

ANNEX 1

African Rural-City Connections RurbanAfrica

Funding Scheme: Collaborative project, small or medium-scale focused research projects for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation

Work programme: SSH 2011.4.1-2 'Connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa'

Grant Agreement Number: 290732

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Participants:

Participant no.	Participant organization name	Country
1	University of Copenhagen	Denmark
2	University of Utrecht	The Netherlands
3	Loughborough University	United Kingdom
4	The International Institute for Environment and Development	International
5	Université Toulouse II Le Mirail	France
6	National University of Rwanda	Rwanda
7	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Tanzania
8	University of Dschang	Cameroon
9	University of Ghana	Ghana

Part B

RurbanAfrica

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B1. Concepts and objectives, progress beyond the state of the art, S/T methodology and work plan

B1.1. Concept and project objectives

B1.1.1. Concept

Sub-Saharan Africa currently has low overall levels of urbanization but in the coming years is expected to have the highest rates of urban growth in any major region. Some countries, such as Ghana, have already become predominantly urban and in the coming decades, almost two-thirds of the population growth is expected to be urban (United Nations, 2010). At the same time, 75 percent of African governments express dissatisfaction with the distribution of their population, and have policies to reduce migrant flows to the large cities (United Nations, 2009). There is certainly a widespread feeling that overly rapid urbanization in much of the region is a major cause for the increase in urban poverty and the growth of slums. Since the late 1990s, it has been argued that cities in Africa are not an engine of economic growth, as they have historically been in the rest of the world, but ‘part of the cause and a major symptom of the economic and social crises that have enveloped the continent’ (World Bank, 2000).

These views rest on a number of assumptions. One is that Africa’s economic base is predominantly agricultural – hence, urban centres are not linked to the growth of manufacturing and services. However, on aggregate, agriculture’s share of GDP is only 15 percent in sub-Saharan Africa, and even less in North Africa (World Bank, 2007). Manufacturing and services are thought to provide little employment, but these sectors are mainly made up of small-scale enterprises that are predominantly in the informal sector, which is notoriously under-reported, thus giving the misleading impression of widespread under and unemployment (Kessides, 2006). It has also been pointed out that maybe slums should not be treated as a symptom of overly rapid migration to the urban centres but may just as well reflect a failure to plan for rapid urban growth, much of which nowadays can be due to natural growth rather than migration (McGranahan et al, 2009). There is overwhelming evidence, however, that city growth is not being adequately planned for and that all aspects of urban service provision are being stretched way beyond capacity. This contributes to high levels of urban poverty which, due to the way in which poverty tends to be reported in statistics, is often greatly underestimated in urban areas (Satterthwaite, 2003).

The continuing importance of agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa, however, should not be underestimated. Agriculture is still the main occupation of the majority of the population and it not only generates important export earnings in many countries but also provides essential foodstuffs for both rural and urban populations. Knowledge of the ways in which agricultural production systems are changing in a globalising world is central to an understanding of rural livelihoods and rural poverty reduction. Sub-Saharan African populations have always been mobile and the impacts of structural adjustment policies have resulted in even higher circular mobility between and within rural and urban areas. This mobility tends to be underreported due to the way in which data is collected but is a central strategy for many households in their attempts to stay above the poverty line. Understanding the connections between rural areas and cities is thus vital for planning for the future needs of the residents of sub-Saharan African countries.

B1.1.2. RurbanAfrica objectives

The overall objective of the African Rural-City Connections (RurbanAfrica) project is to explore the connections between rural transformations, mobility, and urbanization processes and analyze how these contribute to an understanding of the scale, nature and location of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. This will include critically scrutinizing the assumption that migration from rural areas to cities is one of the major development challenges faced by national and local governments in their efforts to stimulate economic growth and curb poverty. This overall objective will be met by obtaining an improved understanding of:

1. How agricultural transformation and socio-economic dynamics in rural areas marked by different forms of commoditization and land tenure systems interact with rural-urban resource flows
2. The impacts of agricultural transformations and city dynamics on rural livelihoods, especially with regard to access to resources, income diversification and mobility, and how these relate to emerging patterns of inequalities and rural poverty
3. How city growth and urbanization processes reflect socio-economic and demographic change, failures as well as successes in rural development, and how this impacts on urban economies and livelihoods
4. How the dynamics of urban poverty relate to the nexus of rural-urban linkages and how this impacts on access to services in urban low-income areas
5. How regional, national and local policies and knowledge environments address rural-city connections in relation to poverty reduction, and how new insights into these issues can stimulate policy dialogue and research capacity, in particular across the sub-Saharan region

The RurbanAfrica project focuses on four sub-Saharan African countries: Rwanda (Central Africa – East); Tanzania (East Africa); Cameroon (Central Africa – West); and Ghana (West Africa). The selection of case countries rests on the ambition to account for diverse sub-Saharan African national experiences of rural-city connections and developmental pathways to curb poverty. Although it is questionable whether any sub-Saharan African country can represent a particular sub-Saharan African sub-region with regard to rural-city connections, it is nevertheless assumed that each of the case countries can act as a hub for policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and dissemination to their respective sub-Saharan African sub-region. The project will in this respect engage with existing research and policy networks internationally and in the sub-Saharan African region and its sub-regions. The selection of the four case countries also mirrors the opportunity to build on well-established partnerships between sub-Saharan African and EU research institutions (see section 2.1).

The research builds upon the following research programmes: 1) Rural-urban dynamics in a globalizing world (RUD) (Agergaard, Fold and Gough eds. 2010): University of Copenhagen, University of Ghana, University of Loughborough and IIED, supported by Danida (2005-2008); 2) Rural—urban complementarities for reducing poverty (RUCROP), supported by Danida (2009-2013): Sokoine Agricultural University and University of Copenhagen; 3) Capacity development of NUR staff to provide quality education, research and services (ITC-Enschede, Utrecht University and National University of Rwanda), supported by the Government of the Netherlands (NUFFIC); and 4) Water and Natural resources Management, and Mountains and Coffee, supported by AIRD (CORUS Programme): University of Dschang and Toulouse II. The RurbanAfrica project holds a strong potential to bring together these existing networks between sub-Saharan African and Europe and provides the possibility for extending the sub-Saharan African and European research, knowledge and policy synergies. With its point of departure in a city typology, the RurbanAfrica

project will examine two rural-city connections in each of the four case countries (see section B1.2.6).

Based on these considerations, the specific objectives of RurbanAfrica are to:

1. Understand the different types of structural change and rural dynamics that drive rural-urban resource flows, shape diverse patterns of agricultural development and determine the opportunities for rural development, including the upgrading of agriculture and related activities.
2. Explore the importance of multi-activity and multi-locality in household livelihood transformations and poverty dynamics by focusing on the diversification of income sources and the mobility of household members between rural and urban places.
3. Examine city dynamics through quantitative and qualitative analyses of urban growth rates and mobility patterns and how these are compatible with city planning.
4. Investigate variations in the relationship between poverty and access to services in different types of urban low-income areas, including comparison with access to services in rural areas.
5. Consider country specific differences and similarities in the dynamic relationships between rural transformation and urbanization and how these are impacted by and effect economic growth and poverty.
6. Stimulate learning from the project's case studies in two ways: by building up a virtual knowledge sharing platform and by contributing to policy dialogue at regional, national and local levels. This is achieved by moving beyond traditional sectoral boundaries and engaging with a wide range of actors and stakeholders. Hence, policy dialogue and knowledge sharing will be an integrated and ongoing process during the whole project phase.
7. Disseminate thematic insights and advancements in the overall conceptualization of the relationship between rural-city connections and the scale, nature and location of poverty to stakeholders by publications of policy briefs, newsletters, journal articles etc.

B1.2. Progress beyond the state-of-the-art

Research on rural urban dynamics has shown the importance of the links between rural and urban development in sub-Saharan Africa in the past two decades (Agergaard et al. 2010). For rural producers, urban markets are important as they concentrate demand and act as links to wider regional and international markets (Tiffen, 2003). At the same time, incomes from farming have generally declined and land has become increasingly scarce due to climatic variability, soil degradation, population growth and competition from large-scale commercial agriculture. Access to non-farm employment and income-generating activities has become more important for rural residents, and is at the roots of the high levels of circular mobility and temporary migration in the region, while access to rural-based assets has long been and remains crucial for urban residents, both poor and wealthier groups (Bah et al, 2003).

As individuals and households in much of sub-Saharan Africa straddle the rural-urban divide in the construction of their livelihoods, rural-urban linkages are still, overall, ignored by policy-makers. Mobility and migration are viewed as predominantly negative phenomena, and local governments in urban centres struggle to provide essential services and infrastructure to their populations. Although this is most visible in the large cities, because of their size and high population densities, it is perhaps in smaller towns, where large and growing proportions of African nations' population lives, and in peri-urban areas, which often fall outside municipal boundaries, that these problems are more acute (Tacoli and Satterthwaite, 2003). Decentralised local authorities and local

governance systems are central in supporting positive rural-urban linkages, but in too many cases are under-resourced and lack the technical capacity to respond to their population's needs.

This project will advance the research agenda on rural-city connections in sub-Saharan Africa by addressing a range of crucial components of these connections: agricultural transformations, rural development, rural livelihoods, rural-urban migration, city dynamics, and access to services in cities. The state of the art on these issues and the specific contributions by this project are described in the next sections.

B1.2.1 Agricultural transformation and rural development

The consensus among observers – both political and academic – on the explanations for the slow pace of agricultural transformation and rural development in Africa is striking. Yet they still disagree on the necessary means and development models to change this deplorable situation. On the one hand, advocates of free markets argue for the liberalisation of former periods' regulatory instruments, the introduction of new land tenure systems that protect private property over land, and the promotion of large-scale foreign direct investments. On the other hand, proponents of a continued role for public regulation argue for the need for national and local institutions to implement a wide range of development programmes that aim to increase and diversify agricultural production while also cushioning economic marginalisation and social exclusion of particularly exposed population groups. (World Bank 1981; UNCTAD 2009)

In this perspective, rural-urban dynamics are largely considered as a uni-directional transfer of resources (commodities, people, and money) from rural to urban areas. Urban areas profit from the increased economic activity and transfer of resources but also suffer through the social and infrastructural problems caused by a massive inflow of poor people from the countryside. Correspondingly, rural areas both benefit and suffer from the increased transfer of resources: over-population is reduced in areas with insufficient economic capacity while surplus (in the form of commodity value) is removed (Ellis and Biggs, 2001).

During the past decade, research on agricultural transformation, rural dynamics and the relationship between rural and urban areas has started to examine these issues in a more nuanced way, acknowledging the complexity and variations in households' and individuals' livelihood strategies (see for instance Ellis, 2000; Barret et al. 2001; Bryceson, 2002). The multi-locality of individuals, intra-household remittances and new income possibilities in rural, non-agricultural activities are important explanatory factors for the survival of the majority of households and the accumulation of wealth among a few households. This process, widely known as 'de-agrarianization', is taking place in rural Africa, i.e. the decreasing dependence on income from agriculture of rural households and the consolidation of a stagnating agricultural sector.

Missing in this line of enquiry, however, is the impact of recent agricultural transformation processes taking place as a consequence of the increasing globalisation of African agricultural production (Gibbon and Ponte, 2005). Although agricultural products have long been exported, particularly in the form of tropical beverages (coffee, cocoa, and tea), new products such as various fresh fruits and vegetables are increasingly produced and exported to markets in the global North. Here certification of producers and compliance with retailer-instigated product and process standards promotes new forms of agricultural production based on the more stringent organisation of small-scale farmers (out-grower schemes, farmers' groups, etc.) (Fold, 2008; Gibbon et al., 2010). A further element is the comprehensive 'retailer-revolution' (increasing share of food provided by supermarkets) in many African cities as a result of the new demand from rapidly growing urban middle classes (Burch and Lawrence, 2007; Reardon et al., 2007). All in all, some rural areas experience new forms of incorporation in world market dynamics that may lead to a

reduction of poverty but at the same time increase inequality within and between rural areas (Fold and Gough, 2008).

These new forms of agriculture stimulate rural dynamics in the sense that new investment opportunities open up in agricultural production or agricultural-related processing, servicing and trading. Some of these processes also take place in rural communities producing ‘traditional crops’ but where prices have markedly increased (Knudsen, 2007). From being locations characterised by resource drains and households engaging in survival strategies, these areas become attractive places for deploying investments, seeking employment and selling goods leading to resources flowing from urban to rural areas.

The RurbanAfrica project will examine the conditions, causes and forms of these ‘reverse’ resource flows in order to understand more about the new forms of agriculture and their impact on rural-urban connections. Particular attention will be paid to the extent to which the well-known flow of resources to cities is being replaced or reduced by ‘reverse’ flows of capital, human skills and goods. Hence, through solid empirical analysis we will theorize the relationship between different types of agricultural transformation and their consequences for rural dynamics, mediated by a plethora of rural-urban connections. In policy terms these research findings will help to move the somewhat rigid debate on models and instruments beyond the sterile dichotomy between state and market towards a contextually-informed design of appropriate policy initiatives.

B1.2.2 Rural livelihoods and rural-urban migration

The trends and patterns of mobility and migration in sub-Saharan Africa are complex and its causes or drivers vary widely. In general terms, people may be induced or (feel) compelled to move as a consequence of demographic, socio-economic, cultural, environmental and/or political factors. More often than not, it is a combination of several of such factors that influence the decision to move. For example, land degradation combined with critical rural population pressure on increasingly unproductive land may become forceful drivers for out-migration. Ethnic or political conflict is another serious cause for people to leave their traditional home areas. Other manifestations of such forced mobility may be the result of natural disaster events and of harmful policies implicating, e.g., land grabbing, evictions, urban expansion schemes, dam projects, large scale infrastructure projects, resettlement, villagization programmes (Willis, 2010; Zoomers 2010).

For most ‘voluntary’ mobility the economic factor is of prime importance. People tend to move to places where they expect potential income generating opportunities to be greater than in their area of origin. Although numbers of migrants involved in transnational mobility are on the rise, the large majority of migrants in sub-Saharan Africa move (either permanently or temporarily) between rural and urban areas. Such internal mobility, however, is far from unidirectional; neither is it at all times directed at the most important urban centre in a country. For some countries, it has been shown that structural adjustment policies and economic crises have brought about return migration to the rural home areas, as living conditions of the migrants in the cities had severely worsened. On a positive note, the neoliberal elimination of traditional, state-owned marketing boards in some sub-Saharan African countries led to the generation of higher profits for agricultural producers, which in turn resulted in less outward mobility from the rural areas than before (Adepoju, 2004; Adepoju et al. 2008).

The rural-urban connection in sub-Saharan countries is perhaps most clearly visible at the family or household level. Rural-based families coping with structural poverty conditions may employ multiple residence strategies by which its members are sent out to different locations in order to maximize total family incomes. By doing so, the respective opportunities of both rural and urban

places are being used simultaneously by the same family. Such forms of crisis management at the household level are often facilitated by traditional extended family structures that make it easier to subdivide the family over different places. These stretched households, which consist of various units in multiple locations, are mutually contributing to the family's well being as a whole (White *et al.*, 2008). From the rural end, agricultural produce is sent to the urban part of the family system, while the new city dwellers remit part of their income earnings to their rural kin for consumption or investment. However, this ideal-type notion of a smoothly functioning multi-local household system should be viewed with some caution and at least two observations are pertinent here. Firstly, it is often taken for granted that the process of rural to urban migration goes hand in hand with upward social mobility. In reality, however, not every migrant will eventually attain such a consolidated position in the urban economy as to be able to send remittances to the rural part of the family. Many end up in structurally marginalized positions on the urban labor market (Willis, 2010). Although they cannot contribute to the family's multiple household subsistence system, in many cases they are still dependent upon it. Secondly, findings from various empirical studies reveal that both between and within villages important differentiation may arise among those villages and families that do have successful migrant members and those that do not. As a result, social and economic inequalities in rural areas may increase, which often also may result in newly formed elite power groups that have their say in local political decision making (Haan & Zoomers, 2005).

Apart from the economic importance of multiple residence strategies, recent trends in migration and mobility also appear to have important socio-cultural effects on the household and the community. Traditional migration regimes in sub-Saharan Africa used to be male-dominated, while women stayed behind to work in agriculture and to look after their households. A woman typically migrated as part of her family or to join her husband. Today, migration patterns seem to become increasingly feminized, resulting in ever-greater shares of (younger) migrant women independently settling in cities and working in informal sector jobs. Conventional gender roles may thus gradually change as a result of such increased personal autonomy of women breaking out of their traditional family straitjackets (Adepoju, 2004; Adepoju *et al.* 2008). Their new social roles may also come to be accepted more readily as women seem to be more dedicated than male migrants in terms of (volume and frequency of) cash remittances (Tacoli & Mabala, 2010). In addition, migrants in general (men and women) are always exposed to social norms, ideas, attitudes and behaviours in their new environments that may be quite different from those in their places of origin. Thus, through their newly acquired social behavior they may have longer-term socio-cultural impacts on their families and communities back home.

Rural out-migration often is a selective process that may have detrimental effects for the structural composition of the population and the socio-economic development potential of the sending areas. For sub-Saharan Africa, as elsewhere, trends in migration and mobility seem to gradually become less selective. Now that more and more people are embodying the rural-urban connection through their mobility practices, the apparent brain-drain effects of prior migration experience seem to have decreased, whereas the positive contribution of migrants to local development in their regions of origin has become more auspicious. Both internationally and nationally, there are many examples of migrant communities who are organized in hometown associations or village associations, acting as change agents aiming at local development in their places of origin. Such institutionalized action often entails substantial flows of material and immaterial resources. In many places, the focus of such co-development is on the improvement of social infrastructure, e.g. the construction of schools or classrooms, health posts, water and sanitation improvements (Nijenhuis & Broekhuis, 2010). Less evidence exists for collective investments in the strengthening of local economic production structures. Overall, investment in rural based economic activities and enterprises seems to be more sporadic and mainly restricted to the cash transfers from individual migrants to

their kin's rural businesses. In some cases, as a consequence of rural out-migration, peasant households now even suffer from a lack of family labor during the agricultural peak seasons. With the help of the cash remittances they receive, they now employ external seasonal labourers for the necessary farm work (Tacoli, 2010). Such commercialization of labor inputs in the peasant economy, where salaried workers are substituting unpaid family labour, may also benefit the local economy as a whole; as more rural households receive an income they will spend it primarily locally.

