habitat Day, we call upon all those concerned about rural growth to integrate urban development fully into their plans and to bring a more holistic perspective to our common future: Cities can be the engines of rural development.



Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka
Under-Secretary-General and
Executive Director

FOREWORD

The Governing Council of United Nations Human Settlements Programme at its 19th session defined rural-urban linkages as “complementary functions and flows of people, capital, goods, employment, information and technology between rural and urban areas”. The integration of the rural-urban dimension in the debate on poverty alleviation and sustainable rural development and urbanisation, is essential.

This dichotomy has been addressed in key documents that constitute the backbone of UN-HABITAT’s mandate. For example, the *Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements* and paragraphs 163 and 169 of the *Habitat Agenda*, emphasizes that urban and rural areas are interdependent economically, socially and environmentally; that an integrated approach is required to promote balanced and mutually supportive urban-rural development. Paragraph 3 of the *Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium* stresses that cities and towns are engines of growth contributing to the development of both rural and urban human settlements. This bibliography brings together references to published materials from both conventional and grey literature. They examine the major issues of the urban-rural linkages. The annotated references are organized under the following sub-themes: socio-economic, regional planning, rural-urban migration, environment, food and agriculture.

The descriptors used are derived from the *UNCHS Glossary of Human Settlements Terms*, the United Nations *UNBIS Thesaurus* and FAO’s *AGROVOC Thesaurus*. The abstracts included are the authors’ abstracts, when available.

This publication was released to mark the theme of World Habitat Day 2004 - *Cities : engines of rural development* - and in support the UN-HABITAT conference on *Urban-Rural Linkages Approach to Development*, 1-4 October 2004.

**URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES
AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

001

Atkinson, A. (2000). Promoting sustainable human development in cities of the South: a Southeast Asian perspective. In: *Occasional Paper (UNRISD)*, no. 6/2000 / UNRISD, Geneva (Switzerland), 2000, 41 p. ISBN 92-9085-027-2. URBAN ENVIRONMENT; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; SUSTAINABILITY; CASE STUDIES; PHILIPPINES; THAILAND; INDONESIA

002

Ayele, Gelan (2002). Trade liberalisation and urban–rural linkages: a CGE analysis for Ethiopia. In: *Journal of Policy Modeling*, Volume 24, Issues 7-8, pp 707-738.

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT; STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION; RURAL–URBAN MIGRATIONS; ETHIOPIA
Using a rural–urban computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, this paper examines the impacts of trade liberalisation on structural transformation and overall growth of the Ethiopian economy. The simulation experiments suggest that the impacts of trade liberalisation depend on wage-setting conditions in the urban region. With a fixed urban real wage, trade reform adversely affects overall economic growth mainly because of large contractions in the urban region. If urban nominal wage is flexible, both rural and urban regions experience expansion in GDP. An important policy implication of this analysis is that the success of trade liberalisation critically depends on the extent to which product and labour market reforms are synchronised. On the other hand, simultaneous implementations of nominal devaluation and reductions in external trade tariffs would not enhance structural transformation of the economy. However, this policy conflict does not necessarily arise if the introduction and implementation of different policy instruments of trade reforms are appropriately sequenced.

003

Baker, J. (1995). Survival and accumulation strategies at the rural-urban interface in north-west Tanzania. In: *Environment and Urbanization* Vol.7(1), pp. 117-132.

POVERTY; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; POPULATION;
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; RURAL URBAN MIGRATIONS;
TANZANIA

This paper presents empirical material collected in the small town of Biharamulo (population 20,000) and four surrounding villages in 1993. The study area is located in the Kagera Region of north-west Tanzania. The paper attempts to demonstrate how rural areas and small urban centres are economically interdependent. Biharamulo is a district headquarter town and fulfils, *inter alia*, important administrative, marketing, service and retailing functions. The paper discusses how the four villages interact with the town and illustrates how village households adopt a combination of survival and accumulation strategies including the use of rural and urban resources. The most successful village households appear to be those which use urban opportunities and assets (for example, urban employment, urban house and shop ownership) to diversify income sources and thereby avoid the uncertainties of relying solely on marketable crop production for household security. As a backdrop to the whole discussion, an attempt is made to analyze the types of households which might be poor or, at least, susceptible to poverty.

004

Brandolini, Andrea and Cipollone, Piero (2003). Urban poverty in developed countries. In: *Research on Economic Inequality*, Volume 9, 2003, pp. 309-343. POVERTY; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; URBANISATION; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

005

Bryceson, D.F. and Mbari, T.C. (2003). Petrol, pumps and economic slumps: rural-urban linkages in Sub-Saharan Africa's globalization process' In: *Journal of Economic and Social Geography*, vol. 94 (3), pp. 335-49, 2003. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; AFRICA

The blurring of rural and urban space in Sub-Saharan Africa has been a topical theme in recent years. Under economic duress, occupational distinctions between the two have tended to disappear. It is often inferred that burgeoning trade and service

sector activities have encouraged greater personal mobility and rural-urban linkages as heightened movement of economic actors bridge the physical distance between town and countryside. Meanwhile, the theme of globalization applied to Africa has tended to suggest that physical distances are contracting as cyberspace takes over. But amidst this debate, the fluctuating cost of petrol as a key determinant of physical movement and distance perception has largely been overlooked. This paper examines Sub-Saharan Africa's rural and urban economies' vulnerability to international oil price fluctuations, asking why this factor has been downplayed. Possible future petrol price trends and their effect on African rural and urban development are probed.

006

Bryceson, D.F. (2001). 'Country-side and city: balancing or blurring differences?' In: *Urban Development in a Transitional Context, Development Research Series, Occasional Papers No. 2*, Research Center on Development and International Relations, Aalborg University, Denmark, pp. 192-219, 2001. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; URBANISATION

007

Champion, Tony and Hugo, Graeme (2004). *New forms of urbanization: beyond the urban-rural dichotomy*. Ashgate Publishing ISBN: 0754635880. URBANISATION; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AREAS

008

Chen, X. and Parish, W. L. (1996). 'Urbanization in China: reassessing an evolving model.' In: *The Urban Transformation of the Developing World*, Oxford University Press, pp. 61- 92. URBANISATION; PLANNING; GOVERNANCE; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; CHINA

009

Cohen, Barney (2004). Urban growth in developing countries: a review of current trends and a caution regarding existing forecasts. In: *World Development*, Vol.32(1), pp.23-51. URBANISATION; CITY GROWTH; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; AFRICA; ASIA; LATIN AMERICA

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the nature of the on-going urban transition in developing countries, the quality of the available data, and the uncertainty of existing urban forecasts. Although the recently released United Nations' publication *World Urbanization Prospects* is an invaluable resource for those interested in studying urban change, the data in the report are somewhat deceptive in their apparent completeness and beyond the narrow confines of technical demography there is a great deal of misunderstanding and misreporting about what these data mean and how they should be interpreted. For example, while the scale of urban change is unprecedented and the nature and direction of urban change is more dependent on the global economy than ever before, many aspects of the traditional distinction between urban and rural are becoming redundant. This paper provides a broad overview of the available evidence on patterns and trends in urban growth in developing countries, highlighting regional differences where appropriate. The paper also examines the quality of past urban population projections and finds that there has been considerable diversity in their quality by geographic region, level of development, and size of country.

010

Gordon, A.; Davis, A.; Long, J. and Meadows, K. (2000). The role of natural resources in the livelihoods of the urban poor. In: *Policy Series - Natural Resources Institute* no. 9 / Natural Resources Inst., Chatham (United Kingdom) , 2000 , 47 p. ISBN 0-85954-520-2 NATURAL RESOURCES; POVERTY; URBAN AGRICULTURE; EMPLOYMENT; MIGRATION; TENURE; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This paper examines the role played by agriculture and natural resources in the livelihoods of the urban poor. It demonstrates that this role has important policy implications.

011

Dayaratne, Ranjith and Raja Samarawickrama (2001).

Empowering communities in managing rural urban encounters: the concepts and practices of the housing and community development program in the peri-urban areas of Colombo. In: *DPU International Conference: Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the Environment of the peri- Urban Interface*, London 9-10 November 2001, University of Bahrain / Colombo Municipality Council.

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AREAS; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; URBANISATION; SRI-LANKA

Peri-urban areas of Colombo have been battling the trauma of their communities whose cultural identities are neither urban nor rural. Their life styles are dislodged from the traditional situations while unhealthy policies and the transition forces have posed serious issues to the development agencies and practices. Colombo Municipality Council together with other development agencies have launched a program aimed at dealing with essentially social and spatial issues of the peri-urban areas. Based upon the concepts of community empowerment and capacity building, this program has enabled the communities to deal with the traumatic impacts of the urbanization practice. This paper examines the Housing and Community Development Program (HCDDP) of the Colombo Municipality Council of Sri Lanka.

012

Debertin, David L.(2001). A Comparison of social capital in rural and urban settings. Full text: <http://www.uky.edu/~deberti/socsaea.htm>

SOCIAL CAPITAL; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This paper examines some of the ways in which social capital networks develop and operate and contrasts the differences between rural and urban settings based on “case study observations” of rural communities and urban subdivisions. A list of potential researchable questions involving social capital is developed and some ideas are proposed for empirically analyzing these questions and issues.

013

Eastwood, R. and Lipton, M. (2000). Rural-urban dimensions of inequality change. In: *WIDER Working Papers* (UNU), no. 200 / World Inst. for Development Economics Research, Helsinki (Finland) , 2000 , 62 p. ISSN 0782-8233

Full Text: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/economics/dpEastwood.pdf>
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES ; LIVING STANDARDS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; ECONOMIC SECTORS; CONSUMPTION; INCOME; POVERTY; HEALTH; EDUCATION; DEMOGRAPHY; URBANISATION

014

Fleisher, Belton M. and Wang, Xiaojun (2001). Efficiency wages and work incentives in urban and rural China. In: *Journal of Comparative Economics*, Volume 29 (4), pp. 645-662

URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; PRODUCTIVITY; INCOME; CHINA
This paper examines incentive-wage effects for production and for managerial/technical workers in both urban and rural Chinese nonagricultural enterprises. We report strong evidence of productivity-enhancing wage behavior among enterprises in all ownership categories. There is also evidence that firms paying higher efficiency wages experience less shirking among their employees. We find that the profit-maximizing potential of incentive-wage setting is not fully exploited, although there is weak evidence that joint ventures come closer to profit-maximizing behavior at this margin of wage/employment behavior than do collectives or state-owned enterprises

015

Gubry, P; Ngwe, E. Tchegho, J.-M. and Timnou, J.-P. (1996). Le retour au village: une solution à la crise économique au Cameroun? Ministère de recherche scientifique et technique, Yaounde (Cameroon); Institut de Formation et de recherche démographiques, Yaounde (Cameroon); 206p. ISBN 2-7384-4225-0 RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; MIGRATION; RURAL POPULATION; POVERTY; LIVING STANDARDS; EMPLOYMENT

016

Hope, Kempe Ronald and Edge, Wayne A. (1996). Growth with uneven development: urban-rural socio-economic disparities in Botswana. In: *Geoforum*, Vol. 27 (1), pp. 53-62
URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES; CITY GROWTH; BOTSWANA

The benefits of Botswana's post-independence rapid economic growth have not quite trickled down to the masses, particularly in the rural areas, and this has led to a situation that can be classified as growth with uneven development. This paper examines and analyses this phenomenon in Botswana from the perspective of the urban-rural divide. The paper concludes with a discussion on policy imperatives for narrowing the urban-rural socio-economic disparities.

017

Hugo, G. (1996). Urbanization in Indonesia: city and countryside linked. In: *The Urban Transformation of the Developing World*, Oxford University Press, pp. 133-184.
URBANISATION; CITY GROWTH; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS; INDONESIA

018

International Labour Organisation (ILO) (1998). The future of urban employment. ILO, Geneva (Switzerland), 64 p. ISBN 92-2-110337-4
EMPLOYMENT; URBAN AREAS; URBANISATION; UNEMPLOYMENT; POVERTY; LABOUR MARKET; INVESTMENT POLICIES; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Employment is, in its essence, a poverty-related issue. This is because the ILO believes that the most sustainable solution to poverty alleviation is through employment creation. The fast rate of urbanization in the developing world intensifies its implications for urban poverty and unemployment. In other words, urbanization is accompanied with urbanization of poverty in today's world, especially in developing countries. This publication presents the immense problems and enormity of the tasks confronting those who lead the cities and highlights what local authorities can do to help alleviate poverty and generate

employment opportunities for the increasing numbers of urban poor. The original edition of this paper represented the ILO's contribution to the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Istanbul in June 1996. It served as a background paper to the Habitat II Dialogue for the 21st century on the Future of Urban Employment which was organized by the ILO. This revised version of the paper (1998), produced in response to continued high demand, provides updated data and overall policy guidance for the ILO's developing programme on urban poverty alleviation and employment promotion.

019

Locher, Uli (2000). Are the rural poor better off than the urban poor? In: *Labour, Capital and Society*. 3(1). pp. 108-135 SOCIAL CAPITAL; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES; INCOME

This article has a single objective: I intend to show that despite the great visibility of human misery in urban settings, rural poverty is actually more widespread and severe." (p. 108) In support of this argument, Locher documents the urban-rural poverty gap, then moves to an examination of theoretical concepts and prejudices of empirical urban poverty research and presents empirical evidence from Latin America. The article concludes an evaluation of usefulness of the theories discussed, and implications for urbanization.

020

Laquinta, D.L. and Drescher, A.W. (2000). Defining the peri-urban: rural-urban linkages and institutional connections. In: *Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives* (FAO), (no.2) p. 8-26.

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SUB-URBAN AGRICULTURE; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; URBANISATION; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS

This paper uses definitions and concepts of the peri-urban area, and explores the implications for planning and management of natural resources in the rural-urban interface. In exploring this, the authors attempt to define the *social footprint*, with the aim to foster effective interdisciplinary discussion.

021

Lu, Ding (2002). Rural–urban income disparity: impact of growth, allocative efficiency, and local growth welfare. In: *China Economic Review*, Volume 13 (4), pp. 419-429
URBAN–RURAL LINKAGES; INCOME DISPARITY; ALLOCATIVE EFFICIENCY; INCOME; CHINA

Historical data of economic development suggest a Kuznets–Williamson type of relationship between economic growth and income disparity. Using China’s provincial data, we first try to determine to what extent such a relationship is valid in the urban–rural disparity context. Next, we identify some factors other than economic growth that might have affected urban–rural disparity. In particular, we calculate and compare the inter-sector gross allocation effect (GAE) at the provincial level to discern the impact of labor mobility and allocative efficiency on urban–rural disparity. We also try to evaluate the contribution of local governance to urban–rural disparity by looking into regional differences in effectiveness of economic growth to raise local standard of living. Policy implications of the findings are discussed in the light of China’s institutional reforms and development strategies.

