

# AGRUPAR

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Urban farming for global sustainability in Quito, Ecuador

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May, 2017

# Agrupar- the Solution

- Low income families in Quito spend 60-70% of income on food
- Created by the municipality (w/ Canadian government funding??) to promote urban farming among Quito's poorest residents
- Offer support in X gardens
- Helps families to save from \$10-20 USD per month (average salary = \$300) year round? what families, how is it targeted, women? Which women are targeted? Does this lift women or families out of poverty? source?
- Is it temporary or sustained, assets or income? conditional on what? Supplemental or full support



Benefits for farmers (who are workers, unemp, landowners tenants? Is this supplemental income? Do they receive remittances, pensions, cash transfers, how do they live? Self employed?

- Technical advisors teach farmers organic farming methods and techniques (government workers, volunteers?)
- Efficient land use for water conservation (is water a problem in this city? Source of photos?)
- Sponsors seeds, green house structures, and technical equipment
- Encourages short-cycle plants, such as lettuce and tomatoes, to replace corn and potatoes



# Climate Change in Quito



*The Antisana Glacier, a primary source of water for Quito, has decreased by 23% since 1993*

- Most poor families live on slopes and hillsides, prone to landslides in the changing climate
- Droughts and heavy rains affecting water supply and topography
- Melting Andean glaciers changing the hydrosphere of Quito, and greatly threatening water supply
- Urban poor are especially vulnerable

# Women in Urban Agriculture



- 84% of Agrupar's beneficiary's are women (do they have other means of support?)
- Women produce 50% of the worlds food by some estimates (source? See FAO paper...)
- In many societies women have the primary responsibility for preparing food and caring for family nutrition source?
- Urban farming offers an alternative economically productive activity to women, who often face challenges entering formal sector employment .. But not a livelihood?

# Business Opportunities (source?)

- Some attempts at a revenue generating model have been made
- Some challenges when forced with competition of un-organic farmers in open air markets
- 56 productive enterprises have been created, involving 228u urban farmers (165women)
- Value added opportunities in the supply chain through food processing and packaging

Gender ranking and reports on ECU

<http://reports.weforum.org/feature-demonstration/files/2016/10/ECU.pdf>

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR16/WEF\\_Global\\_Gender\\_Gap\\_Report\\_2016.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR16/WEF_Global_Gender_Gap_Report_2016.pdf)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953611001481>

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lia\\_Fernald/publication/51087337\\_Effect\\_of\\_Ecuador%27s\\_cash\\_transfer\\_program\\_Bono\\_de\\_Desarrollo\\_Humano\\_on\\_child\\_development\\_in\\_infants\\_and\\_toddlers\\_A\\_randomized\\_effectiveness\\_trial/links/0046353643f538d345000000/Effect-of-Ecuadors-cash-transfer-program-Bono-de-Desarrollo-Humano-on-child-development-in-infants-and-toddlers-A-randomized-effectiveness-trial.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lia_Fernald/publication/51087337_Effect_of_Ecuador%27s_cash_transfer_program_Bono_de_Desarrollo_Humano_on_child_development_in_infants_and_toddlers_A_randomized_effectiveness_trial/links/0046353643f538d345000000/Effect-of-Ecuadors-cash-transfer-program-Bono-de-Desarrollo-Humano-on-child-development-in-infants-and-toddlers-A-randomized-effectiveness-trial.pdf)

See also <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.644.8647&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Does this urban farming project target cash transfer families or working or self-employed families, married or FHHs ?

**Sources:** be sure to cite these readings in your slides, general rule: if you don't cite them don't list them here, unless you add a short explanation of why these are relevant...address the Gates foundation concern re gender, how does this program cater to women, are only allowed to benefit, do they have more free time than men? Are they more likely to be poor than men? See CEDLAS-SEDLAC, it does not look like it, except in rural areas.

Adger, W. Neil, et al. "Adaptation to climate change in the developing world." *Progress in development studies* 3.3 (2003): 179-195 (cited by 1171)

Duflo, Esther. "Women empowerment and economic development." *Journal of Economic Literature* 50.4 (2012): 1051-1079. Cites: 602

Mougeot, Luc JA. *Growing better cities: Urban agriculture for sustainable development*. IDRC, 2006. Cites: 478

Smit, Jac, Joe Nasr, and Annu Ratta. "Urban agriculture: food, jobs and sustainable cities." *New York, USA* 2 (1996): 35-37. Cites: 487

This has history, Canadian government funds, is the goal of this program to reduce poverty or

<https://www.idrc.ca/sites/default/files/sp/Documents%20EN/farms-produce-food-enterprise-hope.pdf>

<https://www.idrc.ca/en/article/case-study-quito-ecuador-quotos-farms-produce-food-enterprise-and-hope>

These studies look at climate change and food security in Peru and nearby countries: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5175e.pdf>

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/577701468018561725/pdf/555410PUBoRedu1EPI1958813201PUBLIC1.pdf>