The RurbanAfrica project will build on this growing awareness of the economic importance of rural-urban mobility and migration for rural livelihoods. It will explore how decisions to migrate, migration and mobility practices, and multi-locality livelihood strategies relate to agricultural transformations and changing environments for farming, and how mobility may affect poverty reduction and local development in rural areas. In policy terms these research findings will inform and nuance the overall negative interpretations of the economic role of rural-urban mobility and migration in sub-Saharan Africa.

B1.2.3 City dynamics

The nature of city dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa is the subject of some dispute. During the past decade it has been commonplace for extremely high rates of urban growth to be predicted with accompanying scenarios of cities growing out of control with ever expanding slums (Nugent and Locatelli, 2009). These types of claims, however, are disputed by others who argue that such statements are based on the misinterpretation of unreliable data (Satterthwaite, 2007). As Potts (2009) argues, sub-Saharan African urban growth rates have slowed and recent censuses show that most city growth rates are around or below the national rates. Thus the demographic process of urbanization, i.e. the increase in the urban share of a country's population, is slow or stagnating in most sub-Saharan African countries. The experiences of individual countries, however, vary widely with some demonstrating counter-urbanization (e.g. Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali), some having weak city in-migration (e.g. Ghana, Benin and Mozambique), whilst others have cities with high net in-migration (e.g. Tanzania, Kenya and Niger) (Potts, 2009).

Although much city growth in sub-Saharan Africa is now due to natural population increase this does not mean that mobility is on the decline. Circular migration, which has always been important in sub-Saharan Africa, has intensified in recent years partly as a consequence of structural adjustment policies. As urban livelihoods have become increasingly insecure, linkages back to rural areas have provided the primary safety net for many city inhabitants (Potts, 2009). Consequently, urban-rural migration streams are no longer solely dominated by the elderly returning to their hometown but also include many young people. Understanding the nature of these urban-rural connections is central to understanding city dynamics and the potential for poverty reduction.

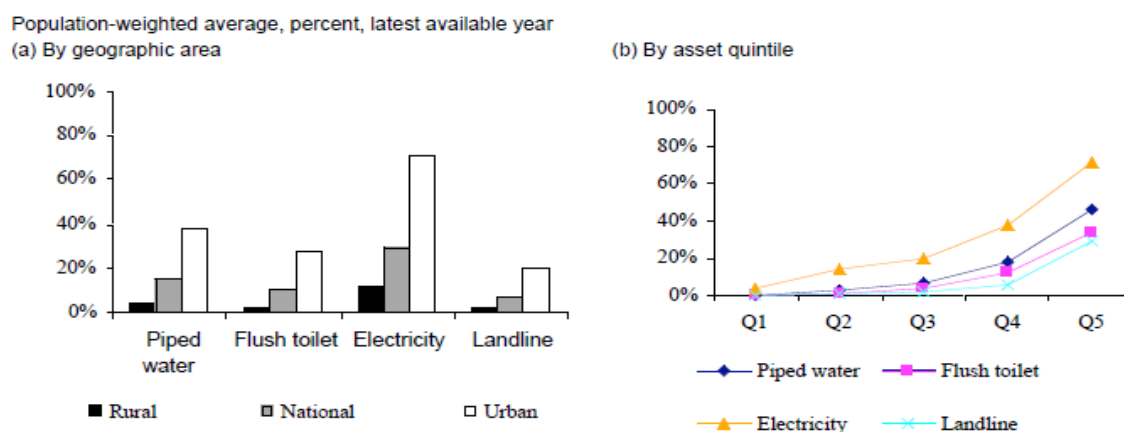
The RurbanAfrica project will move beyond this state-of-the-art knowledge by providing a detailed analysis of current population trends in cities in sub-Saharan Africa identifying the relative contribution of migration to city growth. This understanding of the nature of urban growth and migration to/from cities will form the backdrop for exploring individual experiences of mobility between urban and rural areas and how this forms part of livelihood strategies. Gaining an overview of the rate of city growth and the role that migration plays in this growth, as well as the experiences of urban residents regarding their mobility patterns, will contribute to an understanding of rural-city connections and their contribution to poverty reduction in cities.

B1.2.4 Access to services in low-income city communities

The discrepancies in access to services between urban and rural areas are well documented for example by Banerjee et al. (2008), see Figure B1.2a below. In particular, urban electricity coverage (2001-2005) was five times higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Access to water supply and sanitation has also been documented by WHO/UNICEF (2010), against MDG standards: 83% of urban population of sub-Saharan Africa had access to improved drinking water sources in 2008, compared to 47% of the rural population (the corresponding figures for access to improved sanitation are 44% urban and 24% rural).

In addition to the urban-rural differences, access to infrastructure services is highly dependent on income, as shown in Figure B1.2b with access to modern services heavily concentrated in the top 40% of the distribution of wealth (Banerjee et al. 2008).

Figure B1.2a Patterns of access to modern infrastructure services in low-income areas of Africa



Source: Banerjee et al. (2008)

Thus, despite the generally better service provision in cities compared to rural areas, this may not extend to low-income communities, especially as services in cities struggle to keep up with increased populations and growing demands. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people with access to improved sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa increased by 67 million while the urban population increased by 153 million (WHO/UNICEF, 2010). Formal responsibility for infrastructure services has been mainly with cash-strapped public sector organisations subject to political pressures. These are often slow to provide services to new settlements, especially if these are not officially sanctioned. Low tariffs have led to inadequate funding of operation and maintenance and performance has generally been poor. (Sansom et al, 2004).

The role of non-state providers is increasingly important, both large scale Public Private Partnership (PPP) operators (local and international) and small-scale informal private providers and civil society organisations which play a major role in service provision for informal settlements (Sansom 2006). Regulation has a crucial role, to establish and maintain quality standards and lessen the risk of profiteering but research shows a range of experience in different contexts (Dagdeviren and Robertson, 2009).

The RurbanAfrica project will build on these insights to focus in particular on aspects of access to services in growing low-income urban settlements and how this relates to mobility and rural-urban migration. It will also seek a better understanding of the population dynamics

of the new and growing urban settlements to determine how access to and demands of service provision may differ among early settlers and in-migrants. The research will include informal as well as formal service provision, and issues of governance and regulation.

B1.2.5 Rural-city connections: exploring potentials for poverty reduction

Perhaps one of the key reasons why urbanization and urban growth are viewed primarily as problematic is the tendency to see them in isolation from wider processes of socio-economic change. This is particularly the case in the sub-Saharan African context, despite the fact that urbanization, here perhaps more than elsewhere, is closely associated to transformations in the agricultural sector and to the impacts of such transformations on rural livelihoods (UN-Habitat, 2005; Tacoli, 2006). Equally, urbanization and urban growth have important impacts on agriculture and rural livelihoods, through both the demand for foodstuffs and the sending of remittances and other contributions by urban-based relatives (Agergaard et al, 2010). The links between rural and urban people, activities and areas have great potential for sustainable development and poverty reduction; however, they can also merely ensure the survival of the poorest groups in increasingly socially polarized contexts in both urban and rural areas. This has crucial implications for policy choices and decisions: while cities concentrate poverty, they can also be part of the solution and help reduce poverty.

In general poverty analyses and policy recommendations are developed separately from academic research of rural-city connections and the related components of rural transformation, rural livelihoods, urban dynamics and access to services. There is a need however to pursue a close collaboration between these activities. It is important to explore how the different agricultural development models are entrenched in national and regional policies and recommendations. Furthermore, to explore how this leads to, for example, export or domestic market-oriented strategies with huge implication for the development of large-scale commercial or family farms with implications for rural livelihoods. In this respect mobility and migration to urban centers may be directly related to agricultural models and their translation into policies. Likewise, urban dynamics are embedded in economic development models and policies for economic and social interventions. These models and policies impact on the attraction of people to urban centers, and cause implications for urban livelihoods and service provision in low-income urban settlements. It is of particular importance to realize how the wider issue of urbanization, in the case study countries and in the sub-Saharan African region, reflect negative perceptions of rural-urban migration and how limited capacity to manage urban growth may affect urban and rural livelihoods and rural-urban linkages.

The RurbanAfrica project will attempt to move beyond traditional sectoral policy boundaries and engage a wide range of actors and stakeholders - researchers, national and regional policy-makers, civil society, grassroots organisations and practitioners - in a cross-sectoral policy dialogue that will address these themes and inform fieldwork under each package as well as build on the findings from each package.

B1.2.6 Selection of rural-city connections

Urbanization varies widely over the African continent (UN-Habitat 2010). There is no common agreement of what constitutes urban, nor any clear definition of what a city is. The scarcity of data on urban Africa continues to remain a challenge for planners and researchers when they contemplate city size and city growth. However, as Beall and Fox (2009) claim, most people will recognise a city when they see one. Most sub-Saharan African countries have an urban hierarchy spanning from the level of at least one city, to intermediate-sized towns and smaller urban areas. The RurbanAfrica project will examine two rural-city connections in each of the four study countries (see section B1.2b): one of the cases is selected as being the most central city in the country, the other being an intermediate-sized city selected due to its rapid growth (see table B1.2b). By

focusing on these two types of cities and their links to rural areas RurbanAfrica seeks to examine important diversities in rural-urban connections which may vary according to city size and function, rate of urban growth, and the nature of rural transformations.

Table B1.2b Selection of rural city connection for RurbanAfrica empirical research

Case country	Urbanization characteristics	CASE I Central city	CASE II Intermediate city
Rwanda	In spite of low levels of urbanisation from the beginning of the 20th century until the early 1970s, urban population has been constantly growing since, peaking at 17.8% annual urban growth from 1995 to 2000 (UN HABITAT). Rwanda remains the second least urbanized country in Africa with only 18.9% living in urban areas (UN HABITAT 2010), but the high urban growth rate is exerting a high pressure on housing and other services.	Kigali is the largest city of Rwanda with an estimated population of 0.9 million (UN HABITAT). The city commands 70 % of the administrative, commercial, industrial, construction, education and health activities of the country. Kigali attracts rural migrants from the entire country leading to the estimation that 57% of Kigali's population were rural migrants in 2002. Most rural migrants originates from the central and the south provinces of the country, apparently due to low agricultural productivity. In addition, Kigali has experienced considerable post-genocide migration. Kigali also plays a central role in Rwanda's future planning as the Vision 2020 (the long-term development policy for Rwanda) stipulates that Kigali should be the hub of Central Africa in coming years. Hence, there is a need to understand the complex rural-urban model not only for local and short-term implication but also for long-term visions.	Ruhengeri is located in the north-western and most densely populated region in Rwanda. Its surrounding rural area is characterized by a very high natural population growth. High rural-urban migration may be seen as a direct effect of the high rural population density, as it is the centre of off-farm jobs. Moreover, the area has suffered greatly from the Liberation War (1990-1994) and the Insurgency from 1995 to 2003 and impacted negatively on livelihoods. Ruhengeri is experiencing growth in the tourist industry due to its location near the National Park, which further attracts rural migrants.
Tanzania	The degree of urbanization in Tanzania of around 26% (UN HABITAT 2010) is among the lowest in Africa. However, caution has to be taken when recent urban growth data show a decline in urbanization since this may be explained by a changing definition of "urban areas". Administratively there are five 'cities' in Tanzania: Dar Es Salaam, Tanga, Mbeya, Arusha and Mwanza. Other administrative areas categorized as urban include Municipalities, towns and townships.	Dar es Salaam is the largest city with an estimated population of 3.0 million people (UNDESA 2008). It is the economic centre, former capital, and main port of Tanzania. With an urban population increase of 4.29% annually it has become one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. The urban population is expected to reach 5.12 million by 2020 (City Mayors Statistics, 2010). There is a daily influx of people from all over the country. All the common effects of urbanization are present in the city, e.g. unemployment, urban poverty, housing problems, poor infrastructure and other aspects of missing social service provisions.	Arusha is located on a plateau in the Great Rift Valley in northern Tanzania. In 2002 it had a population of 270,485 (2002 census) but the current population projection is estimating 359,000 inhabitants. The primary industry of the region is agriculture, with large vegetable and flower producers sending high-quality produce to Europe. Small-scale agriculture was badly hit by the coffee crisis of recent years and is now largely subsistence farming. The economy of Arusha is based on several factories, tourism and a market for gem stones. The attraction of the rural population to Arusha is unique, since the majority of migrants still maintain strong linkages to the rural areas. Furthermore the surrounding rural areas are unique compared to other rural areas in Tanzania in terms of infrastructure, social services and livelihoods, providing a different dimension to the study of rural-urban linkages.

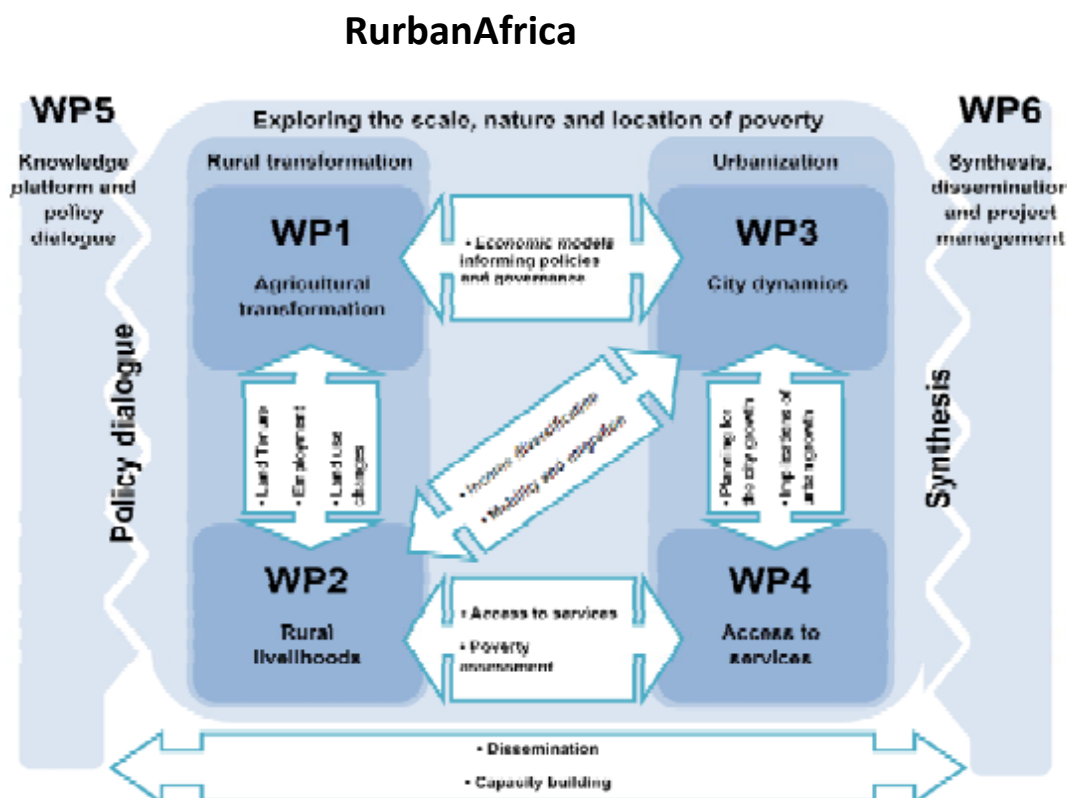
Case country	Urbanization characteristics	CASE I Central city	CASE II Intermediate city
Cameroon	Cameroon's population is almost evenly divided between urban and rural dwellers. Population density is highest in the large urban centres, the western highlands, and the north eastern plain. People from the overpopulated western highlands and the underdeveloped north are moving to the coastal plantation zone and urban centres for employment. Smaller movements are occurring as workers seek employment in lumber mills and plantations in the south and east.	Douala is the largest city in Cameroon with a projected population of 2.1 million (UN HABITAT 2010) and a yearly growth rate of about 5 per cent. Rural-urban migration plays a central role in explaining city growth, and is resulting in the growth of spontaneous settlements and informal employment. Douala is not only the economic capital of Cameroon but also the capital of the entire sub region and as such it permits the study of the complexity of town- county side relations, urban insecurity, poverty, poor urban planning and poor urban governance.	Yaounde is the capital of Cameroon. With a population growth from 1.2 million in 2000 to a projected 1.8 million in 2010 (UN HABITAT 2010) it is among the fastest growing cities in Cameroon. It has for more than 100 years been the centre for trade in agricultural products. Rural-urban migration plays a central role in explaining the yearly growth rate of about 5%. The city is experiencing urban insecurity, poverty, poor urban planning and poor urban governance, which increases social vulnerability. These factors are affecting the neighbouring rural areas severely.
Ghana	Urbanisation has proceeded fast in Ghana, with a current urban growth rate of approximately 3.5% (UN HABITAT 2010). It is projected that in 2010 51% of the population will be urban (UN HABITAT 2010). Accra and Tamale are at different locations within the space economy of Ghana, experiencing the fastest rates of urbanisation in the country. They also have very wide catchment areas for migrants: Accra, the whole country and Tamale, the whole of the northern sector of the country.	Accra , being the capital city, is a destination for migrants from all over the country, both permanent and short-term migrants. With the only international airport and the major port nearby in Tema there are strong links to the surrounding rural areas with particularly close connections to Volta, Central and Eastern Regions. The 2000 population was 1.6 million and the 2010 projection estimates a population of 2.3 million (UN HABITAT 2010)	Tamale (Northern Region): the most important city in the north of the country, and regional capital of the Northern Region. Tamale is reputedly the fastest growing city in Sahelian West Africa. Located in the poorest part of the country it is a magnet for many migrants searching for a better life. Some are permanent migrants, some circular migrants moving seasonally to work in cash/export crop agriculture and mining zones of southern Ghana. Also for some migrants, Tamale is a stepping stone before moving to larger cities in southern Ghana. The 2000 population was 350,000 (it may have grown to almost half a million).