022

Lynch, Kenneth (2004). Rural-urban interaction in the developing world. London; New York : Routledge. ISBN: 0415258715
URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; POPULATION; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

023

Nunan, F. and Shepherd, A. (1998). Where city meets country. Is the peri-urban interface a concept that counts? 2 p. Department for International Development (DFID), Natural Resources Systems Programme, 94 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5JL, UK.
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; R&D METHODOLOGY; NATURAL RESOURCES; REGIONAL PLANNING; PERI-URBAN AREAS

This paper examines management of natural resources in the peri-urban interface. This research was done in the framework of the Peri-urban Interface Production Systems Research programme, one of seven portfolios which together constitute DFID’s Natural

Resources Systems Programme. The research emphasises a move away from a simple geographic definition of the interface to an understanding based on intensive linkages and flows of, for example, commodities, wastes and labour.

024

Okpala, Don C.I. (2003).Promoting the positive rural-urban linkages approach to sustainable development and employment creation: the role of UN-HABITAT. In: *FIG Regional Conference on urban-rural interrelationship for sustainable development*, Marrakech, Morocco, December 2-5, 2003. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; EMPLOYMENT GENERATION; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; URBANISATION; UNITED NATIONS

025

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (1998). Popular urban economy at the heart of the economy and of urban society. In: *Club du Sahel: Bulletin no. 18* (March 1998) p. 3. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France. ECONOMIC IMPACT; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; MALI; SAN PEDRO; IVORY COAST; ADDED VALUE; EMPLOYMENT; INFORMAL ECONOMY

The modern sector of an urban economy provides a significant portion of the added value. Most jobs, however, are created by the popular urban economy sector which is based on meeting basic needs.

026

Pedersen, Poul O. (2003).The implications of national-level policies on the development of small and intermediate urban centers. . In: *Integrating Rural Development and Small Urban Centres: An Evolving Framework for Effective Regional and Local Economic Development* March 18-19, 2003 Washington DC.

Full text: <http://www.worldbank.org/urban/urbanruralseminar/papers/pederson.pdf>. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; GOVERNANCE; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; REGIONAL PLANNING; PERI-URBAN AREAS

In the dichotomous world of centre-periphery theories, rural development, urban bias and rural-urban linkages, the small and intermediate urban centres (SIUC) tend to disappear. Urban studies have tended to focus on the capital or other large cities, whilst rural development projects often do not even mention the small rural towns or regional centres where the project administration and the services on which the rural areas depend are mostly located. One of the reasons for the invisibility of the SIUC is their complex and often unclear position in development. From an urban point of view, their development represents a decentralisation or deconcentration of activities; from a rural point of view, they represent a point of concentration and centralisation. This makes their position open to different interpretations, reflecting real or potential conflicts between rural and urban interests and between local/regional and national interests.

027

Potter, Robert B. and Unwin, Tim (1995). Urban-rural interaction: physical form and political process in the Third World. In: *Cities*, Volume 12 (1), pp. 67-73. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; POLITICAL CHANGE

This paper provides an examination of the implications for urban-rural interaction in developing countries of the increasing trend towards the creation of vast megalopolitan urban systems and of recent political changes in the world order. This is developed as a critique of Potter and Unwin's (1989) edited volume on the geography of urban-rural interaction in developing countries. In the first part of the paper, the global recession of the late 1980s and early 1990s is seen as being significant for the further gravitation of private capital to urban cores. The second half of the paper examines some of the implications of the collapse of state socialism in Eastern Europe and the former USSR for urban-rural interaction in developing countries. In conclusion, it is argued that increasing disadvantages accruing to the rural poor

of the Third World as a result of the resurgence of global capitalism are likely to lead to major inequalities between urban and rural areas, which will require urgent attention by the world community if significant political unrest is to be avoided

028

Ravallion, Martin and Datt, Gaurav (2002). Why has economic growth been more pro-poor in some states of India than others? In: *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 68(2), pp.381-400. POVERTY; INEQUALITY; ECONOMIC GROWTH; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; HUMAN DEVELOPMENT; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; INDIA

We use 20 household surveys for India's 15 major states spanning 1960–1994 to study how the sectoral composition of economic growth and initial conditions interact to influence how much growth reduced consumption poverty. The elasticities of measured poverty to farm yields and development spending did not differ significantly across states. But the elasticities of poverty to (urban and rural) non-farm output varied appreciably, and the differences were quantitatively important to the overall rate of poverty reduction. States with higher elasticities did not experience higher rates of non-farm growth. The non-farm growth process was more pro-poor in states with initially higher literacy, higher farm productivity, higher rural living standards (relative to urban areas), lower landlessness and lower infant mortality.

029

Robredo, Jesse M. (2003). Linkaging urban centers and rural communities: the Metro Naga experience. . In: *Integrating Rural Development and Small Urban Centres: An Evolving Framework for Effective Regional and Local Economic Development*. March 18-19. Washington DC. Full text: <http://www.worldbank.org/urbanurbanruralseminar/papers/jesse-robredo.pdf>

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; PERI-URBAN AREAS; PHILIPPINES

Cities always figure prominently in discussions on development concerns for one simple reason— they are where the action is. A handbook on government notes that “cities generate and accumulate wealth and are the main centers for education, new

jobs, innovation, culture and greater economic opportunity.” The UN itself projects that within the next decade, 43% of the Asian population will be living in cities. The economic and social opportunities that cities offer, however, have ironically led to gargantuan problems that are often described as the ill effects of urbanization. In the Philippines, these effects are not only evident in Manila, the country’s premier city, but in small cities such as Naga, as well. This paper presents our experiences in tackling these challenges— while at the same time, helping address the concerns of and spurring growth in our neighboring municipalities— by implementing the Metro Naga concept.

030

Sahn, David E. and Stifel, David C. (2003). Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. *World Development*, Volume 31 (1), pp 23-52. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS; POVERTY; WELFARE MEASURES; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; AFRICA

We analyze demographic and health surveys to examine the progress of African countries in achieving six of the seven millennium development goals (MDG) set forth by the United Nations. Our results paint a discouraging picture. Despite some noteworthy progress, the evidence suggests that, in the absence of dramatic changes in the rates of improvement in most measures of living standards, the MDG will not be reached for most indicators in most countries. The results are particularly sobering for rural areas, where living standards are universally lower, and where rates of progress lag behind urban areas.

031

Sangwan, Sneh(2003). Rural-urban divide: changing spatial pattern of social variables. New Delhi : Concept Pub. Co. URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; CITY GROWTH; INDIA

032

Sato, Hiroshi (2003).The growth of market relations in post-reform China: a micro-analysis of peasants, migrants and peasant entrepreneurs. New York: RoutledgeCurzon.

ISBN: 0700717269. URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; URBAN-RURAL MIGRATIONS; MARKETS; AGRICULTURE; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; PRIVATE SECTOR; CHINA

033

Satterthwaite, David (2000).Seeking an understanding of poverty that recognizes rural-urban differences and rural-urban linkages. In: *World Bank: Urban Forum on Urban Poverty Reduction in the 21st Century*. Full text: http://www.livelihoods.org/hot_topics/docs/UR_Satterthwaite.doc. URBAN POVERTY; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC; DEVELOPMENT

034

Satterthwaite, David and Tacoli, Cecilia (2003).A critical review of the role of small and intermediate urban centres in national, regional and local economies of low- and middle-income nations, with particular reference to rural development and poverty reduction. In: *Integrating Rural Development and Small Urban Centres: An Evolving Framework for Effective Regional and Local Economic Development*. March 18-19, 2003 Washington DC.

Full text: <http://www.worldbank.org/urban/urbanruralseminar/papers/satterthwaite-tacoli.pdf>

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; PERI-URBAN AREAS; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Since the early 1960s, small and intermediate urban centres have attracted the attention of policy-makers and planners. Different theoretical approaches have underpinned such interest and the related policy interventions, which are discussed in detail in Section 5. Early views of the role of small and intermediate urban centers in regional and rural development fell within the general paradigms of modernization and dependency theories. In the first, small towns are seen as centres from which innovation and

modernisation would trickle down to the rural population. Hence, the most effective and rational spatial strategy for promoting rural development is to develop a well-articulated, integrated and balanced urban hierarchy. This network of small, medium-sized and larger urban centres is described as 'locationally efficient – it allows clusters of services, facilities and infrastructure that cannot be economically located in small villages and hamlets to serve a widely dispersed population from an accessible central place'

035

Seeth, Harm Tho et al. (1998). Russian poverty: Muddling through economic transition with garden plots. In: *World Development*, Volume 26 (9), pp.1611-1624.

POVERTY; TRANSITIONAL ECONOMIES; HOUSEHOLDS; URBAN AGRICULTURE; FOOD; RUSSIA

Household-level analysis based on a comprehensive survey in three regions of Russia sheds some light on new dimensions of poverty. An important aspect of households' responses to economic stress in the transition economy is home gardening and subsistence agriculture in urban and rural areas. Subsistence agriculture plays an important role in real income and food consumption of the middle-income strata. The income-poor also tend to have poor plots and gardens. Household labor force, distance to plots, and opportunity costs of time are the main determinants of the level of labor allocation to household agriculture. While on average marginal returns to labor in household plots are about 0.50 US\$/day, they are not different from zero for the poor. Agriculture policy neglects this sector which now provides almost 40% of Russia's agricultural output.

036

Smit, W. (1998). The rural linkages of urban households in Durban, South Africa. In: *Environment and Urbanization*, 10(1), pp. 77-87. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; SOUTH AFRICA

This paper describes the linkages between low-income migrant households in Durban and their rural home areas. These relationships can be seen as a continuum, from households which regard their rural homestead as their real home to households

who seem to have severed their rural ties. For a number of households, described as “multiple-home households”, maintaining both an urban and a rural base provides a safety net in times of economic hardship or political violence. In order to address the needs of these households, housing and rural development subsidy policies should take variations in household size into account and allow greater choice in the allocation of subsidies between urban and rural homes.

037

Tacoli, Cecilia. (1998). Rural–urban interactions: A guide to the literature. In: *Environment and Urbanization* 10(1) pp. 147–66.

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; AGRICULTURE; EMPLOYMENT; RURAL AREAS; URBANISATION

This paper reviews some of the recent literature on rural-urban interactions, with particular attention to the ways in which they have been affected by recent and current economic, social and cultural transformations. The paper is organized as follows: the first three sections discuss definitions of rural and urban areas and activities, review conceptual frameworks and consider how rural-urban interactions are conceptualized within development planning. The last four sections review empirical studies on different flows connecting rural and urban areas (flows of people, of goods and of wastes), and on sectoral interactions (agriculture in the cities, non-agricultural employment in the countryside and rural-urban inter-linkages in peri-urban areas). than portrayed by administrative delimitations, especially when towns’ use of rural resources is considered; population movement, especially temporary and seasonal migration, is not usually reflected in census figures and can make enumerations of rural and urban populations unreliable; finally, a large number of households in urban areas tend to rely on rural resources, and rural populations are increasingly engaged in nonagricultural activities.

038

Tingbé-Azalou, A. (1997). Cultural dimensions of rural-urban relations in Benin. In: *Rural-Urban Dynamics in Francophone Africa*, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala (Sweden), pp. 79-

89.CULTURAL VALUES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT;
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; BENIN

039

Trager, Lillian (2000).Migration and rural-urban linkages: implications for rural development, poverty alleviation and gender relations. Ibadan: Centre for Gender, Governance, and Development.URBAN-RURAL MIGRATIONS; POVERTY; GENDER; RURAL AREAS; URBANISATION; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; AFRICA; NIGERIA

040

Vennetier, Pierre (2003).Citadins et développement des campagnes au Cameroun. Paris: Harmattan. 230p.
TOWNS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; CAMEROON

041

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (1999). Perspectives on urban-rural synergies: report of a colloquium. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). ISBN: 9211314356 URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

042

Wilhelm, L. (2000). Supply networks and how markets work in Africa and Madagascar. In: *Food into cities. Selected papers* ; FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin (FAO) , no. 143 / FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Systems Div., 2000, 26 p. ISBN 92-5-104478-3. FOOD SUPPLY; URBAN AREAS; MARKETING CHANNELS; MARKETS; CAPITAL; CREDIT; RISK; SUPPLY BALANCE; DECISION MAKING; AFRICA; MADAGASCAR
This paper is based on research carried out by the author in some sub-Saharan African countries, including appraisal studies for market rehabilitation projects funded by Coopération Française and the Caisse Française de Développement (Wilhelm, 1994).¹ It consists of three chapters, the first of which provides a general

overview of food supply systems and discusses the role and functions of urban markets in sub-Saharan Africa. The second chapter analyses the internal organization and operation of major supply and redistribution markets and the conclusions and recommendations for improving FSDs in Africa are outlined in Chapter 3.

043

Xiaokai, Yang and Rice, Robert (1994). An equilibrium model endogenizing the emergence of a dual structure between the urban and rural sectors. In: *Journal of Urban Economics*, Volume 35 (3) pp. 346-368. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY; AGRICULTURE

This paper presents a general equilibrium model which formalizes the trade-off between economies of specialization and transaction costs. The comparative statistics, based on corner solutions, indicate that the general equilibrium will shift between several market structures as transaction efficiency is improved. Introducing a differential in transaction efficiency between the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, we derive the emergence of a city from the evolution of the division of labor, which is driven by improvements in transaction efficiency. The division of labor is necessary but not sufficient for the emergence of cities. A sufficiently high transaction efficiency will make a city emerge from a high level of division of labor between specialized manufacturers.

**URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES
AND
REGIONAL PLANNING**

044

Abramovay, R. and Sachs, I. (1996). Nouvelles configurations villes-campagnes. In: UNHCS (Habitat) *Habitat II - Dialogue no. 6: Land and Rural/Urban Linkages in the Twenty-First Century*, Proceedings of the Conference held in Istanbul, June 6 1996 (UNCHS). Full Text: <http://www.unesco.org/most/pp7.htm>

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; REGIONAL PLANNING; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES

045

Adarkwa, Kwasi Kwafu. (1998). The Role of regional development in closing the gap between rural and urban areas. In: *Regional Development Dialogue*. 19, no. 2, pp. 50-64. United Nations Centre for Regional Development.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

046

Bertrand, M. and Dubresson, A. (ed.) (1997). *Petites et moyennes villes d'Afrique noire*. Karthala, Paris.