B1.3. S/T methodology and associated work plan

B1.3.1. Overall strategy and general description

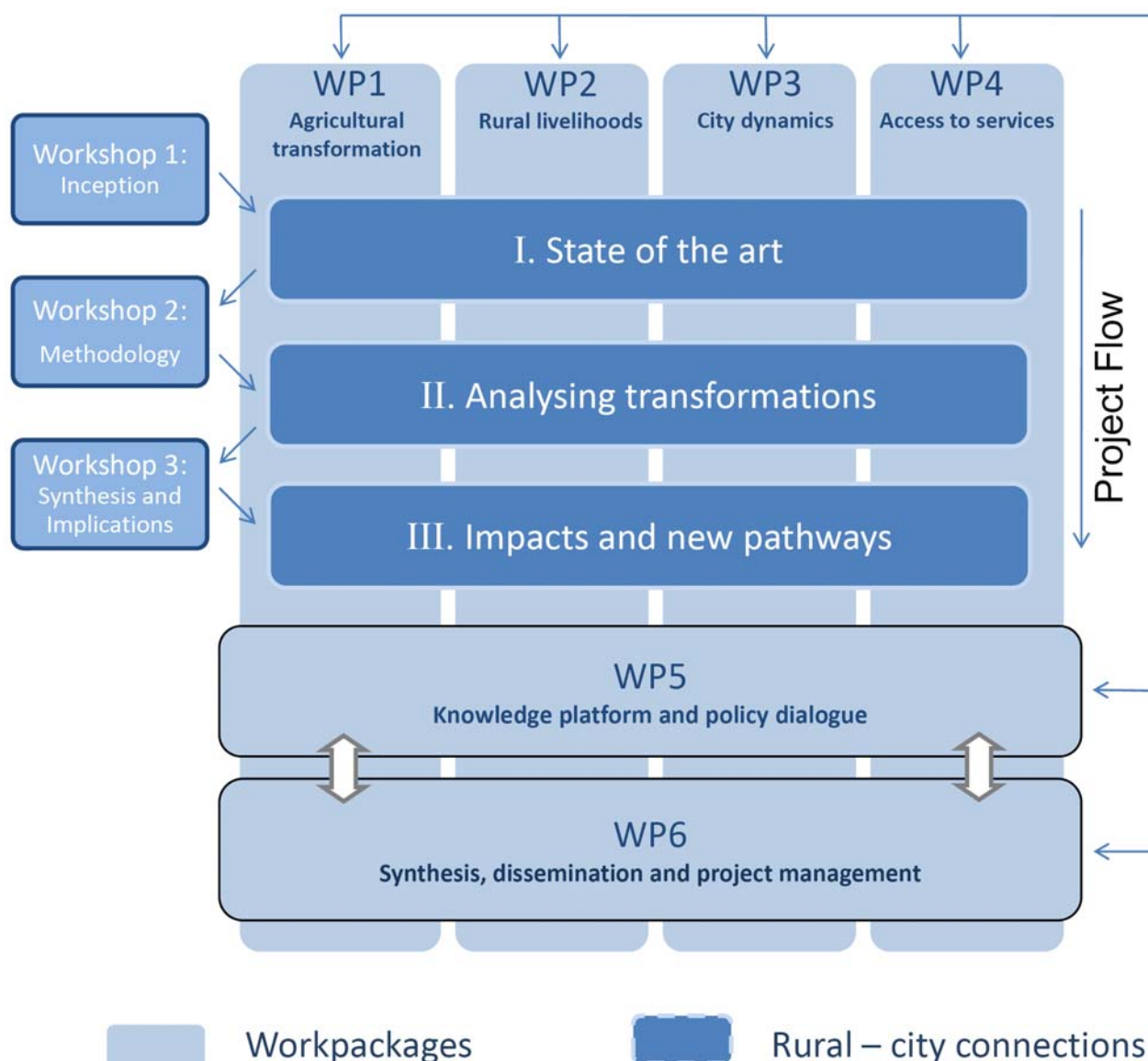
The overall strategy and relationships between project components is shown in Figure B1.3a. In accordance with the overall and specific objectives, the scientific enquiries have been organized into four work packages (WP1-4) that link to the two main pillars stipulated in the RurbanAfrica approach to researching rural-city connections: **rural transformation** (WP1: Agricultural change and WP2: Rural livelihoods) and **urbanization** (WP3: City dynamics and WP4: Access to services). In the figure it is also shown how important processes in explaining rural-city dynamics will be explored at the interface between the four scientific WPs: Economic models informing policies and governance (WP1 and WP3); Income diversification and mobility/migration (WP2 and WP3); Access to services and poverty assessment ((WP2 and WP4). Likewise, it is shown how important processes explaining Rural Transformation and Urbanization respectively will be studied and synthesized between two work packages (WP1 and 2, and WP3 and 4 respectively). WP5 will be instrumental in linking together the work packages 1 to 4 on issues related to policy analysis and policy dialogue and act as an overall coherent framework in addressing a number of key policy-related questions. These links are reciprocal meaning that the ongoing collaboration on policy dialogue will feed back into the dissemination process and the development of a knowledge platform, which are key tasks of WP5. WP6 will be instrumental in securing and organizing synthesis between all research components in close combination with the overall responsibility for scientific management. Ultimately, the scientific synthesis on how rural-city connections are forming the scale, nature and location of poverty will not only feed into the political processes of poverty alleviation but also seek to impact on the academic establishment, which will be stimulated by WP6. Thus, WP5 and WP6 will work close together on dissemination and capacity building.

Figure B1.3a Conceptual framework of the project



The overall conceptual framework will be applied in all sub-Saharan African case countries. Two management instruments are helpful in stimulating collaboration and synergies between the work packages. First, the organization of country teams coordinated by senior staff from the Rwandan, Tanzanian, Cameroonian and Ghanaian partners (see Table B2.3b). Country teams will be established early in the research process and will include senior staff and PhD researchers from the European partners who will work together closely with the local team members. This should facilitate in-the-field training and capacity building of young researchers from both sub-Saharan African and Europe. Second, the organization of project activities where WP1-4, supported by WP5 and 6 follow a similar sequence of research: I. State of the art, based on literature research and secondary data focusing on the national and regional scale; II Analysing transformations, focusing on the empirical case studies of the selected rural-city connections; III Impacts and new pathways, where analyses from the two preceding phases feed into activities towards policy recommendations and methodological reflections and suggestions for new approaches.

Figure B1.3b Project Activities



Most of the field research will take place during the second sequence of research. However, the planning and organization of field methodology will be starting during the first sequence and can be summarized into three related actions (to be detailed below): a) selection of field sites; b) development of particular research instruments and methods, including criteria for recruitment of informants; c) development of information for and consent procedures for involved informants and relevant stakeholders and authorities.

a. Selection of field sites

Selection of field sites will follow two paths: a rural and an urban.

Rural areas, to be studied by WP 1 and 2, will be selected according to the form and the nature of rural transformation processes. It is envisaged that 2-3 regions (rural areas) in each of the countries are selected for examination of the inter-relationship between rural-city connections and agrarian change. The regions are characterized by particular transformation processes caused by land use changes (e.g. rapid introduction of new agricultural products or cultivation practices) and changes in property rights (e.g. erosion of traditional user rights due to leasing of land by plantation companies). No particular concern will be paid to the direction of flows, i.e. flows do not necessarily have end points in the selected city or neighbourhoods.

The selection of **urban areas**, to be researched by WP 2, 3 and 4, will rest on the identification of the four central cities (Kigali, Dar es Salaam, Douala and Accra) and four intermediate cities (Ruhengeri, Arusha, Yaounde and Tamale). In each of the eight cities one inner city neighbourhood and one urban fringe neighbourhood will be selected. As the relationship between demographic dynamics and urban growth is at the centre of the project, urban neighbourhoods will ideally all be characterized by recent and/or ongoing demographic changes.

b. Research instruments and methods

Semi-structured interviews with key informants and stakeholders will be conducted in all sites; initially in order to collect baseline and background information and build up rapport between local communities and researchers. This information will inform the development of household surveys, focus group and in-depth interviews (see below). Also, this type of interviews will be conducted later on in the research process by all WPs, e.g. WP1 interviews with central actors in dominant value chains; WP4 with formal and informal providers of major services and other stakeholders to ascertain the extent of service delivery by utilities/urban government, the private sector and individual households – in rural areas for comparison, follow up interviews on services including self-supply in the absence of effective local government service provision.

Household surveys will be conducted in all field sites (12-16 rural and 16 urban). Two different surveys will be developed: one urban and one rural. The rural survey will be developed by WP1 (lead) and WP2, and the urban survey by WP3 (lead) and WP 2 and WP3. Before conducting the surveys they will be tested in general and possibly be refined to fit to particular (national) circumstances. The surveys will be carried out on the basis of random sampling of 150-200 in rural sites and 100 in urban sites.

Qualitative interviews: WP1 and WP2: 10-20 qualitative household case studies (rural livelihoods, engagement and practices of value chain, life histories and mobility narratives). WP3 and WP4: 10 in-depth interviews per neighbourhood with a range of informants varying by age, gender, ethnicity etc.

Each WP will develop targeted **focus group interviews (FG)**: WP1: WP2: gender- and age-specific focus groups will be held in each of the 16 areas. Here, the amount may differ according to context specific conditions. As a minimum, 3 focus groups per area are likely WP 3: 3 FGs per urban neighbourhood - one with male leaders/elders, one with women and one with youth.

c. Information for involved informants, stakeholders and authorities

FP7 standards for involved informants, stakeholders and authorities will at all times be followed. Case country coordinators will secure relevant and necessary formal (e.g. research permission) and informal consent and acceptance for the execution of field research.

B1.3.2. Timing of work packages and their components

An overview of the work packages is provided in Table B1.3a. The timing of the different proposed tasks in the work packages is indicated in the chart in figure B1.3c. Due to the integration of project activities described above, most work packages have activities throughout the project period. The complete list is given in table B1.3d1-6. Work package leaders are indicated in bold for each work package. Finally, in table B1.3e a summary of the staff effort is provided.

Table B1.3a Work Package (WP) List

WP No.	Work package title	Type of activity	Lead participant no.	Lead participant short name	Person months	Start month	End month
1	Agricultural transformation	RTD	1	UCPH	143	1	48
2	Rural livelihoods	RTD	2	UU	145	1	48
3	City dynamics	RTD	3	LBORO	125	1	48
4	Access to services	RTD	3	LBORO	117	1	42
5	Knowledge platform and policy dialogue	MGT OTHER (RTD)	4	IIED	31	1	48
6	Synthesis, dissemination and management	MGT OTHER (RTD)	1	UCPH	46	1	48
Total					607	1	48

Figure B1.3c Work plan and scheduling of work packages

Work Package	Task	1 st year, month				2 nd year, month				3 rd year, month				4 th year, month			
		3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
WP1 Agricultural transformation	1.1																
	1.2																
	1.3																
	1.4																
WP2 Rural livelihoods	2.1																
	2.2																
	2.3																
	2.4																
WP3 Urban dynamics	3.1																
	3.2																
	3.3																
WP4 Access to services	4.1																
	4.2																
	4.3																
	4.4																
	4.5																
WP5 Knowledge platform and policy dialogue	5.1																
	5.2																
	5.3																
WP6 Synthesis, dissemination and project management	6.1																
	6.2																
	6.3																
	6.4																
	6.5																

Table B1.3b: Deliverables list

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name	WP No.	Nature (1)	Dissemination level (2)	Delivery date
D1.1	Literature review on main forms of agricultural policies and local variations in agricultural transformation	1	O	PU	12
D1.2	Report on main forms of socio-economic dynamics in selected rural areas with a direct and indirect impact on rural-urban resource flows	1	R	PU	30
D1.3	Report on the impact on rural productive resources of rural-urban capital and labour flows	1	R	PU	43
D1.4	Policy briefs on possible public initiatives to cushion resource erosion and promote resource upgrading in rural areas	1	O	PU	48
D2.1	Literature review on the main mobility patterns and processes in sub-Saharan African countries	2	O	PU	12
D2.2	Report on mobility and livelihood transformation of households in selected rural areas	2	R	PU	30
D2.3	Report on the impact of mobility on local development in selected rural areas	2	R	PU	36
D2.4	Policy briefs on the governance implications for socio-economic development in rural areas	2	O	PU	48
D3.1	Report on the rates and nature of urban growth and the reasons for the changes	3	R	PU	12
D3.2	Report on the ways in which mobility forms part of the livelihood strategies of urban residents	3	R	PU	36
D3.3	Policy briefs on the implications of urban growth and circular mobility for policy makers in each study country	3	O	PU	48
D4.1	Report on Mapping of Service Provision in low-income areas	4	R	PU	24
D4.2	Report on Consumer accessibility to and acceptability of different	4	R	PU	36

	services				
D4.3	Report on Mobile-based services and rural-urban linkages	4	R	PU	30
D4.4	Report on Governance implications for services in low-income communities	4	R	PU	42
D5.1	Report from three national stakeholder meetings at the inception of the project, including the identification of key policy issues	5	R	PU	42
D5.2	Policy briefs and video reports from the regional policy dialogue	5	O	PU	48
D5.3	Developing Web portal (RurbanAfrica invited forum)	5	D,O	RE	42
D6.1	Terms of reference for coordination unit	6	O	CO	2
D6.2	Outline of the website and opening of the three forums	6	D,O	CO	6
D6.3	Ethical Protocol	6	O	RE	6
D6.4	Dissemination plan	6	O	PU	7
D6.5	Reports from the first RurbanAfrica workshop	6	R	PU	4
D6.6	Reports from the second RurbanAfrica workshop	6	R	PU	22
D6.7	Reports from the third RurbanAfrica workshop	6	R	PU	42
D6.9	Annual policy brief	6	O	PU	11
D6.9	Annual policy brief	6	O	PU	23
D6.10	Annual policy brief	6	O	PU	35
D6.11	Annual policy brief	6	O	PU	47

(1) R = Report, P = Prototype, D = demonstrator, O = Other

(2) PU = Public; PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services); RE = restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services); CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)

Table B1.3c: List of milestones

Milestone number	Milestone name	Work package(s) involved	Expected date (month after start)	Means of verification
MS1	Categorization of models for agricultural transformation at national, regional and local scales	1	6	D1.1
MS2	Data on selected value chains (actors, coordination, regulation, etc.) and survey data (cleaned and stored)	1	24	D.1.2
MS3	Typology of coupled agricultural transformation and change dynamics	1	36	D1.2
MS4	List of identified forms of resource flows from selected rural areas	1	36	D1.3
MS5	Overview of sub-Saharan African migration policies	2	9	D2.1
MS6	Standardized questionnaire for rural household survey	2	28	D2.2
MS7	Typology of livelihoods transformation processes in sub-Saharan Africa	2	40	D2.3
MS8	Identification of rates and nature of urban growth in sub-Saharan African cities from analysis of secondary data	3	12	D3.1
MS9	Selection of neighbourhoods for in-depth study and completion of fieldwork	3	30	D3.2
MS10	Typology of mobility patterns of urban residents linked to urban growth	3	36	D3.3
MS11	Census data and other secondary data analysed	4	21	D4.1
MS12	Focus group interviews completed	4	33	
MS13	Stakeholder analysis completed	4	39	
MS14	Initial mapping of stakeholders	5	3	D5.1
MS15	First set of national policy dialogues	5	5	D5.1
MS16	Second set of policy dialogues	5	40	D5.1
MS17	Launch of Webportal (RurbanAfrica invited forum)	5	6	D5.3
MS18	Coordination Unit at UCPH and plan for management, reporting and meetings established	6	1	D6.1
MS19	RurbanAfrica website online for testing	6	3	Website URL
MS20	Setting up SSA country research teams	3	3	D6.4
MS21	RurbanAfrica workshop held	6	2	D6.5
MS22	RurbanAfrica workshop held	6	20	D6.5
MS23	RurbanAfrica workshop held	6	40	D6.5

Table B1.3d1: Work package 1 – Agricultural transformation and rural dynamics

Leader: Niels Fold, partner 1

Work package number	1	Start date or starting event				M1
Work Package title	Agricultural transformation and rural dynamics					
Activity type	RTD					
Participant number	1	2	4	5	6	7
Participant short name	UCPH	UU	IIED	TOUL-II	NUR	SUA
Person-months per participant	38	6	2	25	18	18
Participant number	8	9				
Participant short name	UoD	UG				
Person-months per participant	18	18				
Objectives						
<p>This work package aims to provide an understanding of agricultural transformation and socio-economic dynamics taking place in rural areas marked by different forms of commoditization of production. There are four key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To identify policies and impacts of national models of agricultural transformation, in particular focussing on changes in land tenure, land use, agricultural wage labour, market orientation and purchasing systems2. To examine types of rural dynamics as a consequence of public policy, market orientation and the nature of dominant commodities3. To assess the impact of these dynamics on local productive resources due to labour and money flows to and from cities4. To produce policy guidelines that promote upgrading of agricultural production and related activities						
Description of work						
<p>WP1 will offer a comprehensive understanding of different types of structural change and rural dynamics that drive rural-urban resource flows, shape diverse patterns of agricultural development and determine the opportunities for rural development, including the upgrading of agriculture and</p>						

related activities. The tasks of WP1 are the following:

Task 1.1: Identify national policies and models for agricultural transformation

In order to understand the structural transformation of national agricultural sectors and their diverse local outcomes it is necessary to identify the ‘technocratic’ ideas, political discourses as well as the major economic forces behind the prevailing models over time. In particular it is important to understand the broad spectrum from rather incremental changes in the way agricultural development is conceptualised and governed to more dramatic shifts caused by abrupt breaks with former political ideologies and policies, for instance as in the case of sweeping dismantling of former marketing boards. These sequential models are manifest in local territorial and agricultural structures, and they will heavily influence the potentials and constraints for future economic growth and social equity. The ‘palette’ of successful and failed models for national agricultural transformation is possible to reconstruct by reviewing the official documents on agricultural strategies, their main objectives, expected outcomes and main components. Research papers and grey reports will also be included in order to better understand the driving social and economic forces behind particular models.

Task 1.2: Examine socio-economic dynamics in rural areas

Socio-economic dynamics in rural areas are manifold as the driving factors vary in importance depending on the context. The identification of change dynamics will take its point of departure in the literature review on agricultural transformation in each of the four countries (task 1.1). The aim is to outline different patterns and trajectories that have been significant for a reduction or strengthening of rural-urban connections (here interpreted as flows of labour and money related to dominant crops) and to outline the driving forces behind these changes. Of particular interest is the role of:

- 1) Commercialization (including the role of hired labour in family farming) of agricultural production and the impact on land use systems and agricultural practices,
- 2) Changes in land tenure rights and conflicts over access to land,
- 3) Infrastructural development (primarily the establishment and improvements of roads) and the impact on mobility of goods, labour, and money,
- 4) Changes in environmental conditions and the impact on agricultural production.

The examination will take place as a number of case studies of selected rural areas in the four countries. Each case study is planned to consist of value chain analyses of the dominant crop(s) in combination with a representative survey of households involved in the production of dominant crops. Collection of data for the value chain studies will follow a fairly standardised procedure: firstly, mapping of the technical input-output structure and the chain’s geographical extension in the national territory. Secondly, identifying the governance systems, which coordinate activities in different nodes and ensure the material and monetary flows (including registration of the regulatory institutions that are involved in the coordination). The methods to be applied include a literature review, interviews (with companies, service providers, state institutions, etc.), and focus group interviews with farmers. The collection of data for the studies of socio-economic dynamics will start with an explorative (pilot) study in the selected areas to learn more about issues of changes in land tenure, environmental conditions, land use, contract systems, wage labour, and market access for the households involved. The pilot study will be followed by the design, testing and formulation of a questionnaire. Careful stratification of respondents (household heads) will

ensure representative samples of main socio-economic groupings. The implementation of the survey will be carried out by trained and experienced enumerators; this will wind up the first fieldwork period.

The data analysis is envisaged to result in a typology of coupled structural transformation and change dynamics in rural areas. This will serve as a framework for systematic and comparative analysis of the impact of rural-urban connections on local productive resources (see below).

Task 1.3: Assess impact of rural-urban connections on local productive resources

Having established a typology of change dynamics the consequences for local productive resources and upgrading of agriculture-related activities can be assessed. Of major importance for the assessment are efforts to conceptualize the multi-faceted picture of gains and losses of local productive resources due to flows of labour and money – both in the rural-urban and the urban-rural directions. Of particular importance are the current practices, aspirations and expectations of different generations and the importance of gender. This part of the study will primarily rely on qualitative data as quantitative estimates are of low reliability. Data for the assessment will be provided by a separate round of semi-structured interviews of selected respondents from the survey and focus group interviews with groups stratified by gender and age. Issues to be covered are the allocation of land, labour and money for productive activities, in particular the use of surplus capital (investments, savings, consumption, transfers, etc.). The semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews will be carried out by the involved researchers and PhD candidates.

Task 1.4: Produce policy guidelines

Policy guidelines need to address trends in rural resource erosion (or strengthening) and do not need to be based on actual figures. Hence, results from the qualitative analysis in task 1.3 can be added to the results from task 1.2. Of particular relevance are observations and recommendations concerning upgrading of commodity production (both in terms of volume and quality of dominant crops) and opportunities for establishment of processing facilities.

Deliverables

D1.1: Literature review on main forms of agricultural policies and local variations in agricultural transformation

D1.2: Report on main forms of socio-economic dynamics in selected rural areas with a direct and indirect impact on rural-urban resource flows

D1.3: Report on the impact on rural productive resources of rural-urban capital and labour flows

D1.4: Policy briefs on possible public initiatives to cushion resource erosion and promote resource upgrading in rural areas

Milestones

MS1: Categorization of models for agricultural transformation at national, regional and local scales (Month 6)

MS2: Data on selected value chains (actors, coordination, regulation, etc.) and survey data (cleaned and stored) (Month 24)

MS3: Typology of coupled agricultural transformation and change dynamics (Month 36)

MS4: List of identified forms of resource flows from selected rural areas (Month 36)

Table B1.3d2: Work package 2 – Rural livelihoods, income diversification and mobility

Leader: Paul van Lindert, partner 2

Work package number	2	Start date or starting event				M1
Work Package title	Rural livelihoods, income diversification and mobility					
Activity type	RTD					
Participant number	1	2	4	5	6	7
Participant short name	UCPH	UU	IIED	TOUL-II	NUR	SUA
Person-months per participant	20	26	2	25	18	18
Participant number	8	9				
Participant short name	UoD	UG				
Person-months per participant	18	18				
Objectives						
<p>This work package aims to explore the importance of multi-activity and multi-locality in households' livelihood transformation and poverty dynamics. To this effect, four objectives can be identified:</p> <div><div>1</div>To understand the causes and patterns of human mobility between rural and urban areas.</div> <div><div>2</div>To understand the processes of livelihood transformation of rural-based households.</div> <div><div>3</div>To assess the impact of mobility on poverty reduction and local development in rural areas.</div> <div><div>4</div>Based on the outcomes of (1), (2) and (3), to specify policy implications for socio-economic development in rural areas.</div>						
Description of work						
<p>WP2 puts the households and communities in rural settlements centre stage. It focuses on the livelihoods and development opportunities in rural areas, as influenced by on-going processes of agricultural transformation (WP1), urbanization (WP3, WP4) and new forms of regulation and governance (WP5). Key to the research in WP2 is the analysis of the importance of multi-activity and multi-locality in households' livelihood transformation processes. Thus, the research focus is both on the diversification of income sources and on the mobility of household members between rural and urban places. An improved understanding of these processes is crucial for the explanation of rural-city</p>						

connections.

The first phase of the research (months 1-6) comprises a review of secondary sources on the causes and drivers of mobility in the sub-Saharan Africa context and, in particular, in Ghana, Cameroon, Rwanda and Tanzania.

The next phase comprises the collection of primary information by way of field research. On the basis of focus group interviews with various categories of stakeholders and structured interviews with local leaders and other key informants a first insight will be gained in the relevant contextual factors that give shape to and explain current living conditions and societal transformational processes at village level. A random household survey will be employed in each of the research locations, using a questionnaire with a central body of common key questions but also allowing for particular questions tailored to each specific context. This method will optimise the potential for comparative analysis within and across countries. In addition to the household questionnaires, the research includes qualitative case studies and mobility narratives of relevant respondents in each of the study areas. Gender- and age-specific focus group discussions are used to gain a better understanding of the experiences and perceptions of male and female, younger and older generations. These methods are key to the collection of data envisaged for the realization of tasks 2.1, 2.1 and 2.3. They will also inform WP1, WP3, WP4 and WP5. For each of the above tasks, a few sets of specific research questions will guide the research:

Task 2.1: Identification of causes and patterns of mobility between rural and urban areas

- What are the current patterns of migration and mobility, in terms of destination, duration and composition of the main flows, and what have been the main changes over the past two decades? What is the relative importance of permanent migration vs. circular and seasonal migration (and weekly/daily mobility)?
- What are the main causes of migration and mobility?
- What policies lead to mobility and migration? Have specific policies been implemented aiming to steer migration?

Task 2.2: Analysis of livelihood transformation processes in rural areas

- What are the consequences of migration and mobility for the 'sending' households? Who decides at household level whether a member migrates? Does migration/mobility mitigate poverty? Does it lead to an improvement of the livelihoods of 'sending' households? How does migration/mobility influence the family relations in terms of gender and generation?
- What is the effect of migration/mobility on the social status of the migrant? Under what conditions does it lead to upward social mobility? Under what conditions does it lead to marginalisation?

Task 2.3: Analysis of the impact of migration and remittances on household and community development

- How are cash remittances being used by the 'sending' households? For consumptive or productive purposes? In the rural 'home' region or rather in urban settlements? Is there a structural difference between the employment of internal vs. transnational remittances?
- What is the impact of migration/mobility in terms of local economic development?

- What is the impact of migration/mobility in terms of social, cultural and political dynamics in the rural settlements?
- What policies (if any) aim at mobilising migrants' resources for local development in the rural settlements?

Task 2.4: Formulation of policy implications

The results of the research for tasks 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 will be discussed in local workshops (month 36) and in the regional policy dialogues envisaged in WP5. The workshops and dialogues will include key migration experts, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders. These activities will feed into the task (2.4) of formulating implications and recommendations for national and local policies. WP2 also actively participates in the policy dialogues at the regional level (WP5).

Deliverables

- D2.1 Literature review on the main mobility patterns and processes in sub-Saharan Africa countries
 D2.2 Report on mobility and livelihood transformation of households in selected rural areas
 D2.3 Report on the impact of mobility on local development in selected rural areas
 D2.4 Policy briefs on the governance implications for socio-economic development in rural areas

Milestones

- MS5 Overview of sub-Saharan African migration policies (Month 9)
 MS6 Standardized questionnaire for rural household survey (Month 28)
 MS7 Typology of livelihoods transformation processes in sub-Saharan Africa (Month 40)

Table B1.3d3: Work package 3 – City dynamics

Leader: Katherine Gough, partner 3

Work package number	3	Start date or starting event				M1
Work Package title	City dynamics					
Activity type	RTD					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	6	7
Participant short name	UCPH	UU	LBORO	IIED	NUR	SUA
Person-months per participant	20	6	25	2	18	18
Participant number	8	9				
Participant short name	UoD	UG				
Person-months per participant	18	18				
Objectives						
<p>The aim of this work package is to provide a comprehensive understanding of city dynamics through an analysis of urban growth rates and mobility patterns. There are three key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To identify the rate and nature of urban growth and examine the reasons for these population changes.2. To assess how the mobility of urban residents forms part of their livelihood strategies.3. To analyze the implications of urban growth rates and mobility patterns for policy makers concerned with city dynamics.						
Description of work						
<p>WP 3 will focus on providing an understanding of city dynamics. The WP be divided into three key tasks and will involve the analysis of secondary data and the collection of primary data.</p> <p><i>Task 3.1: Urban growth</i></p> <p>The first phase of this work package will ascertain the rate and nature of urban growth and the relative contribution of migration, especially from rural areas, to this growth. The aim is to provide an overview of how sub-Saharan African cities are changing in size and the rates of this growth. Key to understanding this growth is knowledge of how much is due to in-migration and how much to natural growth. For the cities that are experiencing the greatest rates of in-migration it will be pertinent to examine where the migrants are moving from. This should reveal which (rural) areas</p>						

are the main source areas of migrants. The ways in which these urban growth processes vary between cities of differing size and in differing locations will form an important part of the analysis.

Data from national census surveys and other available surveys will be obtained and analysed to discover the extent and nature of the growth of urban settlements in sub-Saharan Africa. The newly available Afrapolis mapping of settlements of over 10,000 people enumerated in successive national censuses will also be utilized. This should reveal the rate at which cities are growing and, where the data is available, the contribution of migration to this growth and the source areas of the migrants.

Task 3.2: Urban mobility

The aim of the second phase of this work package is to assess the mobility of urban residents and how this mobility feeds into their livelihood strategies. It will involve an examination of who is moving into and out of cities, where are they moving from and to, and why are they moving. The various livelihood activities that they engage in in the differing places will be explored and how these complement each other. An important aspect will be to explore how these experiences differ according to the migrants' gender, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status.

The analysis of urban growth identified in phase 1 of this work package, and agricultural change identified in WP1, will form the basis for the study of two cities and their links to rural areas in each study country. Cities of varying size and functions have been selected in order to explore the ways in which these processes may vary from major cities to intermediate-sized urban settlements. Within each city two neighbourhoods will be selected for the study: one an inner-city neighbourhood which is becoming increasingly densely populated and typically houses many tenants, and the other an urban fringe settlement where much new construction is taking place and many residents are typically house owners.

Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected in the selected neighbourhoods through the use of a household questionnaire survey, focus group discussions with local leaders, women's groups and youth groups, and in-depth interviews with key informants. The questionnaire survey will be conducted in conjunction with WP4 on urban service provision. Remote sensing data will also be analysed to examine the spatial growth of the selected cities and neighbourhoods. Through using GIS the mobility patterns of the inhabitants will be mapped contributing to an analysis of the relationship between mobility, livelihoods and city growth. The collection of this primary data will generate new findings on the contribution of urban-rural connections to the livelihoods and mobility patterns of urban residents.

Task 3.3: Planning for city growth

In the final phase of this work package the ways in which cities are planning for their future growth will be explored and how the new information generated in the project might inform these policies examined.

This will involve an analysis of current city plans and the nature and roles of the actors who are involved in planning for city growth. The ways in which current policies are being implemented will be examined. This analysis will involve obtaining and studying policy documents and holding semi-structured interviews with actors engaged in planning for city growth. The implications of the nature of urban growth and urban mobility identified in phase 1 and 2 for city planning will be

highlighted.
Deliverables
<p>D3.1 Report on the rates and nature of urban growth and the reasons for the changes</p> <p>D3.2 Report on the ways in which mobility forms part of the livelihood strategies of urban residents</p> <p>D3.3 Policy briefs on the implications of urban growth and circular mobility for policy makers in each study country</p>
Milestones
<p>MS8 Identification of rates and nature of urban growth in sub-Saharan African cities from analysis of secondary data (Month 12)</p> <p>MS9 Selection of neighbourhoods for in-depth study and completion of fieldwork in these neighbourhoods (Month 30)</p> <p>MS10 Typology of mobility patterns of urban residents linked to urban growth (Month 36)</p>

Table B1.3d4: Work package 4 – Access to services in low-income city communities

Leader: Ian Smout, partner 3

Work package number	4	Start date or starting event				M1
Work Package title	Access to services in low-income city communities					
Activity type	RTD					
Participant number	2	3	4	6	7	8
Participant short name	UU	LBORO	IIED	NUR	SUA	UoD
Person-months per participant	6	37	2	18	18	18
Participant number	9					
Participant short name	UG					
Person-months per participant	18					
Objectives						
<p>This work package aims to investigate variations in the relationship between poverty and access to services in different types of urban low income areas. Two key objectives are identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To map availability of services in low income urban areas and understand differences in provision and demands made by recent arrivals as compared with established residents, and how these are influenced by rural-urban linkages.2. To understand the interconnections between these demands and urban governance, planning and management of services, and the implications for improving poor people's access to services.						
Description of work						
<p>WP4 will focus on the same major cities and smaller urban settlements as WP3, with neighbourhoods covering low income areas in densely populated inner city areas and in urban fringe areas where new housing is being built in formal or informal settlements. Previous research shows that there are likely to be differences in the types of services and governance arrangements between these situations. While the research focus will be on access to services in urban areas, the analysis will include comparison with access to services in rural areas. The research will be undertaken collaboratively between external and in-country partners, with flexibility to focus on those issues of particular interest to local stakeholders in each country, within the overall framework of the WP.</p> <p>Research will include analysis of census and other available survey data, rapid physical and</p>						

social appraisal surveys and stakeholder analysis using in-depth interviews with specific families and service providers. Tools from previous Loughborough and IIED research in low-income urban communities will be refined for this research, including the influence of mobility and tenure factors. There would be direct collaboration between work packages 3 and 4 in the collection of the data, with a joint questionnaire, joint focus groups etc.

Task 4.1 : Mapping of Service Provision in low-income areas

The task will cover availability and provision of health, education, housing and infrastructure services including water and sanitation, electricity and street lighting. Constraints on provision will be examined, including how the responsible authorities plan services to meet urban growth and inward migration, whether or not settlements are officially recognised, and the role of informal service providers, for example water vendors.

Task 4.2: Consumer accessibility to and acceptability of different services

In this task, particular attention will be paid to water and sanitation services, which previous research has shown to be a priority for the urban poor and a major influence on their health. This task will explore relationships between settlement and tenure status and people's ability to access both formal and informal services, in particular to identify constraints that may lead to higher associated costs. This will include comparison of recent arrivals and established residents. This task will develop an understanding of consumer relative acceptability and usage of various service options in different contexts in relation to dimensions of acceptability, for example: cost, convenience, security, vulnerability, privacy.

Task 4.3: Mobile telephony services and rural-urban linkages

The task will focus on mobile telephony which has only recently taken hold in many parts of Africa but has witnessed phenomenal growth. This task will use a sustainable livelihoods framework to explore the relationship between consumers' access to and use of mobile-based and facilitated phone services (such as communication, money transfer, banking, internet access) with the level of migration (both transient and permanent) to and from cities.

Task 4.4: Governance implications and initiatives

The task will develop an understanding of governance implications for future planning and regulation of urban services in areas where there is significant mobility and /or in-migration. It will include informal settlements and issues arising as previous rural settlements become peri-urban. At the same time, relevant governance interventions, regulations and policies will be examined in terms of their impacts on services for new arrivals. This will be done through stakeholder analysis, review of existing policy, legislation and urban development norms, and assessment of likely future changes to the physical urban environment.