URBAN AREAS; TOWNS; REGIONAL PLANNING; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; AFRICA

047

Bhargava, Gopal (2001). *Development of India's urban, rural, and regional planning in 21st century: policy perspective*. New Delhi : Gyan Pub. House. ISBN: 8121207142

REGIONAL PLANNING; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; INDIA

The book explores an in-depth study of various socioeconomic, spatial and infrastructural factors of urban, rural and regional planning framework in the 21st century scenario. The urban planning scenario in the new millennium is examined with the empirical data and policy perspectives. The emerging challenging issues of housing crisis, slum and squatter settlements, environmental chaos, the spectacular growth phenomenon of informal sector in metropolitan cities have been studied

048

Douglass, Mike. (1998). Globalization, inter-city networks and rural-urban linkages: rethinking regional development: theory and policy. In: *Regional Development Planning in the 21st Century: Latin America and the Caribbean*. Proceedings of the Regional Development Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean. 1-3 December 1997, Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia, edited by Claudia Hoshino, pp. 113-145. Nagoya, Japan: United Nations Centre for Regional Development
URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT;
GLOBALISATION; LATIN AMERICA; CARIBBEAN

049

Edgington, David W. and Fernandez, Antonio L. (2001). The Changing context of regional development. In *New Regions: Concepts, Issues, and Practices*; vol. 2, 3-17. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. REGIONAL PLANNING; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION; PERI-URBAN AREAS

050

Evans, Hugh Emrys. (2001). Regional development through rural-urban linkages: The PARUL Program in Indonesia. In *New Regions: Concepts, Issues, and Practices*; vol. 3, Greenwood Press.
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES;
INDONESIA

051

Greenstein, Rosalind and Wiewel, Wim (eds.) (2000). Urban-Suburban Interdependencies. Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. URBAN AREAS; SUBURBS; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; REGIONAL PLANNING; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Suburban sprawl has become a nationwide phenomenon and an increasingly visible political issue, while inner-city neighborhoods and inner-ring suburbs continue to suffer from

familiar urban problems, including housing abandonment, high unemployment, dismal education performance, and increasingly high concentrations of poverty. In spite of an unprecedented period of economic growth for the nation as a whole, central cities seem unable to address these long-standing issues. Their property tax bases show little or no growth, and states and the federal government are unable or unwilling to fill the gap. Moreover, municipalities in the same metropolitan area may differ by as much as a factor of 10 in their per capita fiscal capacity. Central cities and inner-ring suburbs share many social and economic problems, yet political and social forces suggest a serious divide between them. Residents in different parts of a metropolitan area lack awareness about their common fate, creating obstacles to crafting political solutions that require metropolitan-level cooperation. Furthermore, the precise nature of the relations between and among central cities, inner-ring suburbs and outer-ring suburbs is not fully understood. Some research suggests a strong correlation between the economic performance of the city and that of its suburbs, an argument that has been used to seek greater support for central cities. Others have argued that this correlation does not imply causation. Empirical evidence is needed to shed light on this politically charged question. The conference brought together more than 100 academics, public officials and urban practitioners to bridge the gap between policy researchers' work and policymakers' concerns about metropolitan dynamics. This follow-up volume is intended to further challenge academics to frame policy research questions that will inform the thoughts and actions of policymakers, while also challenging policymakers to explain and clarify their needs for data, information and analysis. Through such collaboration, the efforts of policy researchers can be better applied to the practical questions of the intended and unintended consequences of public policy. Toward that end, *Urban-Suburban Interdependencies* presents the following papers from the conference

052

Grimm, Joseph (1999). Local economic development in regional planning. Full text: <http://www.worldbank.org/urban/urbanruralseminar/papers/josef-grimm.pdf>

REGIONAL PLANNING; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The goal of this document is to compile conceptual elements for a strategy that aims to support the establishment of enterprises in the rural areas. Whilst the conditions in different countries / continents may vary considerably it is important to identify the parameters and conditions together with adequate intervention measures that can meaningfully contribute to the establishment of a viable and sustainable rural enterprises.

053

Hidding, Marjan C. and Teunissen, André T. J. (2002). Beyond fragmentation: new concepts for urban-rural development. In: *Landscape and Urban Planning*, vol 58(2-4), pp. 297-308. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; FRAGMENTATION; SPATIAL PLANNING

Dutch spatial policy has typically been characterised by striving for developing town and country as separate spatial entities. Spatial fragmentation has always been an anathema for planners. Leading plan concepts like the compact city and the Green Heart reflect the idea of separate cities surrounded by green, open space. However, there is a widening gap between these spatial concepts and spatial reality. The current policy has not effectively addressed the dynamics of the network society and what occurs is different from the policy itself. Therefore, another type of process-oriented concept is needed. In this paper we discuss a set of process-oriented concepts, defined as network concepts. These concepts give rise to a much more complex spatial organisation. That does not imply that there is no longer any well-organised space. The network approach has well defined principles for spatial organisation. This paper thus makes the argument for the reconsideration of the idea of fragmentation.

054

Kamal, Ashrat and Ayman El-Hefnawi (2001). Infrastructure led development and its impact on peri-urban areas: the case of Giza City, Egypt. In: *International Conference: Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the Environment of the Peri-Urban Interface*, London 9-10 November 2001 UTI (Urban Training and Studies Institute)
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AREAS; EGYPT

This paper outlines the Egyptian perspective of peri-urban (PU) areas. It analyses the experience in constructing huge infrastructure projects that passes in the PU areas without enough study of the peculiarities of these areas with special reference to its fragile socio-economic structure. It also overviews an existing case study that was developed in the urban training institute a year ago, where the main objective was to study these areas thoroughly, especially in case where there are huge national infrastructure projects. The study's outcomes was used as a means to increase the awareness of the decision makers in the ministry of housing about the possible negative impacts that might occur if such project has been implemented without enough socio-economic considerations. And also the study was used as training materials for the trainees of the urban management and the environmental management programs implemented in the urban training and studies institute. The paper is documenting a study that took place in Giza city, where this city is well known of its drastic containment of informal settlements build over agricultural land, which forms a huge number of peri-urban areas, contained within the urban fabric. Moreover, the city is known, among practitioners and researchers in Egypt, because 75% of the urbanisation in the city is informal and most of these informal settlements were built over the most fertile agricultural land in Egypt. The paper testifies; through using the environmental profile approach, the severity of the environmental problems in the PU areas of Giza and shows the impact of the ring road on these problems. Moreover, it analyses changing livelihood strategies of its occupants from being rural-based into urban-based identified through demographic and employment pattern changes that happened before and after the construction of the ring road.

055

Kelly P. F.(1998). The politics of urban-rural relations: land use conversion in the Philippines. In: *Environment and Urbanization*. April 1998, vol. 10 (1), pp. 35-54. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; LAND USE; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; PHILIPPINES

By examining the process of land use conversion in Manila's extended metropolitan region, this paper suggests that rural-

urban relations must be seen as intensely political. The conversion of rice land into industrial, residential and recreational uses represents a political process in two senses: first, policy choices are made relating to the use of land that reflect a particular set of developmental priorities; and second, the facilitation of conversion involves the use of political power relations to circumvent certain regulations. These points are made at three different, but interconnected, levels: at the national level of policy formulation; at the local level of policy implementation and regulation; and at the personal level of everyday power relations in rural areas. The paper draws upon fieldwork in the rapidly urbanizing province of Cavite to the south of Metropolitan Manila.

056

Kumssa, Asfaw (2000).Regional development planning and management." In: *Project Planning, Implementation and Evaluation: A Training Manual*, pp.6-17. *UNCRD Textbook Series*, No. 8. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Centre for Regional Development Africa Office.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; REGIONAL PLANNING; TRAINING

057

Macoloo, G. Chris (1998).The Role of partnership in regional development planning: The process approach. In: *Regional Development Policy in Africa: Problems and Prospects toward the 21st Century*. Proceedings of the Africa Regional Development Policy Forum, 10-11 June 1998, Nairobi, Kenya, pp. 119-129. *UNCRD Proceedings Series*, No. 29. United Nations Centre for Regional Development.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; AFRICA

058

Maleche, Zacharia (1998).Kenya's experience with regional development policies. In: *Regional Development Policy in Africa: Problems and Prospects toward the 21st Century*. Proceedings of the Africa Regional Development Policy

Forum, 10-11 June 1998, Nairobi, Kenya, pp.275-286. *UNCRD Proceedings Series*, No. 29. United Nations Centre for Regional Development. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; GOVERNANCE; KENYA

059

Mosha, Aloysius C. (1998). New challenges for regional policy and regional development planning. In: *Regional Development Policy in Africa: Problems and Prospects Toward the 21st Century*. Proceedings of the Africa Regional Development Policy Forum, 10-11 June 1998, Nairobi, Kenya, pp. 249-254. *UNCRD Proceedings Series*, No. 29. United Nations Centre for Regional Development. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; URBAN GOVERNANCE; POLICY; PLANNING; AFRICA

060

Municipal Development Programme Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (MDP) (2001). Peri-urban land tenure planning and regularisation in Eastern and Southern Africa: case studies from Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania & Uganda; a Research report. Studies Commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Regional Office for Southern Africa (FAO-SAFR) RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; KENYA; MALAWI; TANZANIA; UGANDA; FAO; LAND TENURE; SOUTHERN AFRICA

061

Nyassogbo, G. (1997). Développement local, villes secondaires et décentralisation au Togo. In: *Petites et moyennes villes d'Afrique Noire*, Karthala, pp. 89-110. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; PERI-URBAN AREAS; DECENTRALISATION; TOGO

062

Pedersen, P.O. (1997). Small African towns: between rural networks and urban Hierarchies, Avebury, Aldershot.
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; PERI-URBAN AREAS; RURAL AREAS; AFRICA

063

Razin, Eran and Hasson, Shlomo (1994). Urban-rural boundary conflicts: the reshaping of Israel's rural map. In: *Journal of Rural Studies*, Volume 10(1). pp. 47-59.
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; REGIONAL PLANNING; ISRAEL; PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

064

Rotgé, Vincent (ed.) (1995). Rural-urban integration in Java: consequences for regional development and employment: the case of five hinterland communities of Yogyakarta Special Region. In: *UNCRD Research Report Series*, No. 6. United Nations Centre for Regional Development
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; REGIONAL PLANNING; EMPLOYMENT; INDONESIA

065

Satterthwaite, David and Tacoli, Cecilia (2003). The urban part of rural development: the role of small and intermediate urban centers in rural and regional development and poverty reduction.

Full text: http://www.worldbank.org/urban_urban_rural_seminar/papers/urban-rural-dev-satt-tacoli.pdf POVERTY; SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; PERI-URBAN AREAS; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

066

Stöhr, Walter B., Josefa S. Edralin, and Devyani. Mani, (eds) (2001). Decentralization, governance, and the new planning for local-level development. In: *New Regional Development Paradigms*; vol. 3. Westport, CT: Greenwood

Press, 2001.URBAN GOVERNANCE; DECENTRALISATION;
REGIONAL PLANNING

067

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (1997).Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Assessing Regional Development Planning in the Management of Urbanization. HS Number: HS/458/97E
REGIONAL PLANNING; URBAN GOVERNANCE

068

UNDP/UNCHS (Habitat) (1995).Rural-urban linkages: policy guidelines for rural development. In: *23rd Meeting of the ACC Sub-committee on Rural Development*, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 31 May-2 June, 1995.
REGIONAL PLANNING; URBAN GOVERNANCE; RURAL-LINKAGES; RURAL DEVELOPMENT

069

Ziavoula, R.E. (1996).Villes secondaires et pouvoirs locaux en Afrique sub-saharienne: le Congo (French) In: *Document de Recherche - Nordiska Afrikainstitutet (Sweden)*, no.1 / Nordiska Afrikainst., Uppsala (Sweden),143p. ISBN 91 7106-398-6, ISSN.1401-8926. LOCAL GOVERNMENT; RURAL COMMUNITIES; RURAL URBAN RELATIONS; POPULATION DISTRIBUTION; DRC

**URBAN RURAL LINKAGES
AND
RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS**

070

Ayubur Rahman Bhuyan; Harun-ar-Rashid Khan and Sultan U. Ahmed (2001).

Rural urban migration and poverty: the case for reverse migration in Bangladesh. Dhaka : Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; POVERTY; BANGLADESH

071

Baker, J. and Aina, T.A. (ed.)(1995). The migration experience in Africa / Nordiska Afrikainst., Uppsala (Sweden), 353p. ISBN 91-7106-366-8.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; WOMEN; CASE STUDIES; AFRICA

072

Becker, C.M. and Morrison, A. R. (1996). Public policy and rural-urban migration. In: *Cities in the Developing World: Issues, Theory and Policy*, Oxford University Press, pp. 88-107.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; GOVERNANCE; POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

073

Beauchemin, C. (2001). L'émergence de l'émigration urbaine en Côte d'Ivoire; Radioscopie d'une enquête démographique (1988-1993) (French) In: *Etudes du CEPED* (France), no. 19 / Centre français sur la population et le développement, Paris (France), 310 p. ISBN 2-87762-138-3.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; DEMOGRAPHY; IVORY COAST

074

Bryceson, D.F. (1996). Disappearing peasantries? Rural labour redundancy in the neo-liberal era and beyond

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; EMPLOYMENT; LATIN AMERICA; ASIA ; AFRICA

Tracing patterns of peasant formation and dissolution over time, the book explores whether today's rural producers in Africa, Asia

and Latin, the rich case study material illustrates pressures and opportunities that have befallen peasants leading them to 'diversify' into a number of occupations and non-agricultural income-earning avenues. Peasants' relationship to the land has altered under the influences of changing rural terms of trade, multi-occupational livelihoods, intensified labour mobility, straddled urban and rural residence and flooding urban labour markets. Rapid transformation of state and market contexts has impacted on peasant families and villages, to the point that coherent peasant communities are now more difficult to discern. This book comes at a time when the peasant transition process has reached a critical juncture. Through its global examination of the political, social and economic facts of peasant existence, it points to how peasant labour redundancy can undermine rural welfare and political stability and why academics and policy-makers of the twenty-first century cannot ignore the world's disappearing peasantries without jeopardizing local rural sustainability and, more broadly, international security.