The research will provide new understanding of the availability of major services in low income urban communities in sub-Saharan Africa, and of how poor people access these services. It will include the perspectives of both responsible authorities and poor people themselves. These will provide insights on the connections between service availability and mobility / migration, which has important policy implications. The research on the influence of mobile telephony on poor people's lives will generate new understanding and insights on this rapidly changing service,

which could be used to guide its future development.
Deliverables
<p>D4.1 Report on Mapping of Service Provision in low-income areas</p> <p>D4.2 Report on Consumer accessibility to and acceptability of different services</p> <p>D4.3 Report on Mobile telephony services and rural-urban linkages</p> <p>D4.4 Report on Governance implications for services in low-income communities</p>
Milestones
<p>MS11 Census data and other secondary data analysed (Month 21)</p> <p>MS12 Focus group interviews completed (Month 33)</p> <p>MS13 Stakeholder analysis completed (Month 39)</p>

Table B1.3d5: Work Package 5 – knowledge platform and policy dialogue

Leader: Cecilia Tacoli, partner 4

Work package number	5	Start date or starting event				M6
Work Package title	Knowledge platform and policy dialogue					
Activity type	MGT, OTHER, (RTD)					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Participant short name	UCPH	UU	LBORO	IIED	TOUL-II	NUR
Person-months per participant	2	2	4	5	2	4
Participant number	7	8	9			
Participant short name	SUA	UoD	UG			
Person-months per participant	4	4	4			
Objectives						
<p>This work package aims to disseminate findings, stimulate learning from the project’s case studies and contribute to policy debates. The two key objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To identify relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels and develop a series of policy dialogues focusing on the links between agricultural transformations, urbanization and poverty reduction2. To develop a web-based portal where materials from the project and links to other relevant materials, networks and websites will be posted.						
Description of work						
<p>The translation of academic research findings into policy recommendations often falls short of reaching its intended target audiences and influencing them. A key problem is that in many cases policy recommendations are developed at the end of the research project and thus fail to inform its design. The proposed project aims to ensure that the findings respond to the needs of stakeholders and at the same time promote cross-sectoral dialogues on the role of urbanization, agricultural transformations and mobility/migration in achieving sustainable development and poverty reduction, while making materials from the project and other relevant products available to the widest audience.</p>						

This WP will seek to provide an overall coherent framework to the project by addressing the following key policy-related questions:

- What sort of rural dynamics and agricultural production models are influencing migration to urban settlements, and what are the rural implications of the dominant forms of migration? (WP1 & 2)
- What sort of urban dynamics are attracting people to urban settlements, and what are the implications of this for urban mobility patterns, urban livelihoods and urban poverty? (WP 3 & 4)
- What sort of policies, if any, are being used to curb rural-urban migration and what are their impacts on migration and on rural and urban dynamics and service provision? How are the challenges of service provision affected by migration and by attempts to prevent undesirable migration into cities? (WP 1-4).

This involves two separate but interconnected tasks:

Task 5. 1: Policy dialogue

This activity will start at the inception of the project. The first stage will involve the mapping of stakeholders in both urban and rural contexts at the national and regional levels. Stakeholders will include: UN agencies, government officials, policy-makers, academics, and representatives of NGOs and grassroots organisations. Umbrella organisations such as the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum and the Inter-University Council for East Africa will be invited to contribute to the organisation of the policy dialogue activities. National meetings will be held in each country around the following themes: does urbanization in SSA contribute to poverty rather than development, and does this justify policies to curb urban growth? What are the policy implications of the often simplified dichotomy between competing agricultural models – large-scale commercial farms versus small-scale family farms? Does urbanization drive urban development, or is it the other way around? What policies are needed to accommodate urban growth? Are there positive innovations and experiences that should be integrated in the design of the case studies?

A second set of policy dialogues will be held after the first drafting of the fieldwork findings, and will help the research teams to refine their analyses while developing their policy implications. Representatives of local media, (local radio, TV and/or newspapers) will be invited to participate in these meetings, that will often be organized by case country teams.

The final meetings will be regional and will aim to bring together different national perspectives to develop a broader view of the role of cross-sectoral policies in supporting positive rural-urban linkages in SSA.

Task 5.2 Policy briefs and video reports

Efforts will be made to convert the discussions from the three sets of policy dialogue meetings into videos and policy briefs and posted on the knowledge platform described below. Special measures will be taken to attract the attention of local media when new information is posted.

Task 5.3: Knowledge platform

This will be developed in close collaboration with WP6 and consist primarily of an open-access portal collecting all the materials from the project. These will include reports, policy briefings, video and audio materials as appropriate. A specific effort will be made to create links with other websites – for example those of umbrella organisations such as the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum and the Inter-University Council for East Africa – and to relevant materials and publications. The aim is to provide access to a broad range of materials that go beyond those produced by the project, to ensure post-project longevity.

An interactive element of the web portal will ensure internal exchanges amongst all project teams.

Deliverables

D5.1 Reports from national stakeholder meetings at the inception of the project, including the identification of key policy issues

D5.2 Policy briefs and video reports from the regional policy dialogue

D5.3 Development of Web portal (RurbanAfrica invited forum)

Milestones

MS14 Initial mapping of stakeholders (month 3)

MS15 First set of national policy dialogues (month 5)

MS16 Second set of policy dialogues (month 40)

MS17 Launch of Web portal (RurbanAfrica invited forum) (month 6)

Table B1.3d6: Work package 6 – RurbanAfrica synthesis, dissemination and project management

Leader: Jytte Agergaard, partner 1 (coordinator)

Work package number	6	Start date or starting event				M1
Work Package title	RurbanAfrica synthesis, dissemination and project management					
Activity type	MGT, OTHER, (RTD)					
Participant number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Participant short name	UCPH	UU	LBORO	IIED	TOUL-II	NUR
Person-months per participant	12	2	4	2	2	6
Participant number	7	8	9			
Participant short name	SUA	UoD	UG			
Person-months per participant	6	6	6			
Objectives						
<div>1. Coordinate the ongoing research synthesis across country cases and WPs</div> <div>2. Organize project meetings and progress workshops to ensure collaboration and coherent data collection across work packages and countries</div> <div>3. Coordinate the dissemination of results to local level and national stakeholders in the project countries, the respective sub-Saharan African sub-regions, across the sub-Saharan African region, and the EU</div> <div>4. Ensure the management of the project</div>						
Description of work						
<p>The methodology of the specific activities related to management and organization of project meetings are described in detail in section 2.1 of the proposal and the dissemination strategy is presented in detail in section 3.2. Regarding dissemination, WP6 will work in close collaboration with WP5 in developing the within-the-project inclusion of stakeholders. The main tasks of WP6 will be as follows:</p> <p><i>Task: 6.1 Set up the coordination unit at UCPH</i></p> <p>This will take place as soon as the project starts, setting up a project website containing three forums for communication (see figure B2.1b) developing the internal forum with interactive functions that can be used by the project partners, detailing reporting and other management procedures. The establishment of the Scientific Advisory Board and scheduling and planning the first meetings of the Steering Committee and General Assembly and the initiation workshop of the project will also take place during this early phase of the project</p> <p><i>Task: 6.2 Financial and scientific reporting to the Commission</i></p>						

This task will take place at the intervals M18, M36 and M48. The reporting formats and international project procedures will be determined prior to submission to the commission.

Task: 6.3 Generate guidelines for ethical rules and procedures

The coordinator will develop an Ethical Protocol which present the ethical rules and procedures to be followed by all researchers in the project. The Ethical Protocol will also stipulate the frameworks for how case country leaders shall exercise their responsibilities for the field research. Thus, the ethical protocol will outline: 1) how the FP7 ethical standards and guidelines that should be applied 2) standards for data collection, storage, retention, transfer and destruction.

Task 6.4 Organization of and call for project meetings

The organization of and call for project meetings for the Steering Committee, The General Assembly, the Scientific Advisory Board and other project events that are planned will be ensured by the coordination unit in accordance with the project schedule (see section 2.1). The sub-Saharan African project partners will take turns in hosting the meetings where the research will be coordinated and developed across work packages and country cases.

Task: 6.5 Ensure data sharing and quality control

The coordinator, together with WP-leaders and country coordinators, will ensure a high level of data sharing in the project through the website's exclusive forum where all partners will have access to data. During the project, WP-leaders will be responsible for uploading data, progress reports etc. All outputs from the project such as reports, deliverables, policy briefs and draft scientific papers will also be uploaded on the website. These will be read by the coordinator and/or a designated internal reviewer of the consortium before being published in order to ensure quality and adherence to project publication policies.

Task: 6.6 Coordinate dissemination of results

The coordination unit will keep an overview of all dissemination activities in the project and ensure that an overall plan for dissemination is followed. It will work in close collaboration with WP5 to develop synergies between the development of knowledge sharing platforms, policy dialogue and dissemination to a wider public. Sub-Saharan African partners in collaboration with WP leaders will play central roles in dissemination in their respective countries and regions, and be pro-active in creating attention to progress and results of the research among sub-Saharan African and European stakeholders.

Task 6.7 Identify challenges and potential conflicts in the project

The coordination unit will encourage all partners to raise possible issues that could lead to conflicts as early as possible to ensure that these are dealt with immediately and thereby any conflicts between researchers in the project are avoided.

Deliverables

- D6.1 Terms of reference for coordination unit
- D6.2 Outline of the website and opening of the three forums
- D6.3 Ethical protocol
- D6.4 Dissemination plan
- D6.5 Reports from the first RurbanAfrica workshop
- D6.6 Reports from the second RurbanAfrica workshop

D6.7 Reports from the third RurbanAfrica workshop

D6.8 Annual Policy brief

D6.9 Annual Policy brief

D6.10 Annual Policy brief

D6.11 Annual Policy brief

Milestones

MS18 Coordination Unit at UCPH and plan for management, reporting and meetings established (Month 1)

MS19 RurbanAfrica website online for testing (Month 3)

MS20 Setting up SSA country research teams (Month 3)

MS21 RurbanAfrica workshop held (Months 2)

MS22 RurbanAfrica workshop held (Months 20)

MS23 RurbanAfrica workshop held (Months 40)

Table B1.3e Summary of staff effort, person months

No.	Participant name	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	Total
1	UCPH	38	20	20		2	12	92
2	UU	6	26	6	6	2	2	48
3	LBORO			25	37	4	4	70
4	IIED	2	2	2	2	5	2	15
5	TOUL-II	25	25			2	2	54
6	NUR	18	18	18	18	4	6	82
7	SUA	18	18	18	18	4	6	82
8	UoD	18	18	18	18	4	6	82
9	UG	18	18	18	18	4	6	82
		143	145	125	117	31	46	607

B1.4 Risks and contingency plan

Other than the general risk of a research project, which is approaching partly uncharted ground, there are no particular risk in relation to the relevance and potential applicability of research results. The empirical research obviously depends on stakeholders' interest and willingness to participate in the research. However, due to the sub-Saharan African partners all being well-established institutions, this risk is negligible. The partners have also shown that they are capable to deal with most situations of instability other than civil war. In a worst-case scenario, the choice of the research locations might change.

A risk is always that insufficient or inadequate data is collected either because administrative obstacles, inaccessible sites, or delays in recruitment of staff as well as the possible turnover in staff. Unanticipated events can take place. But the partner institutions are also capable to deal with such events as they can substitute any researcher involved in the project by colleagues with similar expertise. However, a number of precautionary elements are built into the project to avoid that such events may compromise the achievement of valid results: 1) The project works in several countries and several case study areas, and it would be unlikely that all would fail; 2) All the work packages are complementary to one another which secures balanced results, evaluations and suggestions for policy and intervention; 3) The duration of the project is chosen to be four years, which ensures that the project will be able to handle delays in data collection without reducing overall ambitions as well as ensure sufficient time for PhDs and Post docs to complete their work.

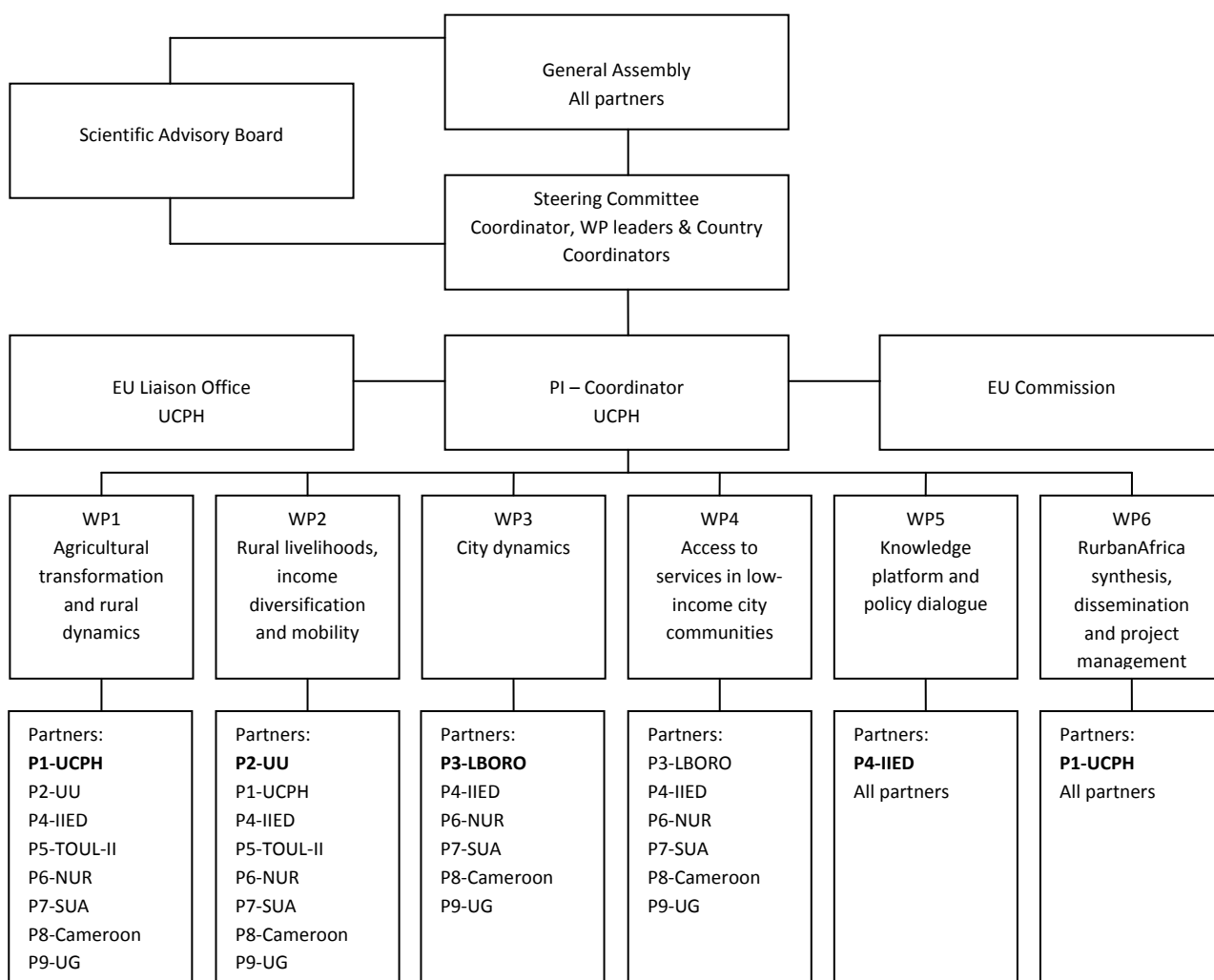
B2. Implementation

B2.1 Management structure and procedures

RurbanAfrica is a global mechanism that involves developing countries and the consortium reflects this with its 9 partners from 8 different countries (4 from ICPC countries) as well as one international NGO. A solid management structure is thus needed to ensure that the consortium works closely together to achieve the goals in the four year timeframe of the project. An overview of the project management is presented in Figure 2.1a. The different levels are described in the following sections to clarify project delivery on the following issues:

- Liaison with the Commission
- Project oversight and strategic management
- Scientific management and leadership
- Coordination of delivery – activity monitoring and reporting
- Financial and administrative management

Figure B2.1a. Overview of RurbanAfrica project management.
Work package leading organisations are highlighted with bold.



B2.1.1 Coordination

Associate Professor, Jytte Agergaard, Department of Geography and Geology, University of Copenhagen, will ensure the coordination of the project. She has worked for 15 years with research and capacity development in developing countries with a particular focus on rural-urban linkages, livelihoods and migration in South and Southeast Asia and Africa and participated in collaborative research programmes in Nepal, the Solomon Islands, Vietnam and Tanzania. Together with Niels Fold and Katherine Gough she led the research programme: 'Rural-Urban Dynamics in a Globalising World' with particular responsibility for the Vietnam research component. In this respect she co-edited the book: 'Rural-Urban Dynamics. Livelihoods, mobility and markets in African and Asian frontiers', published by Routledge in 2010. Together with Torben Birch-Thomsen she is leading the Danish team of the research programme; 'Rural-Urban Complementarities for Reducing Poverty (RUCROP) which is a collaborative research programme between SUA and UCPH (supported by Danida, 2009-2013). As part of the project she is co-supervising two Tanzanian PhD students. Furthermore, she is supervising four more PhD students (from Denmark, Vietnam, Colombia and Australia). She is also the co-founder of the Migration Initiative at UCPH and in this respect she is currently co-editing a book on inter-disciplinary approaches to migration and mobility to be published internationally. Besides contributing to and editing book volumes she has also published in international scientific journals; e.g. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers; Geo Journal; Population, Space and Place; Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography; International Development Planning Review; and The Danish Journal of Geography.

The coordinator will be responsible for the direct contact with the Commission. She will ensure the drafting and negotiation of the Consortium Agreement, represent the project externally, and monitor the progress of the project in collaboration with the Scientific Advisory Board and the Steering Committee. The coordinator will be supported by the EU Liaison Office at the University of Copenhagen, which has many years of experience in coordinating and managing EU Framework projects. The office will be available to the Coordinator and the project partners regarding assistance on any issues amongst the partners or in relation to the European Commission. The University of Copenhagen has extensive experience in managing EU projects. The University of Copenhagen has coordinated 27 projects and been a participating partner in more than 200 projects in FP6 and is so far coordinating 11 and participating in 180 projects in FP7.

The coordinator will together with the EU Liaison Office ensure the financial and administrative management of the project. With the support of a professional web-manager she will set up and manage a project website that contains both public spaces for dissemination of results and password protected sites for the project partners to work and share documents. The coordinator will be responsible for monitoring the delivery of science and assist with the organisation of meetings, general assemblies and conferences. The production of written material on the project (folders, briefs, etc.) will be carried out with the assistance of the graphics designer at the Department of Geography and Geology at University of Copenhagen.

B2.1.2 Steering Committee

A Steering Committee (SC) will be established to ensure the scientific management and leadership of the RurbanAfrica project. The SC will consist of the coordinator, the five remaining work package leaders, and the four country coordinators. This composition reflects the ambition of combining the two tracks in managing and deciding and will secure that Southern and the Northern partners are on par. The SC will be responsible for closely monitoring the progress of project activities and, if necessary, making decisions on modifications in the project. Thus, the SC will decide on all major scientific and financial issues of the project. Each partner will have one vote and a simple majority will make all decisions. In case of a draw, the coordinator will hold the casting vote. The SC will meet at least twice a year – once a year during the project general assembly and the remaining meetings will be held as telephone conferences to limit travel costs and time.

B2.1.3 Scientific Advisory Board

An external Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) will be established to support the scientific progress of the project. The SAB will have 5-7 members (see Table 2.1a below) who are internationally recognized scientists representing the complementary expertise required in the RurbanAfrica project. The main role of the SAB will be to attend the General Assembly Meetings and provide a critical assessment of the scientific quality of the project acting as a peer review panel with respect to the research results of RurbanAfrica. The SAB will also ensure close contact with the scientific community and possibly other ongoing complementary EC projects in the field. The members of the SAB will moreover inform the RurbanAfrica partners about international developments within the research area. The members of the SAB will not receive payment for their work, but all travel and subsistence costs will be paid from the Coordinator's management budget.

Table B2.1a Scientific Advisory Board

The following persons have been invited to become members of the Scientific Advisory Board of RurbanAfrica:

Name	Institution	Expertise
Prof. Leo de Haan	Rector of the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague/Rotterdam	The developmental state and the conceptualization of rural and urban livelihoods; international and national migration patterns; the multi-dimensionality of poverty in the Global South.
Prof. Jonathan Baker	Professor of development studies at Agder University College, Norway.	Urban development in rural contexts, the role of small towns in rural development and the importance of rural–urban linkages in socioeconomic transformation.
Prof. Idriss Kikula	Chancellor of Dodoma University in Tanzania	Sustainable development, villagisation and land issues.
Prof. David Simon	Department of Geography, Royal Holloway, University of London	Interface between environment and development; rural-urban interactions; peri-urban interface.
Prof. Sue Parnell	African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town	Urban policy research, local government, poverty reduction, gender equity.
Jacob Songsore	Department of Geography and Resource Development, UG	Urban environment, health, risk, vulnerability

B2.1.4 General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) is the overall governing body of the project and comprises all project partners and the funded researchers and staff. The GA will be the main forum for information transfer and scientific debate. It will provide an opportunity for the coordinator and the Steering Committee to obtain guidance for the scientific leadership and management of the project and will highlight areas of excellence as well as identify and possibly redirect research areas that may be underperforming. The assembly will be held three times during the four years of operation of the project in connection with other project meetings and/or workshops (see Table 2.1e).

B2.1.5 Work Package leaders and Country Coordinators

The daily scientific management of the project will be handled by the work package leaders, who will be responsible for attaining milestones and submitting deliverables to the consortium on time. They will also ensure liaison between the coordinator and the work packages as well as facilitating discussions and collaboration within and between the work packages. Besides WP Leaders, there will also be Country Coordinators from each of the four Sub-Saharan partner countries of RurbanAfrica. The main task of the Country Coordinators will be to coordinate in-country research

efforts and communicate and disseminate on local, national and regional interactions and activities. The Country Coordinators have been selected on basis of their senior research positions and their regional network which will benefit the RurbanAfrica consortium. The Work Package leaders and the Country Coordinators and their expertise are described in section 2.3 Consortium as a whole.

B2.1.6 Management procedures

The overall management procedures are presented in Table 2.1d. The Coordinator will submit activity reports and management reports to the EC. These reports will be based on brief reports every six months from the work package leaders and Country Progress Reports from the Country Coordinators as well as a more comprehensive annual report, which will give an overview of the progress of the work packages and status of the project. The six-month reports will be assessed on submission by the coordinator and will be reviewed by the Steering Committee at their meetings. The six-monthly reports will be based on a simple questionnaire of progress in order for these to be straightforward to complete. The reports will be based on reporting from each partner in the work packages – also based on a simple questionnaire, where progress can be noted and challenges raised in order to be resolved in a timely manner.

Table B2.1d Overview of reporting procedures

Activity	Responsibility	Timing
Reporting to Commission - Activity report - Management Report - Financial Report (Form C)	Coordinator	Once a year ¹
Reporting to Coordinator - WP Report - Country Progress Report	Work Package Leaders Country Coordinators	Every sixth month
Reporting to WP Leaders - Progress reports	Partners	Every sixth month

In case of delays or inadequate quality in reporting and deliverables, the WP-leader will be responsible for contacting the responsible partner within one week of the agreed submission date. A new realistic date for submission will be agreed and any necessary corrections to the reports agreed. The WP-leader will inform the Coordinator of the delay and the new submission date. If the Coordinator or the Scientific Steering Committee cannot approve a report or deliverable, these will be returned to the responsible WP-leader and/or partner within one week of the decision with precise directions for the needed corrections. A new realistic deadline for submission will be agreed.

Moreover, the Coordinator will together with the WP-leaders ensure a high level of data sharing in the project, mainly through the website. A common web-based database will be established with the assistance of database experts at the Department of Geology and Geography, University of Copenhagen. It will contain all data gathered during the project and the WP leaders will be responsible for uploading data to the database whenever these are in a form ready for submission. All partners will have access to the raw data on the part of the website restricted to the project partners. All outputs from the project such as reports, deliverables, policy briefs and draft scientific papers will also be uploaded on the website. These will be read by the Coordinator or a designated internal reviewer of the consortium before being published in order to ensure quality and adherence to project publication policies. In case of inadequate quality of the scientific submissions to the consortium websites, the coordinator will contact the concerned WP-leader and partner(s) in order to identify the cause of the problem. If this turns out to be the inability or impossibility of

¹ Depending on the reporting periods agreed in the Grant Agreement.

obtaining the expected data/results, a new strategy for how to obtain results within this area will be decided upon. If the problem has occurred because of lack of time, resources or other causes a new plan for data collection/rewriting will be laid out. It is assumed that the nested structure of the RurbanAfrica project with scientific WPs (WP1-4) being crossed by the SSA country teams and the policy/management/dissemination WPs (WP5 and 6) will provide a strong structure for pursuing weaknesses and risks. Finally, if the inadequate quality of the results is caused by scientific capacity problems on the par of the partner, a plan for training and new data collection/rewriting will be laid out. See further information on the website in WP6 (Table B1.3.2d6) and the intellectual property issues in sections B3.2.

Figure B2.1b RurbanAfrica Webpage

RurbanAfrica webpage			
Hosted by partner 1, UCPH			
Forum Type	Exclusive Forum	Invited Forum	Open Forum
Audience	ARCCON consortium	Knowledge sharing platform	General public
Content	Internal communication Interactive functions Forum for management	Forum for in-the-research-process knowledge sharing with stakeholders Communication to enhance research capacity within partner institutions and beyond	Dissemination of research to the general public
Administered by:	WP6	WP5	WP6

B2.1.7 Timing of meetings

The partners will primarily share information by the use of email, phone meetings and the Internet or during fieldwork where scientists from different partners and work packages will be in the field together. The venues for the General Assembly and Scientific Committee meetings will be alternate between the sub-Saharan African partners, and European partners will be encouraged to organize fieldwork and internal work package meetings when the larger meetings are held in Africa in order to save on travel costs. The RurbanAfrica workshops will be organized by WP6 in close collaboration with the scientific WPs. Participants from individual WPs will fund their own participation at conferences and meetings, including conference fees, from their travel budgets. Remaining costs will come from the dissemination and management budget.

Table B2.1e. Overview of main events²

Timing	Event type	Involved
M2	RurbanAfrica Kick-off meeting and Workshop #1 Steering Committee (SC) meeting (SAB invited) and General Assembly	All partners SAB
M13	Steering Committee meeting	SC-members
M20	RurbanAfrica Workshop #2 Steering Committee (SC) meeting (SAB invited) and General Assembly	All partners SAB
M32	Steering Committee meeting	SC-members
M40	RurbanAfrica Workshop #3 Steering Committee (SC) meeting (SAB invited) and General Assembly	All partners SAB
M48	Scientific Committee meeting	SC-members

B2.2 Individual participants

B2.2.1 Partner 1: University of Copenhagen (UCPH)

Role: Coordinator of the project and leader of WP1 and WP6 and contributes to WP2, WP3 and WP5.

Profile: The University of Copenhagen is the largest university in Denmark with more than 38000 students and 8600 staff members and is a member of the International Alliance of Research Universities (IARU). Approximately one hundred different institutes, departments, laboratories, centres, museums, etc. form the nucleus of the University, which is organised into eight faculties.

The Department of Geography and Geology (DGG) will ensure the scientific coordination of the project (WP6) and be involved in WP1, WP2, WP3 and WP5. The department maintains a strong focus on human geography and social science approaches and it is the most interdisciplinary department at the faculty. The project will be associated with the 'Environment and Society in Developing Countries (ESDC)' research group. The ESDC has strong elements of interdisciplinarity within the group working on a wide range of issues related to development in the Global South, including rural transformation with focus on global restructuring of agriculture and land use changes, urbanization, migration and mobility, and livelihood diversification.

Key publications: 1) Agergaard, J., Fold, N. and K. Gough (eds.) (2010) *Rural-urban Dynamics: Livelihoods, Mobility and Markets in African and Asian Frontiers*. Routledge: London; 2) Fold, N. and Larsen, M.N. (eds.) *Globalization and Restructuring of African Commodity Flows*. Nordic Africa Institute: Uppsala; 3) Bryceson, DB, Gough, KV, Rigg, J and Agergaard, J. 2009. 'Critical Commentary. The World Development Report 2009', *Urban Studies*, 46(4): 723-738, 2009; 4) Fold, N. (2008) Transnational Sourcing Practices in Ghana's Perennial Crop Sectors, *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 8(1), pp. 94-122; 5) Agergaard, J. and Thao, VT (2010) 'Mobile, flexible and adaptable: female migrants in Hanoi's informal sector', *Population, Space and Place*.

Team: Jytte Agergaard is the coordinator of RurbanAfrica and will lead WP6 and contribute scientific work to WP2 and WP5 and will supervise one PhD together with Lasse Møller-Jensen. She is Associate Professor and PhD in geography and has worked for 15 years with research and capacity development in developing countries with a particular focus on rural-urban linkages, livelihoods and migration in South and Southeast Asia and Africa. Please find further information on Jytte Agergaard's profile under section 2.1.1.

Niels Fold will lead WP1 and supervise one PhD together with Torben Birch-Thomsen. He is professor at the Department of Geography and Geology, University of Copenhagen. He has

² Additional local/regional events (incl. dissemination activities) will be organised in collaboration between Country Coordinators and leaders of WP5 and WP6.

extensive experience in management of research projects, coordination of multi-country programs and handling of cross-disciplinary projects. His research focuses on agro-industrial linkages and regional development analysed within a global value chain approach. He has worked and published on several value chains (cocoa, coffee, rice, fruit, palm oil, shea nuts, cassava) in primarily Ghana, Tanzania, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Lasse Møller-Jensen participates in WP3 and supervises one PhD together with Jytte Agergaard. He is Associate Professor in Human Geography. He is currently head of a research group on Transformation of Cities and Landscapes. He has a background in Urban Geography & Planning, Geoinformatics and Remote Sensing. His research interests include advanced methods for analysing urban growth patterns and urban development, with specific focus on developing countries, and he has published a number of papers on this issue since 1990. He has a long history of research collaboration with partners in African countries, primarily Ghana, but also Senegal and Tanzania. Since 1993 he has been involved in capacity building projects within the University of Accra aiming at improving teaching and research facilities and he has a well-established net of contacts for providing spatial data related to the urban areas.

Ole Mertz participates in WP1. He is Associate Professor in geography and has worked for 15 years with research and capacity development in developing countries with a particular focus on land use change, forest use and adaptation to climate change in West Africa, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. He led a work package on rural adaptation to climate change in West Africa under the EU FP6 funded African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA) project (finalized 2009), and he is currently coordinator of an EU FP7 project on Reducing Emissions from deforestation and Forest degradation in Southeast Asia (2011-2014). He is moreover leading a research project on livelihood impacts of land use change in shifting cultivation areas in three continents, funded by the Danish Social Science Research Council (2009-2012).

Torben Birch-Thomsen participates in WP1 and WP2. He is a senior researcher in the 'Environment and Society in Developing Countries' research group, working mainly within the fields of livelihood strategies, rural-urban linkages, land use change, farming systems and natural resource management. He has more than 20 years experience of participation in interdisciplinary research-, educational-, and 'enhancement of research capacity' projects in East and Southern Africa (Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, South Africa).

B2.2.2 Partner 2: Utrecht University (UU)

Role: UU will lead WP2 and contribute to WP1, WP2, WP3, WP5 and WP6.

Profile: UU, which was founded in 1636, counts more than 28000 students and 8000 staff members. It is ranked in the top 500 Universities in the World Ranking published by the Shanghai Jiao Tong University for Higher Education. Utrecht University ranks No. 40 in the world and No. 7 in Europe. The Faculty of Geosciences is one of the 7 Faculties at UU. The focus of the research group that will participate in the RurbanAfrica programme is on International Development Studies (IDS). Recent research foci of this group include 4 broad themes: transnational migration and diaspora engagement with local development in the Global South; resource exploitation, land grabbing and its consequences for rural development; urbanization and pro-poor service provision; local governance and local development.

Key publications: 1) Adepoju, A., T. van Naerssen and A. Zoomers (eds.) (2008) *International migration and national development in sub-Saharan Africa. Viewpoints and policy initiatives in the countries of origin*, Afrika-Studiecentrum Series Vol.10. Brill publishers: Leiden/ Boston; 2) Broekhuis, A., M. de Bruin & A. de Jong (2004) "Urban-rural linkages and climatic variability", In: A. Dietz, R. Ruben, & A. Verhagen (eds.): *The impact of Climate Change on Drylands. With a focus on West Africa*. Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht/London: 301-321; 3) Haan, L. de & A. Zoomers (2005), "Exploring the frontier of livelihoods research", *Development and Change*, 36 (1): 27-47. 4) Nijenhuis, G. & A. Broekhuis (2010) "Institutionalizing transnational migrants' activities: the impact of co-development programmes", *IDPR*, 32 (3-4): 245-265.

Team: **Paul van Lindert** will lead WP2 and contribute to WP5 and WP6. He has coordinated many programmes of international cooperation with other universities in Latin America and Africa (Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, Brazil, Rwanda). He also has done numerous evaluation studies of Dutch international bilateral cooperation programmes. His research experience is mainly on local and regional development, urban development, and governance and development policies.

Together with Annelet Broekhuis he will supervise one PhD researcher.

Annelet Broekhuis will contribute to WP2 and WP3. She is a population geographer with a broad experience as a researcher and consultant in various countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Mali, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Rwanda) with a strong focus on regional development and rural-urban migration. Currently she is involved in a research project on Population and Development in Rwanda.

Henk Huisman will contribute to WP1, WP2 and WP5. He is an expert on rural development in Africa and Asia. He has carried out many rural development and education-related advisory activities/consultancies and visiting professorships in Lesotho, Swaziland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Bhutan and Mozambique and is the coordinator of the Joint Doctorate/PhD Programme with GMU Yogyakarta Indonesia.

Mayke Kaag will contribute to WP1 and WP2. She is a social anthropologist with extensive research experience in Africa (Senegal, Chad, Cameroun, South-Africa). Among her main research interests are land use and rural change, (international) migration, and the changing position of Africa in an emerging multipolar world. She combines these different interests in a comparative research project on land conflicts in urban and rural areas in Senegal.

Gery Nijenhuis will contribute to WP3 and WP4. He is involved in research on the relationship between migration and (local) development, from a governance perspective. Examples of current research are a study into the response of local stakeholders – local governments and NGOs – to migration, and a study on the contribution of migrant organizations to development in the area of origin.

Guus van Westen will contribute to WP3 and WP4. He is an expert in local and regional development within a globalization context. He has conducted research and consultancy studies in a range of contexts, including Africa and Asia. Important themes are local/regional business systems and their implications for local development, value chain governance, urban-rural connections and land governance.

Annelies Zoomers will contribute to WP1 and WP2. She is professor of International Development Studies and chair of the academy 'land governance for equitable and sustainable. She has published extensively in the field of sustainable livelihood and adaptation strategies in relation to natural resources (access to land and water); international migration and displacement; and development policies.

B2.2.3 Partner 3: Loughborough University, Department of Civil and Building Engineering, Water Engineering and Development Centre (LBORO)

Role: LBORO will lead WP3 and WP4 and contribute to WP5 and WP6.

Profile: Loughborough University was confirmed as one of the UK's leading research universities in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise. University research has been central to recognition of the "outstanding educational achievement in areas of service and benefit to the nation", which has resulted in the award of six Queen's Anniversary Prizes, unsurpassed in the UK.

The Department of Geography is one of the leading geography departments in the UK. Research in human geography is built around a central theme 'Identity, Governance and Society' within which 'Cities and States' is a core area. Staff shares a commitment to critical geographical scholarship producing socially- and policy-relevant knowledge. LBORO is internationally recognised for its education, research and capacity building in water, sanitation and other infrastructure services in developing countries. WEDC promotes a holistic and inter-disciplinary approach to developing knowledge and skills for sustainable services.