075

Bryceson, D.F. and Jamal, Vali (1997). Farewell to farms: de-agrarianisation and Employment in Africa. In: *ASC Research Series* no. 10.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; EMPLOYMENT; AFRICA

Is Africa's future necessarily rooted in peasant agriculture? The title of this book, *Farewell to Farms*, is deliberately intended to challenge the widely held view that Africa is the world's reserve for peasant farming. African rural populations are themselves moving away from a reliance on agriculture. 'De-agrarianisation' takes the form of urban migration as well as the expansion of non-agricultural activities in rural areas providing new income sources, occupations and social identities for rural dwellers. Using recent continent-wide case study evidence, the authors assess the impact of de-agrarianisation on household welfare, business performance and national development. Their findings reveal new economic trajectories and social patterns emerging from a period of accelerated change and call into question assumptions about Africa's future place in the world division of labour.

076

Chant, S. (1998). Households, gender and rural-urban migration: reflections on linkages and considerations for policy. In *Environment and Urbanization* Vol.10 (1).

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; GENDER; GOVERNANCE; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This paper highlights the interrelatedness of gender and household organization in a central aspect of developmental change: rural-urban migration. It demonstrates the significance of intra-household dynamics for understanding the gender selectivity of population movement and shows in turn how this contributes to household diversity among low-income groups in both rural and urban areas. It also shows that although most women have little choice in determining decisions over their own or others' migration (or household arrangements), the "feminization" of household headship which so often results from demographic mobility is not necessarily negative for women. The paper concludes that governments and agencies could do more for gender equality by acknowledging the potentially transformative role of interventions aimed not only at, but inside, households, and by adopting more flexible positions towards household diversity.

077

Carter, Thomas J. (1998). Urban productivity, urban unemployment, and labor market policies. In: *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, Volume 28 (3), pp 329-344.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; MIGRATION; UNEMPLOYMENT; LABOUR MARKETS

Some important effects of government policies on urban labor productivity are absent from Harris and Todaro's popular two-region development model. Revising their model using efficiency wages allows for these effects and for endogenous urban wages, employment, and unemployment. It also reverses many standard Harris-Todaro welfare and policy conclusions. For example, an urban wage increase raises welfare and income in both the urban and rural regions, even though the wage already exceeds the urban market-clearing rate and exceeds the rural wage. Income and welfare also rise with migration into the urban region, even though there are already unemployed workers there.

078

Cortes, Geneviève. (2000). *Partir pour rester : survie et mutations de sociétés paysannes andines (Bolivie)*. Paris : Editions de l'IRD. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; POVERTY; AGRICULTURE; BOLIVIA

079

David, R and Yabre, P. (1995). *Changing places? Women, resource management and migration in the Sahel; Case studies from Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali and Sudan/ London (United kingdom), SOS Sahel, 169p.* RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; WOMEN; SOCIAL CHANGE; HOUSEHOLDS; FEMALE LABOUR; FARMS; ROLE OF WOMEN; CASE STUDIES; BURKINA FASO; SENEGAL; MALI; SUDAN

080

Dengu, Ebbie and Mugova, Alex (1996). *Urbanisation and land policy in Zimbabwe. In: Appropriate Technology vol. 23 no. 1 p. 5-8. Intermediate Technology Zimbabwe, PO Box 1744, Harare, Zimbabwe.* LAND USE PLANNING RURAL-URBAN LINKAGE; HOUSING; URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE; LAND TENURE; TENURE RIGHTS; ZIMBABWE

This article gives important background information on land division dating back to the land Apportionment Act of 1930, has led to deterioration of agricultural productivity of the Tribal Trust lands and, hence, to urban migration. The article describes how Harare's infrastructure, especially, has been unable to cope with this influx of people.

081

Driss, Ben Ali; Di Giulio, Antonio; Lasram, Mustapha and Lavergne, Marc (1996). *Urbanisation et agriculture en Méditerranée: conflits et complémentarités.* Editions L'Hamattan, Paris (Histoire et perspectives Méditerranéennes). LAND USE PLANNING; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; FOOD SECURITY; NUTRITION; LAND USE; POLICY; URBANISATION; PLANNING; ENVIRONMENT; MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

This publication is a collection of articles on urbanization and agriculture in the Mediterranean. Most of the articles are in French, some in English. Maps, pictures, and tables enrich the book a lot. In the first part the book deals with problems of urban planning mainly from experience of Magreb countries. The multifunctional character of urban agriculture is pointed out by one article. This paper proposes a systematic mode of representing agriculture through a set of indicators, meant as a tool for choosing appropriate planning strategies. In the second part the book deals with specific problems caused by the conflict between urbanization and agriculture, like e.g. water problems and other environmental problems. In the last part the book mainly deals with rural urban linkages.

082

Du Guerny, J (1998). Some considerations on specific aspects of migration. In: *Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives* (FAO), (no.2) p. 56-72. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; RURAL AREAS; URBANISATION; SOCIAL INDICATORS; ECONOMIC INDICATORS; ASIA

Several international organizations are increasingly interested in the urban-rural dichotomy (the "peri-urban" dimension). The Editorial Board of *Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives* considers the analysis carried out in this article, originally published 20 years ago in *Migration and rural development - selected topics for teaching and research* (FAO Economic and Social Development Paper No. 3, Rome, 1978) extremely relevant to this "new" emerging issue. The discussion about what makes the difference between two points (distance) is presented with some concrete proposals deserving consideration by those decision-makers in rural development genuinely interested in avoiding negative migration effects. The work was carried out in relation to the Population and Rural Development Programme organized by the author for FAO with the Association of Southeast-Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN then comprised five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), and each country took the lead in one area. One of these focused on the interrelations between migration and rural development. The objective of these considerations is to point

out that the interrelations between migration and rural development can be seen from very different perspectives with equal justification and that even the aspects that seem the most clear-cut (such as the distance between two points) are complex and depend on the attitudes and objectives of those examining the question

083

El Bashir, Ibrahim H. (1997). Coping with famine and poverty: the dynamics of non-agricultural rural employment in Darfur, Sudan. In: *Farewell to farms: de-agrarianisation and employment in Africa*, Africa Studies Centre (Leiden), Research Series 1997/10, Ashgate, Aldershot, pages 23-40. POVERTY; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; AGRICULTURE; SUDAN

084

Frayne, Bruce (2004). Migration and urban survival strategies in Windhoek, Namibia. In: *Geoforum*, Volume 35(4), pp. 489-505. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; FOOD SECURITY; VULNERABILITY; POVERTY; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; NAMIBIA.

Based on recent research in Windhoek, this paper demonstrates that it is the well established and widespread social linkages that persist between rural and urban households that are central to the ability of poor urban households to survive. Whereas informal coping mechanisms that include borrowing, piecework and credit are pervasive in rural areas of Namibia, intra-urban sources of food are poorly developed, and outside of kinship circles, social networks within Windhoek are used sparingly, even in times of greatest need. In addition, urban agriculture plays a very limited role at present in urban food supply. The research demonstrates that urban households that are most vulnerable to hunger are those that have limited social connections to the rural areas, and must rely on intra-urban opportunities to get food (including borrowing, begging, piecework and crime). The most vulnerable are female- and male-headed households with no access to farm income and limited/irregular urban incomes. In contrast, those with active rural-urban linkages enjoy significant transfers of food from rural areas that offset hunger

and vulnerability in the urban context. Urban–rural reciprocity is therefore not only a one-way movement of people and resources from the urban to the rural areas, but also a transfer of food from rural to urban households.

085

Gadio, C.M. and Rakowski, C.A. (1995). Survival or empowerment? Crisis and temporary migration among the Serer millet pounders of Senegal. In: *Womens Studies International Forum* Vol.18(4), pp 431-443.

POVERTY; GENDER; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; AGRICULTURE; SENEGAL

Collective organizing has been identified in many settings as a mechanism for empowering women. Although the impetus to organize may come through women's efforts to meet survival (practical) needs, the act of organizing provides opportunities to become more aware of strategic needs (those related to power and choice). However, the potential for meeting strategic needs through women's organizations may not be straightforward and may be conditioned by other factors such as the links between women's organizations and features of local culture. This paper assesses the extent to which a millet pounders' collective in Dakar does or does not link survival strategies to empowerment for the rural migrants who are its members.

086

Potts, D. (1995). Shall we go home? Increasing urban poverty in African cities and migration processes. In *The Geographic Journal* Vol.161 (3), pp. 245-264. URBAN POVERTY; URBAN GROWTH; URBAN-RURAL MIGRATIONS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; AFRICA

087

Geyer, H.S. (2002). International handbook of urban systems: studies of urbanization and migration in advanced and developing countries. Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA, USA : E. Elgar Pub.

URBAN AREAS; URBAN-RURAL MIGRATIONS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This authoritative handbook provides a comprehensive account of migration and economic development throughout the world, in both developed and developing countries. Some of the world's most experienced researchers in this field look at how population redistribution patterns have impacted on urban development in a wide selection of advanced and developing countries in all the major regions of the world over the past half century. The study results show that, despite local differences there are signs of remarkable similarities in the underlying forces that drive the migration process and urban development across the development spectrum.

088

Gubry, P.; Vu Thi Hong and Le Van Thanh (2002). *Les chemins vers la ville: la migration vers Ho Chi Minh Ville à partir d'une zone du delta du Mekong*. Centre Français sur la population et le développement, Paris (France), 343 p. ISBN 2-84586-286-X. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; POPULATION DYNAMICS; URBANISATION; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; EMPLOYMENT; STATISTICAL DATA; VIETNAM

089

Hemmasi, Mohammad and Prorok, Carolyn V. (2002). *Women's migration and quality of life in Turkey*. In: *Geoforum*, Volume 33 (3), pp. 399-411 GENDER; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; QUALITY OF LIFE; TURKEY

Turkey's urban growth has been unprecedented for the last two decades with women playing an increasingly substantial role in its development. In this context, we examine determinants of women's migration and quality of life in cities in 1990 (the most recent published census of Turkey) and onwards. Factor analysis of provincial data identified three quality of life dimensions: affluence, deprivation, and housing. Substantial disparities in quality of life indices exist between men and women, urban and rural milieu, and geographic regions. Migrants, especially women, still tend to move with their families but they prefer provinces

with high scores on (relative) urban affluence and avoid deprived, rural provinces. Thus Istanbul, Ankara, and southern coastal provinces are preferred destinations. Policy implications for urban growth, regional development, and gender equality relative to migration are discussed.

090

Huang Ping (et al.)(1994).Rural migration in rural development in the evolving market economy, China: micro and macro studies. In: *Rural Migration in Rural Development in the Evolving Market Economy, China*, CPR/94/02T, Report No: FAO-TCO—CPR/94/02T. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMIC ANALYSIS; VILLAGES; POPULATION DENSITY; LABOUR; INDUSTRY; LIVING STANDARDS; CONSUMER EXPENDITURE; INCOME; SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT; MARKET ECONOMIES

091

Johannsen, Lars (2003).The foundations of the state: emerging urban–rural cleavages in transitions countries. In: *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, Vol. 36(3), pp.291-309. POLITICAL CLEAVAGES; STATE AUTONOMY; URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES; CULTURAL VALUES; POST-COMMUNISM

Using secondary data from 21 post-communist countries, a map of urban–rural cleavages is produced. The findings are that while persistent cleavages exist with respect to attitudes toward the state, the market and traditional institutions, these cleavages have yet to be institutionalized within the political system. Deviations from the generalized pattern can typically be explained by the intrusion of the state-building process into the urban–rural cleavage structure. Furthermore, it is argued that the lack of institutionalization has led to a situation in which state and political elites have gained increased autonomy.

092

Johnson, D. Gale.(2003).Provincial migration in China in the 1990s. In: *China Economic Review*, Volume 14(1), 2003, pp 2231. URBAN-RURAL MIGRATIONS; POPULATION CENSUS; POPULATION DYNAMICS; CHINA

Estimates of migration among the provinces of China were made by comparison of the provincial populations from the 1990 and 2000 censuses. The estimates were made by comparing the 2000 population of each province with what it would have been if population had increased solely due to natural growth—the excess of births over deaths. Unfortunately, the estimate of the increase in provincial populations due to migration was much greater than the estimate of the loss of population by migration. The estimate of the increase in population by in-migration was 39.7 million while the estimated out-migration was only 16.3 million. Possible reasons for the difference in the estimates are presented. Comparison was made between the 1999 population estimate and the 2000 estimate. Migration rates in the United States and China are compared

093

Kim, Doo-Chul. (1997).Economic Growth, Migration, and Rural Depopulation in the Republic of Korea: Comparison with Japan's Experience. In: *Regional Development Studies* 3, pp.239-259. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; KOREA; JAPAN

This article examines the depopulation phenomenon in rural Republic of Korea (hereinafter, Korea) in relation to the regional characteristics of the depopulated areas as well as its causes and consequences. The results are compared to Japan's experiences in this regard. For the analysis, the author selected seriously depopulated areas at the *myun* level, the lowest administrative unit of rural Korea, using three indicators: depopulation rate, ratio of aged population, and population density. As a result, two clusters of seriously depopulated areas were noticeable in 1980, and an additional two clusters were identified in 1990. The main impetus of regional characteristics of seriously depopulated areas in Korea was explained as the regional differences of migration patterns. Comparing this feature with Japan's situation, it was found that national policies and the time dimension played a more important role in Korea than market forces and the spatial dimension.

094

Kouame, Aka (2000). *L'insertion des migrants sur le marché du travail : une revue de la littérature*. Union pour l'étude de la population africaine, Dakar (Senegal).RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; EMPLOYMENT ; INCOME GENERATION ; SENEGAL

095

Lattes, Alfredo E.; Rodríguez, Jorge and Villa, Miguel (2002). Population dynamics and urbanization in Latin America: concepts and data limitations In: *Seminar on New Forms of urbanization: Conceptualising and Measuring Human Settlement in the 21st Century*. Bellagio, Italy, March 11-15, 2002.POPULATION DYNAMICS; URBANISATION; SHELTER; LATIN AMERICA

This paper analyses and discusses the urbanization system in Latin America and Caribbean countries within the frame of population dynamics and development. It points to a number of deficiencies in our current knowledge of evolving settlement systems there. It goes on to suggest that this situation is highly related to the use of inadequate concepts and to limitations in the available population data collection systems. The paper is organized in three parts. Firstly, it discusses the academic and policy importance to study the interrelations of human development and demographic dynamics in the Latin American context through the lens of the settlement system. The second part comprises a historical overview of population dynamics and urbanization trends in Latin America as a whole, with selected examples from national case studies. This includes two sections: i. contemporary dynamics of the settlement system, as far as can be seen from available statistics, and ii. a review and critique of current rural-urban classification schemes. Finally, the paper reviews suggestions for new types of settlement classification, including examples used in the region, and some recent applications of new technology applications.

096

Liviga, Athumani J. and Mekacha, Rugatiri D.K.(1998). Youth migration and poverty alleviation: a case study of petty traders (Wamachinga) in Dar-es-Salaam. Research Programme on Poverty Alleviation. (Dar-es-Salaam). RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; POVERTY; YOUTH; EMPLOYMENT; TANZANIA Theories about migration often stress push and pull factors; i.e. people are pushed out of rural areas for lack of economic opportunities, or pulled towards town for expectations of a better life. Economists often use the model of a dual economy, whereby the modern (urban) sector attracts surplus labour from the traditional (rural) one. Dependency theories emphasize a complex web of relations between centre (urban) and periphery (rural) to explain rural-urban migration, such as exploitation of rural areas, overpopulation and environmental degradation. This study looks at economic factors, but also at social relations within groups and families, to explain rural-urban migration. Youth migration, poverty and the whole issue of restructuring social relations are thus linked.

097

Mundle, S. and Van Arkadie, B. (1997). The rural-urban transition in Vietnam: some selected issues. In: *Occasional Papers - Asian Development Bank, Economics and Development Resource Center* (Philippines), no.15/Asian Development Bank, Manila (Philippines). Economics and Development Resource Center, 1997, 32 p. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; POPULATION DYNAMICS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; INVESTMENT POLICIES; VIETNAM

The paper analyses the process of urban-rural transition under way in Vietnam in the context of its transition to a market economy. In managing this process of change, the government will face important choices on the patterns of urban and rural development and the linkages between the two. Based on how the choices are made, the impact on well-being could be quite different. A negative scenario could include an over-concentration of resources in one or two metropolitan centers, with poor linkages to rural development, and the increasing gap between urban and rural areas having negative social consequences on the cities and the countryside.

098

Noriega, M. (1994). Supporting development of rural settlements as a means for controlling the growth of large cities: three case studies in Colombia. In: *Regional Development Dialogue* (UNCRD) v. 15(2) p. 65-84.

RURAL SETTLEMENTS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; URBANISATION; TOWNS; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; RURAL- URBAN MIGRATIONS; DECENTRALISATION; CASE STUDIES; COLOMBIA

099

Paquette, Sylvain and Domon, Gérald (2003). Changing ruralities, changing landscapes: exploring social recomposition using a multi-scale approach. In: *Journal of Rural Studies*, Volume 19(4), pp. 425-444.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; LANDSCAPE DYNAMIC; RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; LANDSCAPE PLANNING; QUÉBEC

Changes in agricultural practices have led to declines in the farming population and significant changes within the landscape. Paradoxically, many rural areas are recording significant demographic growth. Given the extent of rural areas experiencing these changes, little attention has been devoted to the relationship between rural migration processes and landscape developments. Therefore, the various rural dynamics resulting from these phenomena merit closer investigation. Moreover, we should explore these complex processes at scales where they are most evident. Through the multi-scale research approach used in this study, these processes are investigated in their regional, local, and domestic contexts. As shown by regional typological outlines, the great diversity of the rural areas indicates an increasing dissociation between the agricultural and socio-demographic trajectories. From our local-scale study, changes in lot occupation revealed new residential settlement patterns induced by an influx of in-migrants. Specific landscape characteristics seem to be a determining force shaping these population flows. At the same time, these population movements have dissimilar influences on evolving landscape dynamics. With the exception of isolated agricultural abandonment trajectories, migrant relocation does

not seem to affect specific local-scale land use development. However, it is significantly associated with individual domestic practices. These practices are indicative of the migrant's identity in the rural landscape; further, they suggest specific values for the landscape's qualitative dimensions. These emerging urban and non-farming interests in rural landscapes challenge planning policies to guide the landscape's evolution for the benefit of its "producers" and "consumers".

100

Ravallion, M. (2001). On the urbanisation of poverty. In: *Policy Research Working Papers (IBRD)*, no. 2586 / World Bank, Washington, DC (USA). Development Research Group, 2001, 10 p. Full text: http://econ.worldbank.org/files/1695_wps2586.pdf. URBANISATION; POVERTY; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; URBAN-RURAL MIGRATIONS

Conditions are identified under which the urban sector's share of the total number of poor in a developing country will be an increasing convex function of the urban share of the total population. This is confirmed by cross-sectional data for 39 countries and time series data for India. The empirical results imply that the poor urbanize faster than the population as a whole. The experience across developing countries suggests that a majority of the poor will still live in rural areas well after most people in the developing world live in urban areas.

101

Rempel, Henry (1996). Rural-to-urban migration and urban informal activities. In: *Regional Development Dialogue* 17, no. 1 (1996): 37-51. INFORMAL ECONOMY; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

102

Simelane, H.S. (1995). Labour migration and rural transformation in post-colonial Swaziland. In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* Vol.13 (2), pp. 207-26. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; RURAL AREAS; AGRICULTURE; HISTORY; SWAZILAND

103

Taylor, J.E. (2001). Migration: new dimensions and characteristics, causes, consequences and implications for rural poverty In: *Food, agriculture and rural development: Current and emerging issues for economic analysis and policy research /* FAO, Rome (Italy). Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Div., 2001, p. 167-201. ISBN 92-5-104566-6. POVERTY; MIGRATION; MIGRANT LABOUR; INCOME; RURAL AREAS; RURAL URBAN MIGRATION

Interactions between migration and poverty-both at migrant origins and destinations-are among the least researched and understood topics in economics. This is surprising, because the vast majority of the world's migrations originate in rural areas, where most of the world's poverty is also concentrated. How the migration of humans out of rural areas affects those left behind is not only important from a social welfare point of view. In light of the increasing integration of markets, it also may have ramifications for economic growth outside of rural areas (e.g., by affecting food production, agricultural exports, the rural demand for manufactured goods, and future economic surplus in agriculture available for investment anywhere in the economy). And the economic welfare of non-migrants certainly influences future migration pressures. At migrant destinations, immigrant labour enters into local production activities, complementing some factors while possibly competing with others (including some types of non-immigrant labour). It influences both the level and distribution of income in migrant-host economies.

104

Ultramari Clovis (2001). Urban initiatives to solve rural problems or rural initiatives to face urban dilemmas? In: *Conference Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the Environment of the peri-urban interface*, London 9-10 November 2001.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; URBAN GOVERNANCE; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; LAND USE; BRAZIL

This paper discusses the feasibility of governmental initiatives aiming at reduction of rural migration, reduction of impacts caused by this process in public urban infrastructures and services and at keeping rural production in areas under pressure for urbanisation.

To introduce these questions, this paper analyses two programmes, implemented in two different times. The first, called Rurban Communities Programme, carried out by a local government (City of Curitiba, Brazil), designed to minimise rural-urban migration impacts on the metropolis. The second described programme is the Rural Villages Programme, implemented almost 20 years later, based on the same principles and practices adopted before. Rurban Villages comprehends the implementation of a rural settlement in the outskirts of Curitiba, in the early 80's, after a decade characterised by astonishing migration rates. It is presented in terms of land use proposals, its appropriation by migrants and the continuation of the results expected to happen. In certain aspects the second programme can be considered an expansion of the first, comprehending other municipalities of the State of Paraná. The second Programme is presented in terms of its virtual impact on the rural urban migration rate and also in terms of its integration with urban areas (despite being considered a rural intervention, Rural Villages Programme may present high impacts on its neighbouring urban areas).

105

Zhu, Nong (2002). The impacts of income gaps on migration decisions in China In: *China Economic Review*, Volume 13(2-3), pp. 213-230. RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; INCOME GAP; SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS; CHINA

Using survey data from China, this article examines the effects of income gaps on migration decisions and the sources of these gaps. The econometric results support the hypothesis that income gaps significantly influence migration decisions. When income gap reaches a certain level, the reaction of the migration probability to income gap is weaker for men than for women. The relative income of women is less sensitive to an increase in rural income but more sensitive to a decrease in urban income than that of men. Moreover, we find that the urban to rural income gap is larger for women than for men, which suggests that women receive larger monetary return from migration than men do. In decomposing income gaps, we find that the gap for men is largely determined by differences in the attributes of migrants and non-migrants, whereas for women, the gap is mainly determined by differences in returns to attributes.

**URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES
AND
THE ENVIRONMENT**

106

Allen, A. (2001). Environmental planning and management of the peri-urban interface. In: *Conference Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the Environment of the peri-urban interface*, London 9-10 November 2001.

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES, ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING;
PERI-URBAN AREAS

Although there is no consensus on the conceptual definition of the peri-urban interface (PUI), there is an increasing recognition among development professionals and institutions of the fact that rural and urban features tend to increasingly coexist within cities and beyond their limits, and that the traditional urban-rural dichotomy deeply ingrained in our planning systems is inadequate to deal with processes of environmental and development change in the PUI. This paper argues that environmental planning and management of the PUI cannot simply be based on the extrapolation of the planning approaches and tools applied in rural and urban areas but on the construction of a methodological approach centred on the specific aspects of the PUI (in environmental, social, economic and institutional terms) and its differential processes of occupation and transformation with regard to the natural resource base, the activities taking place and the ways in which heterogeneous social groups live and work in the PUI. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of what environmental planning and management of the PUI might entail, examining its specificity both in terms of the challenges faced and the possible approaches and methods for implementation.

107

Allison, M (et al.) (1998). A review of the urban waste in peri-urban interface production systems. 2 p. Department for International Development (DFID), Natural Resources Systems Programme, 94 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5JL, UK. WASTE RECYCLING; WASTEWATER REUSE; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; R&D METHODOLOGY, URBAN WASTES; ORGANIC WASTES

Provides a dense overview of uses of urban waste and wastewater and examines factors affecting the use of wastes in agriculture.

Attention is drawn to the fact that there are important gaps in our knowledge about the quantitative need for organic wastes in urban and peri-urban agricultural systems and about the potential to satisfy these needs.

108

Antrop, Marc (2004). Landscape change and the urbanisation process in Europe. In: *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Volume 67 (1-4), pp. 9-26. URBANISATION; LANDSCAPE CHANGE; RURAL AREAS; ENVIRONMENT; EUROPE

Urbanization is one of the fundamental characteristics of the European civilization. It gradually spread from Southeast Europe around 700 BC across the whole continent. Cities and the urban networks they formed were always an important factor in the development and shaping of their surrounding regions. Polarization of territory between urban and rural and accessibility are still important aspects in landscape dynamics. Urbanization and its associated transportation infrastructure define the relationship between city and countryside. Urbanization, expressed as the proportion of people living in urban places shows a recent but explosive growth reaching values around 80% in most European countries. Simultaneously the countryside becomes abandoned. Thinking, valuing and planning the countryside is done mainly by urbanites and future rural development is mainly focused upon the urban needs. Thinking of urban places with their associated rural hinterland and spheres of influence has become complex. Clusters of urban places, their situation in a globalising world and changing accessibility for fast transportation modes are some new factors that affect the change of traditional European cultural landscapes. Urbanization processes show cycles of evolution that spread in different ways through space. Urbanization phases developed at different speeds and time between Northern and Southern Europe. Main cities are affected first, but gradually urbanization processes affect smaller settlements and even remote rural villages. Functional urban regions (FURs) are a new concept, which is also significant for landscape ecologists. Local landscape change can only be comprehended when situated in its general geographical context and with all its related dynamics. Patterns of change are

different for the countryside near major cities, for metropolitan villages and for remote rural villages. Planning and designing landscapes for the future requires that this is understood. Urbanized landscapes are highly dynamic, complex and multifunctional. Therefore, detailed inventories of landscape conditions and monitoring of change are urgently needed in order to obtain reliable data for good decision-making.

109

Atkinson, A. (2001). The Juggernaut and peri-urbanisation. In: *Managing the Environment of the peri-urban interface*. London, 9-10 November 2001. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; ENVIRONMENT; PERI-URBAN AREAS

This paper takes a strategic look at the problems emerging in the peri-urban interface around the cities of the South. It asserts that these are the result of the ideology of development and the ways in which this emerged and has evolved out of 18th century European Enlightenment. The last 200 years has seen a struggle spread across the globe between two visions concerning the ultimate ends of 'development'. Neo-liberalism today represents the triumph of the pessimistic view that sees poverty and human degradation as acceptable in spite of spectacular life transformations for some. Paradoxically, in this context the development ideology is 'succeeding', where in more optimistic times it failed. The mass of southern peasants are being both pressured and lured to participate in the global commercial economy even with little or no hope of moving beyond the impoverished margins. Meanwhile the unconsidered activity of both rich and poor in spatial redistribution, including the peri-urban interface, and evolving lifestyles represent the ultimate in profligate misuse of resources presaging an environmental disaster of unimaginable proportions in the years ahead. The essay ends with a brief look at the current potential social, ideological and political forces for positive change and provides a sketch of directions that could head off the dénouement and create a sustainable world where all can live well.

110

Dahiya, Bharat (2001). Hard struggle and soft gains: environment, voluntarism and governance in Pammal, South India. In: *DPU International Conference: Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the Environment of the Peri-Urban Interface*, London 9-10 November 2001 Cambridge University. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AREAS; ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; INDIA

In the developing country peri-urban context, environmental management suffers from poor provision of urban services. The urban local governments are unable to provide these services adequately owing to their poor financial situation and administrative capacities. In some areas, this has resulted in the formation of civil society organisations that provide self-help urban services. Although it has contributed to environmental management in peri-urban settlements, the civil society organisations have faced challenges from two sides: the urban residents who are reluctant to pay for the self-help services and the urban local governments that stop providing secondary-level urban services. Thus, the civil society organisations are left in conflicting situations from both sides. The approaches taken for the resolution of such conflicts by civil society organisations have been two-fold: commitment in the provision of self-help urban services in face of degrading living conditions, and building networks with those in power and having influence on the peri-urban local governments. The paper presents a case study of conflicts in environmental management and their resolution through strategic networking by a civil society organisation in Pammal, a small town in South India.