Key publications: 1) Gough, K.V., Agergaard, J., Fold, N. and Møller-Jensen, L.(2010) "Conceptualising and performing comparison of rural-urban dynamics", In: Agergaard, J., Fold, N. and Gough, K.V. *Rural-urban dynamics: livelihoods, mobility and markets in African and Asian frontiers*: 9-22. 2) Langevang, T. and Gough, K.V. (2009) Survival through movement: the mobility of urban youth in Ghana, *Social and Cultural Geography*, 10(7): 741-756. 3) Rooijen, V., Biggs, D.J.T.W., Smout, I.K. and Drechsel, P. (2010) "Urban Growth, wastewater production and use: A comparative study of Accra, Addis Ababa and Hyderabad", *Irrigation and Drainage Systems*, 241-2: 53-64. 4) Sansom, K.R. (2006) "Government Engagement with Non-State Providers of Water and Sanitation Services", *Public Administration and Development Journal*, 26(3). 5) Sansom, K., Franceys, R., Njiru, C., Kayaga, S., Coates, S. and Chary, S. (2004) *Serving all urban consumers: A marketing approach to water services in low- and middle-income countries Book 2: Guidance*

notes for managers, WEDC, Loughborough University: UK.

Team: Katherine Gough will lead WP3 and contribute to WP4, WP5 and WP6 and supervise one PhD and one Post Doc. She is a development geographer who has been researching on urban issues in developing countries since 1985. She has substantial experience of leading and participating in major research projects in sub-Saharan Africa. Her research has resulted in 5 co-authored and edited books/special issues, and numerous journal articles. She is an experienced PhD supervisor and an urban advisor to DANIDA.

Ian Smout will lead WP4 and contribute to WP5 and WP6. He is a Chartered Civil Engineer who has worked on water resources, irrigation, water supply and sanitation and institutional development in developing countries since 1974. He is the author or co-author of more than 100 publications, he has managed many research and consultancy contracts, total value exceeding €4million, and supervised 15 completed PhD theses.

Andrew Cotton will contribute to WP4 and WP5. He is the Director of WEDC. He is a Public Health Engineer with thirty years international experience and an international reputation in water, sanitation and urban development. He was the lead author of the Africa EU Statement on Sanitation and regularly represents the UK government at international meetings and as an accredited member of UK delegations.

Kevin Sansom will contribute to WP4 and WP5. He specialises in institutional development for the urban and rural water and sanitation sectors, including strategy, policy and services for the poor. His recent experience includes evaluating water and sanitation projects for the African Development Bank.

Frank Odhiambo will contribute to WP4. He works on knowledge management from a background in the social sciences and a PhD in Information Science. He has been engaged in teaching, research and consultancy at WEDC in this area since 2001. Frank has concentrated field experience gained through research and consultancy work in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

B2.2.4 Partner 4: The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

Role: IIED will lead WP5 and contribute to WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP6.

Profile: The International Institute for Environment and Development, IIED, is an independent, non-profit organisation promoting sustainable patterns of world development through collaborative research, policy studies, networking and knowledge dissemination. Its Human Settlements Group works with partners to establish better governed, more sustainable cities in low and middle-income nations, able to offer secure shelter, access to services and reduced vulnerability to environmental hazards.

Key publications: 1) Gordon McGranahan, Diana Mitlin, David Satterthwaite, Cecilia Tacoli and Ivan Turok (2009) "Africa's urban transition and the role of regional collaboration", *Human Settlements Working Paper Series Urban Change*, 5, IIED, London and African Centre for Cities, Cape Town. 2) Cecilia Tacoli (2010) "Internal mobility, migration and changing gender relations: case study perspectives from Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania and Vietnam", In Sylvia Chant (ed.) *International Handbook on Gender and Poverty*, Edward Elgar: UK. 3) Cecilia Tacoli (ed.) (2006) *The Earthscan Reader in Rural-Urban Linkages*, Earthscan: London. 4) Gordon McGranahan, George Martine, Mark Montgomery and Rogelio Fernandez-Castilla (eds.) (2008) *The New Global Frontier: Urbanization, poverty and environment in the 21st century*, Earthscan: London 5) Tacoli, C. & R. Mabala (2010), "Exploring mobility and migration in the context of rural-urban linkages: why gender and generation matter", *Environment & Urbanization*, 22 (2): 389-395.

Team: Dr Cecilia Tacoli will lead WP5 and contribute to WP6. She is a principal researcher in the Human Settlements Group. Since 1996 she has coordinated the Institute's work on rural-urban linkages and has directed multi-country research projects in Africa (Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania), Asia (China, India, Pakistan, Vietnam) and Latin America (Bolivia). She has edited three special issues of the journal *Environment and Urbanization* on rural-urban linkages and governance (in 1998, 2003 and 2010), and *The Earthscan Reader in Rural-Urban Linkages* (2006) and published several articles and book chapters. She is also the editor of IIED's working paper series on rural-urban linkages, has advised bilateral, multilateral and international agencies and is currently a lead author in the IPCC 5th Assessment Report.

Dr Gordon McGranahan will contribute to WP3, WP4 and WP5. He is a principal researcher in the Human Settlements Group. Trained as an economist, he spent the 90s at the Stockholm Environment Institute, in charge of their Urban Environment Programme. He works on a range of

urban environmental issues, with an emphasis on addressing poverty and environmental problems in and around the home, and how the critical scale of urban environmental burdens changes as cities become wealthier. Publications include: *The Citizens at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities* (lead author, 2001, Earthscan), *The new global frontier: urbanization, poverty and environment in the 21st century* (co-editor and co-author of several chapters, 2008, Earthscan) and 'The rising tide: assessing the risks of climate change and human settlements in low-elevation coastal zones' (co-author, 2007, *Environment and Urbanization*). He was the convening lead author of the urban systems chapter of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Dr Martin Mulenga will contribute to WP1 and WP2. He is a senior researcher in the Human Settlements Group, working mainly on urban water supply and sanitation and other urban development issues in low-income settlements in developing countries. He is the author of the recently published VDM Verlag book - *Barriers to the Demand Responsive Approach in Urban Sanitation: A Study of Zambia and South Africa* (2009) and co-authored a book chapter with Jonathan Parkinson and Gordon McGranahan entitled 'Provision of Water and Sanitation Services' in a Jossey-Bass book – *Urban Health: Global Perspectives* (2010). He is also the main author of *Building Links for Improved Sanitation in Poor Urban Settlements: Recommendations from research in Southern Africa* (University of Southampton, 2004).

B2.2.5 Partner 5: Université Toulouse II Le Mirail (TOUL-II)

Role: TOUL-II will contribute to WP1, WP2, WP5 and WP6.

Profile: The University of Toulouse II - Le Mirail is one of the most important French Universities for social sciences and humanities. It is home to thirty-two research teams and three Doctorate Schools. The University boasts a wide portfolio of agreements and conventions with foreign institutions and universities worldwide. The relationships with East Africa have been developed for more than twenty years especially in research expertise in rural studies conducted by the laboratory "Dynamiques Rurales". UTM was the coordinator of the FP7-cooperation-SSH-2007.1-Coordination Action CREATING. (Cooperative Research on East Africa Territorial Integration within Globalisation), a research topic of which was on Mountains and Cities in East Africa. UMR Dynamiques Rurales is a research unit involving three Toulouse establishments. *Dynamiques Rurales* is multi-disciplinary: sociology, economy, geography. In Africa, it has carried out many research programmes under partnership with African Institutions, especially in Cameroon (University of Dschang), in East Africa (the National University of Burundi, Makerere University in Kampala, University of Dar es Salaam and various Public universities in Kenya), and in West Africa (Guinea). Its staff has a long experience on African researches. Dynamique rurales will lead the French partnership within the RurbanAfrica project.

Key publications: 1) Bart F. et al. (2006) *Kilimanjaro, Mountains, Memory, Modernity*, Mkuki na Nyota: Dar es Salaam. 2) Chaleard J.L., Dubresson A. (dirs.), (1999) *Villes et campagnes dans les pays du Sud. Géographies de relations*, Karthala: Paris. 3) Charlery De La Masselière B., Bart F., Bonnassieux A., Baron C., Racaud S., (forthcoming) "East African Mountains on the move: from rural to urban?" *Journal of East African Studies*, Oxford. 4) Charlery De La Masselière B., Nakileza B., Uginet E. (2009) "Le développement du maraîchage dans les montagnes d'Afrique de l'Est : les enjeux". *Les Cahiers d'Outre Mer*. 62(247). 5) Thibaud B., Francois A. (2009) *Systèmes de production et durabilité dans les pays du Sud*, Karthala, Paris: 302.

Team: Prof. Bernard Charlery De La Masselière will contribute to WP5 and WP6. He is a Geographer and the director of *Dynamiques Rurales* and leader of the RurbanAfrica French staff. His research has mainly been devoted to Rural African issues. He used to work at the universities of Rwanda and Burundi and was twice the director of the French Institute for Research in Africa based in Nairobi, where he developed the FP7 CREATING Proposal. He is involved in many African-French M.O.U., supervising African PHD students. He is part of the Mountains Research Initiative preparing an international workshop on Mountains and Cities.

Prof. Jean-Louis Chalèard will contribute to WP1 and WP2. He is a geographer, University Paris 1: agricultural dynamics and the links between rural areas and cities in Ivory Coast, Senegal, Guinea, Cameroon and Peru; a program of research on the areas surrounding large metropolises in Africa, Asia and Latin America (PERISUD).

Helene Mainet will contribute to WP5, associate professor, geography: intermediate towns, urban geography, development in non-metropolitan areas, Africa, France, Europe.

All the following sub-Saharan partners will recruit PhD researchers to undertake the bulk of empirical research for WP 1 to 4 and be under supervision of senior staff presented below.

B2.2.6 Partner 6: National University of Rwanda (NUR)

Role: NUR will contribute to WP1-WP6.

Profile: National University of Rwanda (NUR) is a public university, founded in 1963. It is the oldest and largest university in Rwanda and has currently seven Faculties, two Schools, twelve Postgraduate Programmes and six Centres. NUR currently counts almost 1000 staff (academic, and administrative) and about 11 200 students. Apart from teaching the major activities of NUR are: Research activities are organized at faculty level but are coordinated and disseminated by the Research Commission at the institutional level. A research conference is organized yearly which brings together different researchers around the world. This provides staff development in techniques of preparing research reports for journal publication and an opportunity to network with fellow researchers. Community services are aimed at contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through knowledge transfer to local communities; dissemination of research and other relevant publications. This is organized in a formal structure through which the university disseminates information and provides services on a variety of themes relevant to the socio-economic development of the region, including health, women and family issues, education, agricultural development, development of civil society.

Key publications: 1) Twarabamenye and Mukashema, (2010) "The future of City Planning in Rwanda: Contribution of the National University of Rwanda", *Journal of Building and Land Development, at Ardhi University*, 17(2). 2) Bagambe, J. Baptiste, (2010) *A prospective study to assess "Maternal mortality and Morbidity at urban facility-based levels in Rwanda (Kigali)*, Msc.Thesis: NUR.

Team: Prof Emmanuel Twarabamenye will be Country Coordinator of Rwanda and contributes to WP5 and WP6. He is Associate Professor at Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, National University of Rwanda. He has more than 25 years-experience in teaching and research at NUR. He has also been visiting lecturer at ISAE Busogo and University of Burundi. Emmanuel Twarabamenye was Head of Geography Department from September 2003 till July 2010. He has been involved in teaching human geography, rural geography, urban geography, rural and regional planning, research methodology, photo-interpretation and cartography, etc. He supervised more than 60 BSc final research project mainly urban-oriented and rural settlement changes respectively in the Department of Geography and Department of Public Administration at NUR.

Ir. Adrie Mukashema will contribute to WP1 and WP2. She is a Lecturer in Faculty of Agriculture and affiliate researcher at Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Training and Research Centre of the National University of Rwanda. With four years of experience in teaching and research in the field of applied GIS and Remote Sensing in Agriculture and Land Management she is currently the coordinator of Geoscience based capacity building and GIS educational program at NUR since 2007. She is involved in teaching and training in the field of GIS and Remote Sensing application to Land, Water and watershed Management; Land and environment degradation; Land evaluation, and spatial statistics modules at NUR faculties. As GIS expert, she worked with Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and produced recommendations for natural hazards such human induced floods, erosion, soil fertility and proposed development plans for long-term land and environmental management for water and river basins of Rwanda.

Christine Simbizi will contribute to WP1 and WP2. She is an Assistant Researcher and Training Coordinator at Centre for Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing of the National University of Rwanda (CGIS-NUR) since 2006. Through various academic duties ranging from module design and development to lecturing, undergraduate thesis supervision, and research projects; she has increased knowledge on different components of Rural Spaces.

Dieudonnee Muhoza will contribute to WP3 and WP4. He is lecturer at the Department of Applied Statistics, Faculty of Economics and Management, National University of Rwanda. He is finalizing his PhD Thesis in Demography at University of Utrecht, The Netherlands; after a Bachelor in Geography and a Master in Demography at Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium). He has taught several courses concerning population, Geography and Statistics: Social and Economic Demography; Population, Development & Environment; Population dynamics (Fertility-Mortality-

Migration); Descriptive and Inferential and Multivariate Statistics. In 2004, he participated to the analysis of the 2002 Rwandan census data and participates to relating conferences.

B2.2.7 Partner 7: Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)

Role: SUA will contribute to WP1-6.

Profile: SUA's main research objective is to generate science evidence knowledge and innovations that respond to contemporary and emerging needs. Research at SUA is coordinated through a Directorate of research and postgraduate studies and undertaken by trained manpower. Research capacity at SUA is further enhanced through collaborative research projects, which are supported by memoranda of understanding.

Key publications: 1) Oygard R., Borchgrevink A, E. A. Lazaro and A Temu (2002) Study of the Poverty Reducing Effects of Agricultural Development in Tanzania. NORAGRIC Report No. 10 Centre for International Environment and Development Studies. 2) Lazaro E. A. & Jeremia R. Makindara (2007) Agriculture and the Challenge to Reduce Poverty In East Africa. Paper presented at the Second International Conference of the African Association of Agricultural Economists (AAAEII) 20-22 August, 2007, Accra, Ghana. 3) Rural-Urban Complementarities for the Reduction of Poverty (RUCROP): Identifying the Contribution of Savings and Credit Facilities. An ongoing collaborative project. Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (SUA) and Department of Geography and Geology (University of Copenhagen). 4) Contribution of Rural - Urban Linkages On Poverty Reduction: A Case Study of Migration and Gender Dimensions In Tomato Sub Sector. An Ongoing PhD student research work. 5) The Role of Credit and Savings On Mobility Patterns. A Case of Kibaigwa Township. An Ongoing PhD student research work.

Team: Evelyne A. Lazaro will be Country Coordinator of Tanzania and contributes to WP3, WP4, WP5 and WP6. She is a senior research fellow at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and an Agricultural Economist by profession. Trained in Tanzania up to undergraduate (BSc), in USA (Michigan State University) for MSc Agriculture Economics and attained a PhD through a sandwich programme in Tanzania (SUA)/Germany (University of Hohenheim). She has previously participated and coordinated research projects at SUA. Some of these include, Coordinator of Standards and Agro-Food Exports (A DANIDA funded project), Contact person for NUFU (a Norwegian programme for academic research and educational co-operation based on equal partnerships between institutions in Norway and in the south) projects (currently 5 projects at SUA), and Coordinator of Rural-Urban Complementarities for the Reduction of Poverty (RUCROP) (A DANIDA pilot project).

Dr Fulgence J. Mishili will contribute to WP1 and WP2. He is an Agricultural Economist, attained his PhD at Purdue University (USA). He is employed at Sokoine University of Agriculture as lecturer. He has been involved in a USAID funded bean project at SUA. His research expertise is economic development with research focus on trade (including cross border trade and marketing).

B2.2.8 Partner 8: University of Dschang (UoD)

Role: UoD will contribute to WP1-6.

Profile: The University of Dschang was established in 1992 and has 5 faculties. The University has gained a wide experience in similar projects: Realisation of the MOCCA (Montagne et Café sur Les Hautes Terres d'Afrique tropicale) from 1999 to 2004 and Realisation of ECOFIT (Ecosystèmes Intertropicaux : fonctionnement et Usages).

Key publications: 1) Kuete, M. (2001) 'The town is indebted to the countryside: changes in the landscape of the Western-Cameroon Highlands', in Bart, F, Moris, S and Salomon, J-N (eds.), *Les Montagne Tropicales, Identités, Mutations, Développement*, Espaces Tropicaux, No. 16. 2) Kuete, M. (2008) 'Café, caféicultures et vie politique dans les hautes terres de l'Ouest Cameroun', *Cahier d'Outre Mer*, 243: 285-302. 3) Kuete, M. (2002) 'Développement contre environnement sous les tropiques: l'exemple du littoral de la région de Kibiri (Cameroun)', *Cahier d'Outre Mer*, 219: 279-306.

Team: Prof. Martin Kuete will be Country Coordinator of Cameroon and will contribute to WP3, WP5 and WP6. He has obtained his Doctorat d'Etat in Geography with specialisation in Physical geography and Environment in the University of Bordeaux III in France in 1982. He is professor at the University of Dschang where he is Head of the Geography Department and Technical Adviser of the Rector. He is author of many scientific papers about rural economic development in the

western Highlands of Cameroon. He has supervised many Doctorate and Master thesis in geography in the Cameroonian universities. He is the Director of the Laboratory “Centre de Recherches sur les Hautes Terres”. He has moreover been the Scientific advisor to the Cameroonian government on 'Sustainable City Initiative' (2009).

Maurice Tsalefac will contribute to WP1 and WP2. He is a professor in the Universities of Dschang and of Yaounde 1-Cameroon. He has a scientific background in climatology and environmental sciences. His interest is in questions of land use and landcover dynamics, climate change impacts and adaptations. He also has a wide experience in the linkages between climate change and population vulnerability in Sub-Saharan Africa. He is a visiting professor to the university of Frankfurt-Germany, Orleans and Dijon –France and other Cameroon State universities. Maurice is the Cameroon National Committee chair of the International Geosphere Programme and AfricanNESS point of Contact for Central Africa.