111

Dávila, Julio (2001). Guidelines for strategic environmental planning and management of the peri-urban interface. In: *Appropriate Methodologies for Urban Agriculture*, October 2001, Nairobi, Kenya. Full text: <http://www.ruaf.org>

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES, URBAN PLANNING;
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING; PERI-URBAN INTERFACE;
URBAN AGRICULTURE; GUIDELINES; R&D METHODOLOGY

The traditional separation between urban and rural authorities makes intervention's, aimed at supporting peri-urban farming, difficult. The aim of this paper is to present the principles and components of a strategic environmental planning and management of the peri-urban interface and, by extension, of urban and peri-urban agriculture as salient activities in it in a developing country context. The work presented here is the result of a research project aiming to produce a set of guidelines to be used as the basis for action at the local and peri-urban levels.

112

Díaz, D.B., López Follegatti, J.L. and Hordijk, M. (1996). Innovative urban environmental management in Ilo, Peru. In *Environment and Urbanization* Vol.8, No.1.

R&D METHODOLOGY; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; URBAN PLANNING; ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING; PERU

This paper describes how the local authorities and population of a small city in Peru addressed the environmental problems they faced from a large copper mine, the fish meal industry and a lack of basic investment in infrastructure. It shows how an innovative and committed local council was able to work with the industrial concerns and the inhabitants in developing a long-range plan to reduce industrial pollution and to improve housing conditions and the living environment through support for community organization and self-help in both new and established low-income settlements. Strong local democracy proved to be a key factor in this success.

113

Dwyer, John F. and Childs, Gina M. (2004). Movement of people across the landscape: a blurring of distinctions between areas, interests, and issues affecting natural resource management. In: *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Volume 69 (2-3), pp. 153-164.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; POPULATION DYNAMICS

The spread of development from cities into surrounding forests and farms continues to receive a great deal of attention from the media and resource managers in the US and other countries. However, suburban sprawl is just one of many inter-linked components of the movement of people across the landscape that influence resource management. Substantial changes are taking place in urban areas, fringe areas, and rural recreation/amenity areas. In this paper, we describe these changes, explore their commonalities and interconnectedness, and discuss the implications that they may have for natural resource management. What emerges is a blurring of the distinctions between what have traditionally been considered “urban” or “rural” problems with respect to natural resource issues, interest group concerns, and resource management strategies. Our findings suggest prospects for substantial changes in resource management and the public and private programs designed to support it. Among the emphasis areas for natural resource management that emerge with the changing distribution of people over the landscape are changes in management situations, management processes, and research needs. The changing management situations include increased emphasis on interface and intermix areas, restoring human-impacted natural areas, and addressing complex ecosystem problems. Changing management processes include adaptive forest management, working collaboratively with diverse landowners and other partners, interacting with citizens on a regular basis, and taking a landscape perspective on natural resources and their management. Questions for policy and program development and for research focus on a better understanding of linkages among management activities across the urban to rural landscape.

114

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (2001). Trees outside forests: towards rural and urban integrated resources management; Contribution to the Forest Resources Assessment 2000 report. FAO, Rome (Italy). Forestry Dept., 47 p.

TREES; FOREST RESOURCES; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT;
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Trees outside forests, together with forests and other woodlands, play an essential role in solving important problems of rural and urban populations. They contribute to the structure of the landscape, generate numerous environmental and social services, and yield important food products for the people and for meeting other domestic needs. People, however, are not fully benefiting from these important roles, because trees outside forests are neither well perceived nor well documented, and receive little attention in the formulation of national forestry policy and planning. This document is a product of important synthesis work and collaboration, and an attempt to fill in the gaps. It presents the concept and role of trees outside forests, analyses the problems and challenges, and outline the path of thinking and action towards a better and more complete consideration of the resources and their integration in territorial management policies.

115

Katzir, Raanan (2000). Agro-ecological aspects of the peri-urban process. Urban agriculture notes. Full text: <http://www.cityfarm.org/israel.html>. CITY ECOLOGY; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE; ISRAEL

Looks at the consequences of urbanisation from an agroecological point of view, covering aspects like water, soil, city waste, and industrial residues. In addition, the paper looks at implications of peri-urban farming, such as production of special crops, exporting, agro-tourism and handicraft work.

116

Mbiba, Beacon M. (2001). Peri-urban transformations and livelihoods in East and Southern Africa: the Peri-NET experience. In: *Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the Environment of the Peri-urban interface*, London 9-10 November 2001. POVERTY; INCOME GENERATION; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; R&D METHODOLOGY; RESEARCH; SOUTHERN AFRICA; EASTERN AFRICA

The past ten years have witnessed a rejuvenation and ascent of 'peri-urban interface' as a concept in African development studies

and international development interventions. These interventions have focused on environmental management and poverty alleviation particularly the themes of peri-urban environment management, urban and peri-urban agriculture, rural and urban linkages. Unlike most studies and interventions, the Peri-NET has made a conscious effort to interrogate the concept of peri-urban. The outcome illustrates how important it is to understand local conceptions and their implications for development interventions. In most studies, although there are acknowledgements that the peri-urban is a zone of conflict, little effort has been invested to understand the nature and dynamics of these conflicts and to facilitate conflict resolution interventions. The bulk of these conflicts relate to access and use of land based resources that underpin livelihoods of both urban and rural households. The Peri-NET research confirms that unless attention is paid to conflict resolution in the urban and peri-urban interface, current debates and interventions will remain peripheral to core concerns and priorities of local people and local institutions especially those of local government and planning. For the latter, this implies inter alia generating a 'peri-urban' concept that has a spatial reference and administrative relevance and to adapt such a concept to local conditions. The presentation will outline variations in the conception of 'peri-urban' in East and Southern Africa, key components of the diversity of peri-urban dynamics in several major cities plus the challenges and opportunities these dynamics present for development interventions.

117

Nunan, Fiona; Bird, K.; Bishop, J. ;Edmundson, A. and Nidagundi, S.R. (2000). Valuing peri-urban natural resources: A guide for natural resource managers. School of Public Policy, University of Birmingham (UK). RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; R&D METHODOLOGY; LAND USE PLANNING; URBANISATION; WASTEWATER; WASTE RECYCLING; CONCEPTS; POLICY; DECISION SUPPORT; NATURAL RESOURCES; COST BENEFITS; INDIA; GHANA

This booklet describes a decision framework to facilitate natural resource decision-making and management, particularly in areas where there are competing demands from urban development and

“rural” uses of resources. It has been written for Southern Countries and is aimed principally at a range of public sector decision-makers. In part 1 the decision framework is described while part 2 gives experiences with applications in two cities; Hubli-Dharwad in India and Kumasi in Ghana.

118

Parkinson, J. and Tayler, K. (2001). Sanitation and wastewater management in peri-urban areas: opportunities and constraints in developing countries. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; WASTE RECYCLING; WASTEWATER REUSE; WASTE RECYCLING; IRRIGATION; DECENTRALISATION; GHANA

The paper is concerned with the options for improved sanitation and wastewater management in peri-urban areas in developing countries, bearing in mind the fact that much of the wastewater produced in urban and peri-urban areas is already used, directly or indirectly, for irrigation, almost always without treatment. Options for reducing the strength of wastewater by either separating excreta from sullage water or treating wastewater to reduce its strength are explored. The focus is on the potential advantages of decentralised management, including compatibility with decentralised approaches to urban management and reuse needs, particularly those of the peri-urban poor, reduced costs and increased agricultural productivity. It appears that suitable technologies for decentralised treatment are available but that other barriers to the wider adoption of decentralised approaches exist. These include lack of finance, and suitable land, deficiencies in knowledge and skills and the inflexibility of official design standards. A key constraint is the limited demand for improved wastewater management. The challenge for activists and planners is to create informed demand for improved systems, focusing not only on health but also on the improvements in the local environment and household finances that may be achieved through improved wastewater management.

119

Rabinovitch, J. (2001). Challenges and opportunities for rural-urban interface approaches; an overview from the United Nations. In: *Rural-Urban Encounters: Managing the*

Environment of the peri-urban interface, London 9-10 November 2001. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING; URBAN AREAS; RURAL AREAS; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGE; UNITED NATIONS

Development policy and systems of governance continue to treat rural and urban development as independent, largely unconnected sectors. Governments divide planning into separate rural and urban bureaux, and once settlements reach the status of municipality they are administratively separated from their rural hinterlands. In a globalizing world that is rapidly urbanizing, the need to overcome these dichotomies by including rural-urban linkages into policy and planning is becoming increasingly self-evident. Among the key rural-urban relationships that underlie this need are: economic interdependence between rural and urban areas; national economic resilience; environmental sustainability; governance and citizen participation, poverty alleviation and economic opportunity. Therefore, in order to contemplate sustainability, interventions on the environmental interface also need to take into consideration social and economic variables. This paper has a specific concern with the poor as the main potential beneficiaries of policies adopting an integrated rural-urban perspective approach. Poverty in towns and cities mirrors that of rural areas. Urbanisation in developing countries has been accelerated by migration of people into urban centres in search of jobs. The pace of migration outstrips the growth in employment with incomes above poverty levels, the provision of low-cost housing, and the ability of urban municipalities to provide social and environmental infrastructure and services. While natural urban population increase has overtaken migration in contributing to urban growth in many countries, as much as 40 percent or more of the urban population increase continues to be due to migrants arriving from rural areas and small towns in most developing regions of the world. Between 1950 and 1995 the proportion of the global population living in urban areas increased from 29 percent to 43 percent, by 2005 more than half of the world's population will be living in urban areas. The sheer numbers of people that arrive every year to some cities – hundreds of thousands, approaching one million per year in some Asian cities – signify the massive rural-urban changes that are underway in developing countries. Accompanying these problems is also in

question the future sufficiency of world food production. Since, urban dwellers are captive to rising prices, because they do not grow their own food, the problems of poverty, social discontent, and political instability will become pronounced. This has led policy makers to concur that urbanisation is a complex phenomena that cannot be simply curbed by policy-making. The rural-urban interface is characterized by a series of flows in all regions: demographic flows/migration, flow of consumer goods and raw materials, flows of capital, natural resources and environment-related flows including waste, information flows. Each one of these flows requires specific attention in policy-making.

120

Showers, Kate B. (2002). Water Scarcity and Urban Africa: An Overview of Urban–Rural Water Linkages. In: *World Development*, Volume 30 (4), pp. 621-648. URBAN WATER; POLLUTION; ELECTRICITY; PLANNING; AFRICA

A first review of urban Africa's dependence on larger landscapes for water is presented. Tables document: changing water sources between 1970s and 1990s; industrial and domestic wastewater treatment and disposal; electricity generation's dependence on water. Nearby groundwater and rivers were used in the 1970s; increasingly distant sources supplied the 1990s. Domestic and industrial wastes pollute groundwater and rivers. Africa's electricity depends upon large amounts of water, as dammed rivers or for power plant operation. Preserving urban Africa's scarce water supplies requires recognition of urban–rural water cycle linkages and holistic, coordinated, and equitable regional policies and practices that support ecosystem function.

121

Tveitdal, Svein (2003). Urban-rural interrelationship: condition for sustainable development. In: *2nd FIG Regional Conference for Africa and the Arab Countries: Urban-Rural Interrelationship for Sustainable Environment*. Marrakech, Morocco, December 2-5, 2003. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING; ECOLOGY; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGE; UNEP

**URBAN RURAL LINKAGES
AND FOOD**

Argenti, O. and Dia, I. (2000). African urban consumers and food supply and distribution systems. In: *Food into cities. Selected papers*; FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin (FAO), no. 143 / FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Systems Div. , 2000, 14 p. ISBN 92-5-104478-3
 URBAN POPULATION; CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR; FOOD CONSUMPTION; FOOD SUPPLY; CONSUMER EDUCATION; FOOD SECURITY

This study is an overview intended to help develop an approach to food supply and distribution systems (FSDSs) focusing on the consumer as autonomous actor. Following a brief discussion of the lack of attention to African urban consumers in policies, programmes and research on African FSDSs, Chapter 1 offers an analytical framework that takes into account the variety of cultural, sociological and economic affecting the urban consumer in French-speaking West Africa. In Chapter 2, the consumer is considered in relation to some features of households and consumption models. Factors governing the shopping behaviour of the various urban social categories are then reviewed in Chapter 3: on the one hand, factors related to physical availability and financial accessibility of food and, on the other, those bound up with relations between consumers and traders.

Argenti, O. (2000). Food for the cities: food supply and distribution policies to reduce urban food insecurity. A briefing guide for mayors, city executives and urban planners in developing countries and countries in transition; In: *Food into Cities Collection*, DT/43-00E / FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Systems Div., 2000, 34 p.
 FOOD SECURITY; FOOD SUPPLY; FOOD POLICIES; URBAN AREAS; LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Feeding cities plus the rising total of poor urban households in developing countries and countries in transition is the challenge facing City and Local Authorities. This guide intends to brief the Mayors, City Executives and Urban Planners, including specialists in food production, market development, public health,

environment, forestry and agroforestry, on the compelling need for food supply and distribution policies and programmes. These would lower the cost of accessing food by low-income households in their cities and stimulate private investment. It reviews the role of City and Local Authorities in food supply and distribution at regional, metropolitan, urban and local level along with the key steps for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of required interventions. This guide stresses the necessity for a proper understanding of local conditions, an interdisciplinary, inter-sectoral and participatory approach to finding sustainable solutions, a forecast of urban food security and collaboration between institutions and organizations. The direct involvement of the private sector is essential for sustainable planning decisions

124

Cofie, O.O (et al.)(2001). Improving rural-urban nutrient flows through urban and peri-urban agriculture. University College London, (UK). RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; WASTEWATER REUSE; PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE, NUTRIENT TRANSPORT; AFRICA

Rapid urban growth in several parts of Africa poses challenges to urban food security and municipal waste management. Urban centers can be considered as vast food and nutrient sinks, because unlike in rural areas, urban household waste and market refuse is not returned into food production but rather contributes to urban pollution and health risks. On the other hand, there is an increased nutrient need, for example, in urban and peri-urban production areas specialized on urban food supply. Increased understanding of rural-urban nutrient flows could reveal the potential for nutrient recycling to agriculture. Concomitantly, recycling can reduce nutrient mining as well as health and environmental problems caused by accumulated organic waste. The paper discusses strategies to study nutrient flows within the rural-urban interface based on an ongoing project conducted in three different agro-ecological zones in Ghana. Flow data show the contribution of rural, peri-urban and urban farming to urban food security. Waste analyses suggest that the organic waste products generated and de facto available could be recommended for crop

production. The study also reveals that there is enough waste (solid and liquid) currently dumped as refuse, which could be recycled for agricultural use. A pilot station for co-composting is currently under construction in Kumasi.

125

Community Nutrition Institute (CNI) (1995). Communities experiment to address food security. In: *Nutrition Week*. Vol. 25 No. 36, pp. 4-6. September 22, 1995. FOOD SECURITY; NUTRITION; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

126

Cullinan, C. (1997). Legal aspects of urban food supply and distribution. In: *Food Into Cities Collection* (FAO), no. DT/14-97 / FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Sys. Div. TOWNS; FOOD SUPPLY; URBAN AREAS; FOOD SUPPLY; FOOD LEGISLATION; FOOD SECURITY

Law provides the foundations for the existence of food marketing systems and is essential for their continued development. Furthermore, legislation is probably the most important tool available to states for regulating a marketing system and changing how it functions in order to achieve socially desirable goals.

127

Egziabher, A.G (et al.)(1994). Cities feeding people: an examination of urban agriculture in East Africa. Ottawa, Ontario (Canada), International Development Research Centre, 146p. ISBN 0-88936-706-X. AGRICULTURE; FOOD PRODUCTION; URBAN AREAS; FARMERS; WOMEN; COOPERATIVE FARMING; FOOD SECURITY; POVERTY; TOWNS; CASE STUDIES; TANZANIA; UGANDA; KENYA; ETHIOPIA

Urban agriculture is gaining importance in order to reduce developing countries' dependency on food imports in order to feed rapidly growing urban populations. The underlying book studies urban agriculture in four East African countries: Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. In these countries, IDRC began examining impact and feasibility of urban agriculture a number of years ago. Urban agriculture has long

been neglected by researchers as a marginal, unproductive activity undertaken by the urban poor. However, under the pressure of falling per-capita food production in Africa south of the Sahara, and subsequent migration to urban areas resulting in high unemployment, urban agriculture can no longer be ignored as an important part of the urban informal sector, providing income or income-substituting food. An important aspect of the study of urban agriculture is that the approach that looks at rural and urban economies as completely separate entities is seriously questioned. In reality, these economies have many links, although they do not necessarily appear in official statistics. Better land use agreements are needed for urban food production to flourish. More government involvement and interest in urban agriculture will be necessary to achieve this.

128

Ellis, Frank and Sumberg, James (1998). Food production, urban areas and policy responses. In: *World Development* vol. 26(2), pp. 213-225. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; FOOD SECURITY; NUTRITION; CITY ECOLOGY; FOOD POLICY; AFRICA

A literature review focusing especially on food production in and around sub-Saharan cities and towns. The authors emphasise the importance of rural-urban interactions in resource management and output markets. At the same time, they warn against too high expectations about the role of urban agriculture for food security of urban dwellers.

129

Foeken, Dick and Mwangi, Alice Mbogani (1998). Does access to land has a positive impact on the food situation of the urban poor? A case study in Nairobi. In: *East African Social Science Research Review* vol. 14 no. 1, pp. 1-15.

LAND USE PLANNING; FOOD SECURITY; NUTRITION; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; URBAN POOR; FOOD SECURITY; LAND RIGHTS; KENYA

Examines the vital issue of whether and how access to farm land influences the household's food and income situation. There is a general introduction into coping strategies of the urban poor as

well as an interesting review of existing access rights to urban land in Nairobi. Interestingly, for this aspect hardly receives any attention at all, the authors also investigate the phenomenon of urban households realising part of their livelihood from rural sources, through access to rural land, in particular. Previous surveys had revealed that this was the case for Kenyan middle income groups, in particular. The land is not necessarily farmed by the urban dweller himself /herself: often, it is a member of the family. The authors conclude that having access to a rural plot seems to have a positive effect on income and that in addition, they seemed to be better off than those with access to an urban plot. Mechanisms involved are not entirely clear, however.

130

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)(1995).The impact of population growth and urbanisation on food consumption patterns in Jordan. FAO, Cairo (Egypt). Regional Office for the Near East; Amman (Jordan) , 1995 , 26 p.

FOOD CONSUMPTION; POPULATION GROWTH;
URBANISATION; RURAL-URBAN MIGRATIONS; FOOD SUPPLY;
FOOD POLICIES; CONTROLLED PRICES; SUBSIDIES; QUALITY OF LIFE; JORDAN; EGYPT

131

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (2001). Proceedings of the FAO-CityNet-AFMA Subregional Seminar "Feeding Asian Cities" Bangkok, Thailand November 27-30 2000
FOODS; FOOD SUPPLY; FOOD SECURITY; URBAN ENVIRONMENT; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
These proceedings consist primarily of a narrative summary of the seminar papers and workshop reports presented in Bangkok. The Bangkok declaration by mayors, city executives, planners and municipal officers and the related agenda for action are the concrete outcomes of the seminar and represent a successful galvanizing of leadership by the participants from CLAs. The technical overview that follows is based on the seminar papers listed in the annexes.

132

Hugon, P. (2000). Multi-channel food supply systems to francophone African cities. In: *Food into cities. Selected papers*; FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin (FAO), no. 143/ FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Systems Div., 2000, 26 p. ISBN 92-5-104478-3. FOOD SUPPLY; URBANISATION; URBAN POPULATION; POPULATION GROWTH; ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION; IMPORTS; EXPORTS; VALUE ADDED; FOOD CONSUMPTION; AFRICA

133

Immink, M.D.C. (1994). The urban poor and household food security; policy and project lessons of how governments and the urban poor attempt to deal with household food insecurity, poor health and malnutrition: concepts, evidence and case studies. In: *Urban Examples* (UNICEF), no. 19 / UNICEF, New York (USA), 47 p. FOOD SECURITY; HOUSEHOLDS; POVERTY; URBAN AREAS; FOOD POLICIES; STATE INTERVENTION; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT; NUTRITION POLICIES; CASE STUDIES; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

134

Koc, Mustafa (et al.) (1999). *For hunger-proof cities: sustainable food systems*. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, 1999. 240p.

FOOD SYSTEMS; URBAN AREAS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
For Hunger-proof Cities is the first book to fully examine food security from an urban perspective. It examines existing local food systems and ways to improve the availability and accessibility of food for city dwellers. It looks at methods to improve community-supported agriculture and cooperation between urban and rural populations. It explores what existing marketing and distribution structures can do to improve accessibility and what the emerging forms of food-distribution systems are, and how they can contribute to alleviating hunger in the cities. Finally, the book discusses the underlying structures that create poverty and inequality and examines the

role of emergency food systems, such as food banks. For Hunger-proof Cities includes contributions from farmers and professors, young activists and experienced business leaders, students and policymakers, and community organizers and practitioners.

135

Padilla, M. (2000). Food security in African cities: the role of food supply and distribution systems. In: *Food into cities. Selected papers; FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin (FAO)*, no. 143 / FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Systems Div., 2000, 30 p.

ISBN: 92-5-104478-3. FOOD SECURITY; URBAN AREAS; FOOD SUPPLY; ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION; URBANISATION; STRUCTURAL CHANGE; EMPLOYMENT GENERATION; AFRICA

This paper examines the relationship between food security and the Food Supply and Distribution Systems (FSDS) in Francophone African towns, against the background of a steeply rising urban demand, in a fluctuating social and economic environment. It also provides input for the preparation of policies to develop urban FSDS to improve the food security of the people in the countries of Africa undergoing economic stabilization programmes.

136

Pretty, Jules and Altieri, Miguel (1999). Best practices in land resources management to achieve sustainable food cycles. In: *CGIAR CSD 8 Dialogue Paper No. 3*.

LAND USE PLANNING; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; FOOD SECURITY; NUTRITION; SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE; ENVIRONMENT; POLICY; LAND USE

This paper, prepared for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, presents an approach to accelerating the trend to sustainable agriculture. It notes that although there has been increasing informal activity in the field only three countries have given explicit national support (Austria, Cuba and Switzerland). Sustainable agriculture is presented a multi-functional within urban and rural landscapes and economies (food and other goods, clean water, carbon sequestering, flood protection, environment for living, biodiversity). Four options for change are presented to the CSD: (i) better use of renewable resources, (ii) intensification of production, (iii) diversification of the agroecosystem, (iv) better

use of non-renewable inputs. Institutions are urged to concentrate on process over product and to aim for win, win, win outcomes.

137

Ruel, M.T.; Garrett, J.L. and Haddad, L. (ed.) (1998). Urban challenges to food and nutrition security in the developing world. In: *World Development* v.27(11). URBAN ENVIRONMENT; FOOD SECURITY; POVERTY; URBANISATION; CHILDREN; NUTRITIONAL STATUS; NUTRITION POLICIES; CASE STUDIES; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

138

Terpend, N. and Koyate, K. (2000). The constraints on food supply and distribution systems to African towns: the viewpoints of FSDS actors. In: *Food into cities. Selected papers ; FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin (FAO)*, no. 143/ FAO, Rome (Italy). Agricultural Support Systems Div., 2000, 16 p. ISBN 92-5-104478-3. URBAN AREAS; FOOD SUPPLY; ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION; MARKETING CHANNELS; PRIVATE SECTOR; PUBLIC SECTOR; AFRICA; SENEGAL; BURKINA-FASO

Despite differences in pace and sequencing of adjustment programmes, economic liberalization has had far-reaching effects on the structure and the relative importance of actors involved in the supply and distribution of food in most African cities. Market reforms called for significant changes in the role of public and private sector agencies in food supply and distribution. Most public trading and marketing organizations previously responsible for marketing local and imported goods have been eliminated or privatized, while the private sector have now taken centre stage in food supply systems in many African cities. In Guinea, for instance, traders no longer need a licence or permit to import and/or distribute foodstuffs and are only required to submit import applications to banks. In Senegal and Burkina Faso, the role of the Ministry of Trade in food supplies is limited to drawing up and applying regulations for the whole trade sector.

139

Yasmeen, G. (2001). Workers in the urban “informal” food sector: innovative organizing strategies In: *Food, Nutrition and Agriculture* (FAO), (no.29), p.32-43. WORKERS; URBAN AREAS; FOOD SUPPLY; SOCIAL PARTICIPATION; INFORMAL ECONOMY; THAILAND; PHILIPPINES

**URBAN RURAL LINKAGES
AND
AGRICULTURE**

140

Abdalla, Charles W. and Timothy W. Kelsey (1996). Breaking the impasse: helping communities cope with change at the rural-urban interface. In: *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*. Vol. 51 No. 6, pp. 462-466. URBAN AGRICULTURE; URBAN AREAS; ECOLOGY; NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

As communities and agriculture change, the juxtaposition of farming and other rural activities has become a battle-ground over water and related nutrient management issues, odors, insects, and other community impacts of changing land uses. These conflicts can turn neighbor against neighbor, threaten livelihoods and traditional ways of living, and tear communities apart. Conflicts between just a few neighbors all too often escalate into larger community, county, or state-wide debates over who is "right" and what should be done. If the situation gets out-of-hand, significant economic and emotional costs may result for all involved no matter who "wins."

141

Aldington, T. (1997). Urban and peri-urban agriculture: some thoughts on the issue. In: *Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives* (FAO), (no. 2) pp. 42-44, 1997 URBAN AGRICULTURE; SUB-URBAN AGRICULTURE; FOOD PRODUCTION; FOOD SUPPLY

Urban and peri-urban agriculture are terms that are used with increasing frequency, but only in a few cases is the proper definition intended. This contribution attempts to analyse the concept of urban and peri-urban agriculture within its specific geographical boundary. It considers the benefits of urban farmers as well as the constraints they face in their role as food producers in towns and cities of the near future.

142

Bakker, N. (et al.) (2000). Growing cities, Growing food: urban agriculture on the policy agenda: A reader on urban agriculture, 531 p. ISBN 3-934068-25-1 Full text: http://www.ruaf.org/reader/growing_cities/growing_cities_toc.html

URBAN AGRICULTURE; FOOD POLICIES; AGRICULTURAL POLICIES; FOOD SECURITY; URBANISATION; FOOD PRODUCTION; FOOD SUPPLY; SUSTAINABILITY; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

143

Bentinck, J. (2000). Delhi's urban growth and the stray-cattle controversy. In: *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, no 2, urban livestock, October 2000, RUAF, Leusden. URBAN LIVESTOCK; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; URBANISATION; INDIA

The streets of urban India are characterised by the presence of animals: cattle, bullocks with carts, monkeys, dogs, elephants, and occasionally some scavenging pigs. Cows are certainly the most visible fauna. The presence of dairy farming in the city is explained here by the way that villages and its people become urbanised. It may look that this is an undisputed part of city life, but the case of Delhi shows that it is surrounded by controversy, which calls for creative policy action.

144

Berg, Leo (van de) (2001). Farming Downstream from Hanoi. Paper for the Conference *Rural-urban encounters: Managing the environment of the peri-urban interface*, London 9-10 November 2001. RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; IRRIGATION; URBANISATION; HORTICULTURE; AQUACULTURE; VIETNAM

Due to rapid urban growth the farming communities in Thanh Tri district on the southern outskirts of Hanoi not only experience loss of agricultural use rights but also increased seasonal flooding with contaminated water coming from the city. In a joint research project of Hanoi Agricultural University and Wageningen University and Research centre the environmental problems are analysed, which agricultural producers in the district are facing and causing. This is placed in a context of economic liberalisation and of a city development agency seeking land for new residential, industrial and infrastructure areas. The paper outlines the nature of the land conversion processes that take place in the area. The responses of farmers to these challenges include turning to more intensive horticultural production and fish farming on the one hand and

demanding higher compensations for lost land on the other. There are also incipient mechanisms to use the compensation received as a way of establishing more sustainable farms at slightly greater ('safe') distance from the city. As for most cities in the world, the relationship between the urban planners and consumers and the rural communities and horticultural producers of Thanh Tri district is rather uneasy and generally unconstructive.

145

Drechsel, P; Cofie, O.O; Vázquez, R and Danso, G.P. (2001). Technology development for municipal organic waste recycling for urban and peri-urban agriculture - A holistic approach. Paper for the Workshop: *Appropriate methodologies for urban agriculture*, October 2001, Nairobi, Kenya.

Full text: <http://www.ruaf.org> WASTE RECYCLING; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; POULTRY; SANITATION; GHANA

One of the challenges of rapid urbanisation is how to make sufficient food available in a sustainable manner for the increasing urban population. The increase in urban food demand is giving way to intensive food production systems in and around cities often specialised on perishable crops or poultry, and also to export-oriented agriculture using the advantage of urban infrastructure. These types of agriculture require large amount of inputs, including plant nutrients. Once the food is consumed or processed in the city, related market and household refuse as well as human excreta contribute to urban pollution due to the common lack of adequate sanitation services or end in landfills. In both cases large amounts of nutrients are simply 'wasted'. This situation calls for an analysis of options for municipal organic waste recycling for the benefit of agricultural and environmental sustainability in the rural-urban continuum. An international workshop on peri-urban agriculture and nutrient recycling was organised for Africa in 1999 by FAO and IBSRAM, where knowledge gaps in waste recycling were analysed and recommendations developed. Many scientists, farmers and decision makers emphasised the need for more information on viable and acceptable options for the recycling of municipal and agro-industrial waste, especially for farmers in urban and peri-

urban areas. Subsequently, the Canadian donor IDRC agreed to co-sponsor a corresponding project in three agro-ecological zones of West Africa addressing variations in organic waste generation, quality and availability. The project is an attempt to develop recycling strategies that should result in closing the rural urban nutrient cycle as well as preserving the quality of the urban environment by reducing the (pollution effects of) waste accumulation. The analysis and its different components are described in this paper.

146

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (2001). Urban and peri-urban forestry: case studies in developing countries. FAO, Rome (Italy). Forest Resources Div., 203 p. URBAN FORESTRY; URBANISATION; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; WEST AFRICA; SOUTH EAST ASIA; SOUTH AMERICA; MIDDLE EAST

147

Ghirotti, M. (1999) Making better use of animal resources in a rapidly urbanizing world: a professional challenge In: *World Animal Review* (FAO), (no.92) pp. 2-14. LIVESTOCK; ANIMAL PRODUCTION; URBANISATION; ANIMAL DISEASES; URBAN AREAS; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

148

Grossman, David (et al.) (1999). Urban and peri-urban agriculture in Africa. xviii, 335 p. ISBN 1-84014-910-8. Ashgate Publishing RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE; FARMING SYSTEMS; FOOD SECURITY; AFRICA

Proceedings of a conference examining the state-of-the-art in urban and peri-urban agriculture in Africa. The text highlights the differences between these, in terms of availability of land and water, policies with regard to open public spaces, accessibility of markets, pollution hazards, and use of inputs. There are four parts: the first two contain regional studies, respectively field studies from eastern & southern Africa, and peri-urban studies from the Jos Plateau in Nigeria. Part three deals with economic or

methodological aspects of access to resources and inputs. Part four is about theoretical and policy issues, notably with regard to development. Many papers insist on the fact that in Africa, farming in urban areas by growing rain-fed crops and raising animals in the urban space is more a survival strategies than market gardening: it is primarily an expression of poverty and inadequacy of existing food supply. The book argues that, in the African setting, the role of urban agriculture lies primarily in securing income and providing food security for the producers: most of the produce comes from outside the city. The role of urban agriculture, it is argued, in feeding the cities will remain a marginal one. There is a clear split between urban subsistence, thought to have little perspective, and emergent commercial farmers, mainly in peri-urban areas, believed to be much more promising. Many authors insist on the importance of promoting self-help and participatory development rather than relying on top-down projects.

149

Knierim, Andrea (1996). Agricultural development potential around Dolisie in the Congo: a case study in the catchment area of a small town. In: Agriculture + Rural Development vol. 3 no. 2 pp. 51-54. Supplier: 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)

ECONOMIC IMPACT; HORTICULTURE; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE; SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS; DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Examines the potential of peri-urban agriculture around the city of Dolisie in the Congo. Technical issues are addressed, but also who are the target groups for agricultural innovations and intensification activities. In this analysis, a distinction is made into 3 agricultural circles in and around the town: (1) lots within the town and around its fringes; (2) areas within a radius of 10 to 15 kilometres; (3) villages in a radius of up to 50 kilometres. All 3 different circles are farmed by different groups of producers.

150

Konijnendijk, C.C. (1999). Urban forestry: comparative analysis of policies and concepts in Europe. Contemporary urban forest policy-making in selected cities and countries of Europe; (Urban forestry: overview and analysis of European forest policies - Part 2. In: *EFI Working Paper* (Finland), no. 20.1999, 266 p. ISBN 952-9844-64-6 URBAN FORESTRY; FORESTRY POLICIES; VEGETATION; TOWNS; PLANNING

151

Kuchelmeister, G. (2000). Trees for the urban Millennium: urban forestry update. In: *Unasylva* (FAO), v. 51(200) pp. 49-55. URBAN FORESTRY; URBAN AREAS; SOCIAL CONDITIONS; POVERTY

Urban dwellers are increasingly recognizing and articulating the importance of urban forests as a vital component of the urban landscape, infrastructure and quality of life. Municipalities together with diverse stakeholders around the world have launched often quite ambitious urban forestry programmes. Much progress has been achieved in urban forestry research and development in industrialized countries. However, multipurpose urban forestry in developing countries is still in its infancy. In addition, forestry work is conspicuously absent from urban development cooperation initiatives, despite the accelerated urbanization process taking place in developing countries. This article highlights the importance of urban trees and related vegetation in and around densely populated areas in both industrialized and developing countries. The focus is on implications of urbanization for development co-operation, benefits of urban forests, poverty alleviation, innovative public-private partnerships and multi-resource management.

152

Lazarus, C (2000). Urban agriculture: a revolutionary model for economic development. In: *New Village Journal*. Issue 2. Full text: <http://newvillage.net/Journal/Issue2/2urbanagriculture.html> URBAN AGRICULTURE; R&D METHODOLOGY; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

153

Lintelo, D.(et al.) (2001).Peri-urban agriculture. Delhi, India
In: *Food, Nutrition and Agriculture* (FAO), (no.29) pp.4-13.
SUB-URBAN AGRICULTURE; LAND USE; FOOD SECURITY;
INDIA

154

Madaleno, I.M. (2001).Cities of the Future: urban agriculture in the
third Millennium. In: *Food, Nutrition and Agriculture* (FAO),
(no.29) pp.14-21. URBAN AGRICULTURE; URBAN
ENVIRONMENT; SUSTAINABILITY

155

Mbiba, B (1995).Urban agriculture in Zimbabwe:
implications for urban management and poverty. Aldershot
(United Kingdom), 1995, 220 p. ISBN 1-85628-857-9
AGRICULTURE; URBAN AREAS; LAND USE; EMPLOYMENT;
POVERTY; ROLE OF WOMEN; ZIMBABWE

156

Mehdipour, Ataie A. (1999).Urban and peri-urban forestry in the
Near East: a case study of Iran and its capital, Tehran. In: *Urban
and peri-urban forestry: case studies in developing countries* / FAO,
Rome (Italy), 1999, pp. 163-191. URBAN FORESTRY; POPULATION
GROWTH; CLIMATE; FOREST MANAGEMENT; URBANISATION;
WASTEWATER IRRIGATION; IRAN

Community mobilization in a coalition of government
departments, municipalities, NGOs and community groups
resulted in urban and peri-urban forests in Iran. The forests
perform many different functions like to supply wood and pulp
industry, stabilisation of sand dunes, fuelwood, fodder, wind and
dust protection reduction of air pollution. In Tehran planting trees
alleviates air pollution while effective waste water and sewage
management can provide irrigation water. Among the constraints
in urban forestry Tehran faces are technical knowledge, limited
availability of suitable spaces, shortage of water and pollution
of plants.

157

Moustier, Paule (1999). Définitions et contours de l'agriculture périurbaine en Afrique sub-saharienne. In: *Agriculture périurbaine en Afrique subsaharienne*, pp.29 - 42

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE; FOOD SECURITY; NUTRITION; LAND USE; AFRICA

In this paper an attempt is made to outline the boundaries of peri-urban agriculture in Africa. The term "Peri-urban agriculture" refers to the influence the town has in terms of demand but also in terms of resources for which alternatives between agricultural and non-agricultural uses generate competition and complementarities. Its importance is parallel to the dynamics of urbanisation in sub-Saharan Africa. The involvement of urbanites inside and around cities is related to their employment and food situation. This involvement is neither marginal nor transitory but rather in constant change. The interface of the urban area and agricultural activities creates changes in resource uses, choice of marketed products and marketing strategies. The economic and agronomic sustainability of the industries is in question. There have been different foci in the available research: spaces influenced by cities; natural resource management; strategies of urban residents; production systems; commodity and food systems. The analysis of vegetable commodity systems in different towns suggests ways to improve the comparative advantages of peri-urban agricultural commodities versus rural sources and imports, by supporting marketers in securing their supply in quantitative and qualitative terms. To ensure the sustainability of peri-urban industries it is necessary to cross-cut approaches on management of space and commodity system approaches which aims at favouring actors' consultation on the same commodity characteristics.

158

Murray, S. (1999). Urban and peri-urban forestry in Latin America: a case study of Quito In: *Urban and peri-urban forestry: case studies in developing countries* / FAO, Rome (Italy), 1999, p. 75-106.

URBAN FORESTRY; URBANISATION; ECOSYSTEMS; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; FOREST MANAGEMENT; URBAN AREAS; VEGETATION; ECUADOR

This publication is the first of six case studies commissioned to document work in urban and peri-urban forestry in the different developing regions of the world. This study on Quito illustrates to those unfamiliar with the field and to those working on urban and peri-urban forestry programmes the issues faced by different civil groups, NGOs, public and private institutions. It presents the approaches these groups adopted to integrate trees and forests to improve the lives of urban dwellers and enhance the urban environment. Some of the issues presented are landslides and watershed management, land use changes and markets, and the needs for green recreational areas, creation of productive activities and employment. It is a complex and fascinating subject, an area of forestry where social and ecological concerns are most closely intertwined.

159

Muwowo, Paul (2001). Political economy of urban agriculture in Eastern and Southern Africa: the case of Zambia. In: *The political economy of urban and peri-urban agriculture in East and Southern Africa*. Conference Harare, Zimbabwe, 28 February to 2 March 2001

RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; URBAN AGRICULTURE; PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE; AFRICA (SOUTHERN), AFRICA (EASTERN), ZAMBIA

Urban agriculture is as old as the cities themselves. In Zambia, many cities are experiencing a decline in the formal economy for a number of reasons. The low-income groups haven't taken up Urban Agriculture in the cities as a survival strategy. Some quotas of the society view Urban Agriculture as a manifestation of rural habits and that this activity in the cities is a problem rather than a solution. Urban Agriculture has received little or no support from local authorities. Production of the staple food prevails in the rain season while vegetable production in the dry season. Some households keep chickens in their backyards, garages and kitchens. Studies have shown that Urban Agriculture contributes to household food security in town directly by providing food and

indirectly by providing income. Urban Agriculture can also provide a lot of other opportunities such as creation of employment, use of solid waste as compost, recycling carbon dioxide and recreation. Despite all these facts, the local authorities consider urban agriculture an illegal activity. Inadequate water supply, lack of micro-lending facilities, land tenure and inadequate extension service have a negative impact on Urban Agriculture. There is need to analyse the negative impacts in detail and come up with possible solutions. This will benefit the vulnerable groups in society, especially those in the squatter settlements, who partly or wholly depend on Urban Agriculture.

160

Okpala, Don. C. I. (2003). Urban agriculture in urban development: towards UN-HABITAT position. UN-HABITAT, Nairobi (Kenya). URBAN AGRICULTURE; PRODUCTIVITY; FOOD SUPPLY; FOOD SECURITY; LAND USE; POLICIES; UN-HABITAT

161

Phillips, R. (1996). Urban agriculture: food, jobs and sustainable cities. In: *UNDP Publication Series for Habitat II (UNDP)*, v. 1 / UNDP, New York (USA) , 300 p. URBAN AGRICULTURE; SUSTAINABILITY; URBAN ENVIRONMENT; FOOD PRODUCTION; FARMERS; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; DEVELOPMENT POLICIES
This document presents the experience of urban farming in countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America. The book is based on exploratory trips made to more than 20 countries commissioned by the Urban Agriculture Initiative of the UNDP.

162

Schiere, H. and Van der Hoek, R. (2001). Livestock keeping in urban areas. A review of traditional technologies based on literature and field experiences. In: *FAO Animal Production and Health Paper* (FAO), no. 151 / FAO, Rome (Italy), 58 p.

URBAN AREAS; TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY; LIVESTOCK;
ANIMAL PRODUCTION; LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT;
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock play an important but variable role in both rural and urban societies. At the request and with the support of the Japanese Government, FAO has compiled experiences of livestock keeping from different parts of the world, categorized by production systems, to make it easier for interested people to select ideas for their own conditions. This document presents a sample of such technologies intended for livestock keeping in urban and peri-urban areas. It describes the livestock production system in traditional sectors and identifies constraints. Suggestions for improving production in the livestock sector are given and a literature list is included for further reference

163

Silva, B (1999). Urban farming: making metropolitan market revenue. In: *AgVentures*. Vol. 2, Issue 6, pp. 40-45.
URBAN AGRICULTURE; PRODUCTIVITY; ECONOMY; FARMS

164

Tempesta, T and Thiene, M (1997). Agricultural land value and urban growth. In: *Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives* (FAO), (no. 2) pp. 21-31. FARMLAND; ECONOMIC VALUE; URBANISATION; LAND MARKETS; MARKET RESEARCH

The study of the dynamics of land markets has shown for some time that the value of land is related to a number of different economic and non-economic factors and that many people involved in land sales are unconnected with the primary sector. The present article is aimed at verifying which factors determine land values in the metropolitan area of Padua, Italy, a territorial context that is deeply permeated by the urban effect. It can be hypothesized that, in such a setting, typically agricultural factors such as soil fertility, the presence of crops and the availability of water for irrigation are now of secondary importance in determining the value of land. On the other hand, variables such as an urban destination of land use, accessibility to various types of urban areas and vicinity to important communication routes could assume a predominant role.

165

Tricaud, P.-M. (1996). Ville et nature dans les agglomérations d'Afrique et d'Asie. In: *Collection Etudes et Travaux*, Paris (France), GRET, 103 p. ISBN 2-86844-082-7
URBAN AGRICULTURE; NATURE CONSERVATION; RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES; LAND USE; BIODIVERSITY; SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; CASE STUDIES; ASIA; AFRICA

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