Chrétien NGOUANET will contribute to WP3 and WP4. Her main research activity is in the field of Environmental Risks and Vulnerabilities. She is also specialist in cartography and remote sensing.

Aristide YEMMAFOUO will contribute to WP1 and WP2. He has a doctorate degree in rural management. He is experienced in rural development in relation with the cities in the western Cameroon. His main task will be the management of the team data base.

B2.2.9 Partner 9: University of Ghana (UG)

Role: UG will contribute to WP1-6.

Profile: The Department of Geography and Resource Development is one of the Pioneer Departments of the University of Ghana when the University was established in 1948. The academic staff members are engaged in a wide-ranging research and publications in all aspects of Geography and in development issues in population and health, the environment, urban, rural, agriculture, industry, transport, tourism, gender and so on. The staff has been involved in collaborative research with other scientists from Universities and other organizations from the North as well as, to a limited extent, from the South. The academic staff of the Department has also performed various consultancy services to international organizations and other bodies on various development issues. The Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) is a semi-autonomous research institution within the Faculty of Social Studies of the University of Ghana. ISSER is committed to carrying out research, training and facilitating policy formulation that is geared towards the socio-economic development of Ghana and other developing countries. The Institute's efforts are geared towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), social equity and poverty reduction. ISSER plays a leading role in conducting high quality policy-relevant and development-oriented research for use by stakeholders and other interested parties as well as individuals, including the preparation of Draft 10-Year Development Plan (Long-Term Plan), and formulation of a Draft National Urban Policy and Action Plan.

Key publications: 1) Paul W.K. Yankson (2007) “Decentralised Governance, Access to Social Services and Poverty Reduction in the Gomaa District, Ghana”, *International Development Planning Review (IDPR)*; 29(3): 233-266. 2) Paul W.K. Yankson (2008): “Decentralisation and Poverty Reduction in the Gomaa District of Ghana”, *Norwegian Journal of Geography (NGT)*; 62 (3): 230-240. 3) Larsen M. N., Yankson P., Fold N. (2009): “Does Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Create Linkages in Mining?: The Case of Gold Mining in Ghana”, In Sumner A., Sanchez-Ancochea D., Rugraff E. (eds.) *Transnational Corporations and Development Policy: Critical Perspectives*, Palgrave Macmillan; UK: 247-273. 4) Yankson P.W.K. (2010) “The Dynamics of the Gold Mining Industry and its Effects on Settlements and Livelihoods in the Wassa West District, Ghana”, In Agergaard J., Fold N. and Gough K. (eds.) *Rural Urban Dynamics: Livelihoods, Mobility and Markets in African and Asian Frontiers*, Routledge; London: 175-188. 5) Yankson P.W.K. (2010) “Gold Mining and Corporate Social Responsibility in the Wassa West District, Ghana”, *Development-in-Practice*, 20(3): 354-366.

Team: Prof. Paul W.K. Yankson will be Country Coordinator of Ghana and contributes to WP3, WP5 and WP6. He is Professor at the Department of Geography and Resource. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Geography (University of Ghana, 1973), Master of Urban Planning (McGill University, Montreal, Canada, 1976) and PhD in Regional Planning (Nottingham University, U.K., 1980). His specialization is urban and regional development issues and his research has covered wide ranging issues from urbanization, the informal economy, land, housing, governance,

decentralization, urban management etc. He has undertaken a number of collaborative research projects with colleagues from Universities in Europe. His most recent work was to lead a team from ISSER to produce a National Urban Policy and Action Plan for the government of Ghana/Ministry of Local government and Rural Development.

Dr. George Owusu will contribute to WP2. He holds a PhD in Geography with special focus on urban and regional development planning from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway. Currently, he works as a Senior Research Fellow at ISSER. His main areas of research include urbanisation, regional development, rural-urban linkages, local governance and decentralisation, and participatory approaches to development. Dr. Owusu has done a number of studies on urbanisation and decentralisation in Ghana, and has a number of publications on these issues in national and international journals. Dr. Owusu is part of an expert team from ISSER which drafted the 10-Year Development Plan for the NDPC/Government of Ghana, and the National Urban Policy and Action Plan for government of Ghana/Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

Dr. Robert Darko Osei will contribute to WP1. He is a Senior Research Fellow at ISSER. He obtained his Masters and PhD degrees in Economics respectively from the University of Warwick and University of Nottingham – all in the United Kingdom. His research interest includes capital flows (FDI, Aid) and growth, trade and growth, growth and poverty, and macro-econometrics.

Dr. Robert Osei will contribute to WP1. He has done consultancy work for a number of national and international organisations. He is part of a team from ISSER which drafted the 10-Year Development Plan for the NDPC/Government of Ghana.

Dr Martin Oteng-Ababio will contribute to WP4. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Geography (UG, 1986,) Master of Philosophy in Geography (UG, 2000) and PhD in Geography (UG, 2007). He is currently a lecturer at the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana. His area of specialisation is services- access to health services, waste management, e-waste etc.

B2.3 Consortium as a whole

The RurbanAfrica consortium is a diverse and truly interdisciplinary group of institutions and researchers, all of which are needed for addressing the complexities of the RurbanAfrica research objectives. The selection of partners has been based on scientific merits, experiences with development advisory, and abilities to carry out international collaboration, and builds on already well-established academic networks between the African and European partners³. The WP leaders and country coordinators have prior experience in international scientific endeavours. The partners complement each other both in terms of scientific and field-based experiences while at the same time there is sufficient overlap in approaches to facilitate the collaboration across work packages.

The Department of Geography and Geology (DGG) of UCPH (P1) is well positioned to coordinate and manage the project as the department has been leading a wide range of large scientific projects and is a highly interdisciplinary research environment with focus on society- development and human-environment linkages. The department is deeply involved in research within migration and mobility processes, linkages between rural and urban livelihoods, agricultural transformation (global value chain), GIS and population statistics, land use changes, capacity building projects, and in-situ training of young researchers. Much of this research is taking place in East and West Africa and South-east Asia.

The African partners in the RurbanAfrica consortium is well-representing the target area mentioned in the call text of the proposal. P6 NUR is a young university in the process of building up a strong geography department. NUR will be an important partner in relation to GIS and statistical analysis.

³ UCPH is involved in collaboration with Tanzania and Ghana; LU with Ghana, Toul-II with Cameroon and UU with Rwanda.

P7 SUA will provide important input in relation to agricultural economics, and savings and credits while P8 UoD brings strong capabilities on research land use changes, rural economics human-environment dynamics. UoD has moreover profound networks and collaborations with European researchers on natural resource management and will provide an important linkage in order to ensure outreach to the French speaking West African research community. P9 UG has a very strong national as well as international profile in research on urbanization, multiple livelihoods and poverty analyses and is well-experienced in collaboration projects between East and West Africa. The African partners will play an important role in ensuring outreach to RurbanAfrica stakeholders in the countries involved and their respective sub-Saharan African region.

The European partners are leading institutions within the research areas of urbanisation and globalisation, peri-urban development, urban-rural mobility linkages (P3 LBORO) as well as livelihood and mobility studies in African, rural-urban mobility, land issues, income diversification and capacity building efforts (P2 UU). All European university partners have extensive experiences in capacity development and support for African university development.

P3 LBORO and P4 IIED have both strong focus and profound practical experience on the aspects of poverty, access to services, dissemination and policy outreach. RurbanAfrica will draw on the partners' different competences and networks in developing a strong interaction with stakeholders at all levels. P4 IIED will take a lead in developing policy dialogue into knowledge platforms with substantial support from all partners, who will provide input from the respective fields of specialisation. IIED has an outstanding track record on rural-urban studies, providing a strong policy/governance angle to the RurbanAfrica consortium. Moreover, IIED has strong networks of national and international NGOs working in the field. The full details of the competences of the various partners are presented in section 2.2.

Below are two tables describing the expertise of the Work Package Leaders and the Country Coordinators of RurbanAfrica.

Table B2.3a Work package leaders and their expertise

WP No.	Work package short title	WP Leader	Expertise
1	Agricultural change for sustainable economic growth	Niels Fold, UCPH	Agro-industrial linkages and regional development, global value chain approach,
2	Rural livelihoods, income diversification and mobility	Paul van Lindert, UU	Rural and urban geography; local and regional development; decentralization policies; local governance and planning; housing and public services; coordination of interuniversity cooperation programmes; evaluation of development interventions.
3	Urban growth dynamics and livelihood opportunities	Katherine Gough, LBORO	Access to land, housing, service provision, urban governance, home-based enterprises, and youth mobility and employment.
4	Poverty and inequalities in cities	Ian Smout, LBORO	Water management in developing countries, covering water resources, irrigation, water supply and sanitation and institutional development.
5	Stimulation of knowledge environments and policy dialogue	Cecilia Tacoli, IIED	Urban-rural linkages and urbanization, policy dialogue, policy research, coordination of multi-country research projects, advisory to bilateral, multilateral and international agencies
6	Project management, coordination of outreach and dissemination	Jytte Agergaard, UCPH	Internal migration and development, multi-local livelihoods, rural-urban dynamics, gender and generation analyses, demographic analyses

Table B2.3b Country Coordinators and their expertise

Cameroon	Emmanuel Tarabamenye, NUR	Human, rural and urban geography, rural and regional planning,
Tanzania	Evelyne Lazaro, SUA	Agricultural economics, saving and credit facilities among the rural and urban poor, agro-industrial linkages and local development
Cameroon	Martin Kuete, UoD	Rural economic development , land use change, mountain environments and development, rural geography
Ghana	Paul Yankson, UG	Urban planning and management, urbanization, informal economy, decentralization, regional development.

The combined competencies of the RurbanAfrica consortium thus fully respond to the requirements in the call of SSH 2011.4.1-2 by covering all key elements of the call and by including collaboration as requested.

B2.4 Resources to be committed

The total budget for the RurbanAfrica project is 3,503,840.20 Euros of which the requested EC contribution is 2,694,863.75 Euro. The Overall Financial Plan (see Table B2.4a) illustrates the distribution of funds between the project partners and the total sum of financial resources needed to complete the execution of the project. RurbanAfrica is a four year project with an effort of 607 person-months (PM), of which 20 PMs are allocated to management of the consortium (by P1 UCPH).

The budget allocates 2,426,929.30 Euros to Research and Development (RTD) activities which is 90.1 % of the requested EC contribution. Costs for consumables and equipment as well as travel costs have been assigned according to the activities and intensity of travelling necessary for each partner. All African partners are moreover budgeted under WP6 (Project management, coordination of outreach and dissemination) with 3-6 PM per partner to be used for dissemination efforts.

Finally, the budget allocates 7.9 % (213,934.40 Euros) of the requested EC contribution to project management. Expenses for travel costs of the Scientific Advisory Board will moreover be covered by the coordinator's RTD budget.

Subcontracting in this project concerns the costs only for the certificates on financial statements (CFS) due to the fact that the budgets for the following beneficiaries are above 375.000 Euros (EC contribution): P1 – UCPH (EUR 3.000 for CFS), P2 – UU (EUR 1.500 for CFS) and P3 – LBORO (EUR 1.500 for CFS). These expenses will not generate any overhead.

The distribution of the budget to the different partners reflects the expected workload, and all partners distribute their work on several work packages. WP1 and WP2 have the highest budgets as they have the highest person-month requirements.

Currently, no additional resources, which will fully or partially cover the same elements of this project, are available and there are no complementary resource at present.

Table B2.4a: Indicative Overall Financial Plan – Distribution of Funds between partners

					RTD				Dissemination All Direct Costs	Management All Direct Costs excl. Subcontracting	Management Subcontracting				
					Direct Costs	Other Direct Costs									
Partner #	Partner short name	Indirect cost model	Average person month costs*	Total number person months (incl. WP6: Mgt. & Diss.)	Personnel costs	Travel	Planning of 3 workshops	Consumables	Dissemination	Overall project management	Audit	Total direct costs	Overhead costs	Total Eligible Costs	Requested EC contribution
1	UCPH	STFR	3.700	92	340.400,00	56.000,00	110.000,00	8.000,00	15.000,00	129.959,00	3.000,00	662.359,00	395.615,40	1.057.974,40	852.214,40
2	UU	RIC	4.200	48	201.600,00	23.121,00	0,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.500,00	231.221,00	292.540,00	523.761,00	393.195,75
3	LBORO	STFR	11.636	70	270.878,00	49.750,00	0,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.500,00	327.128,00	195.376,80	522.504,80	392.253,60
4	IIED	STFR	7.200	15	108.000,00	24.000,00	0,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	137.000,00	82.200,00	219.200,00	164.400,00
5	Toul-II	STFR	3.500	54	189.000,00	35.000,00	0,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	229.000,00	137.400,00	366.400,00	274.800,00
6	NUR	SFR	1.700	82	139.400,00	30.000,00	0,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	179.400,00	35.880,00	215.280,00	162.960,00
7	SUA	STFR	1.300	82	106.600,00	30.000,00	0,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	146.600,00	87.960,00	234.560,00	177.920,00
8	UoD	STFR	800	82	65.600,00	30.000,00	0,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	105.600,00	63.360,00	168.960,00	128.720,00
9	UG	STFR	1.000	82	82.000,00	30.000,00	0,00	5.000,00	5.000,00	0,00	0,00	122.000,00	73.200,00	195.200,00	148.400,00
			Total	607,00	1.503.478,00	307.871,00	110.000,00	48.000,00	35.000,00	129.959,00	6.000,00	2.140.308,00	1.363.532,20	3.503.840,20	2.694.863,75

*Average person month costs are calculated on basis of PhD and post doc salaries. This is, however, not the case with P4 (IIED), where the average monthly cost is based on senior staff salary. Below is an overview of the number of months for each staff category of each partner:

- P1: personnel costs are based on 44 senior staff months and 48 PhD months
- P2: personnel costs are based on 12 senior staff months and 36 PhD months.
- P3: personnel costs are based on 12 post doc months, 42 PhD months and 16 senior staff months.
- P4: personnel costs are based on 15 senior staff months.
- P5: personnel costs are based on 6 senior staff months and 48 PhD months.
- P6: personnel costs are based on 10 senior staff months and 72 PhD months.
- P7: personnel costs are based on 10 senior staff months and 72 PhD months.

P8: personnel costs are based on 10 senior staff months and 72 PhD months.

P9: personnel costs are based on 10 senior staff months and 72 PhD months.

Total number of person months: 607.

**P2 (UU) has a high overhead rate, which makes their total eligible costs and requested EC contribution accordingly high compared to the remaining partners in the RurbanAfrica consortium. Their travel budget is lower than the remaining European partners due to the fact that UU are able to combine RurbanAfrica activities with already on-going commitments in the region.

***The travel budgets of all the partners are based on the fact that it will be possible to combine more activities in one journey.

Description of Table B2.4a ‘Indicative Overall Financial Plan – Distribution of Funds between partners’

Other costs for RTD in Table B2.4a ‘Indicative Overall Financial Plan – Distribution of Funds between partners’ cover expenses to travels (EUR 307,871.00), planning of 3 workshops (EUR 110.000) and consumables (EUR 48,000.00). Equipment is not foreseen in this specific project. Thus, the total for other direct costs for RTD is EUR 465,871.00 while the personnel costs for RTD are EUR 1,503,478.00. The total direct costs for RTD are therefore EUR 1,969,349.

Costs for Dissemination amount to EUR 35,000.00 and are dedicated to personnel only. Including overhead, it is 54,000.00 in total costs/requested EC contribution for Dissemination.

The costs for overall management are EUR 129,959.00 and consist of personnel costs (direct costs). Management/subcontracting is for costs for certificates on financial statements (audits) (EUR 6.000) of which no overhead is taken. Including overhead of the EUR 129,959.00, the budget for Management amounts to 213,934.40 in total costs/requested EC contribution.

To sum up, the total direct costs are EUR 2,140,308.00; including overhead, EUR 3,503,840.20 (total eligible costs). The total requested EC contribution is EUR 2,694,863.75.

B3. Impact

B3.1. Strategic impact

The call text of SSH 2011.4.1-2 'Connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa' called for research on common challenges relevant to sub-Saharan African countries in relation to investigating connections between rural areas and cities by covering at least three interlinked rural areas/cities in East, Central, Southern and West Africa. It is expected that the research addresses at least four interrelated societal dynamics: 1) how countries are dealing with agricultural transformation and land use changes; 2) how rural actors adapt to the changing environment associated with city development and how these adaptations impact on local populations, products and land use and more broadly on social, economic and political arrangements; 3) how cities expand in relation to population growth and immigration of rural population, and; 4) how cities attempt to respond (in terms of services) to migration and the inequalities stemming from migration. The research should lead to recommendations on a number of inter-related key issues and enhance and develop research capacity and knowledge platforms within nations and across the sub-Saharan African region. Consequently, this should advance the 'knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies with a clear view to curbing poverty in developing countries, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa' (Work Programme 2011: 26).

RurbanAfrica will fully address the scope of the call SSH 2011.4.1-2 'Connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa' and expected impact mentioned under 'Activity 8.4: Europe in the World' as four key elements have been identified; 1) Agricultural transformation; 2) Rural livelihoods; 3) City dynamics; 4) Access to services, to be researched in close connection with the project's policy dialogue and knowledge sharing efforts in order to understand the relationship between rural-city connections and poverty alleviation. The project will be strongly rooted in four sub-Saharan African countries where the local partners with their in-depth knowledge of local conditions will organize and coordinate the field based research. The sub-Saharan African partners will also secure good links and outreach to policy makers and implementing agencies. The European partners that all have strong records on these aspects will support the Sub-Saharan African partners in their work and use their national and regional research and policy networks for outreach in Europe and internationally.

B3.1.1 Added value of Africa-Europe research collaboration

'Rural-city connections' is a recognized field of research which nevertheless has a less well established research tradition in sub-Saharan Africa. RurbanAfrica offers a unique opportunity for building on long-standing research collaborations between research institutions in the sub-Saharan countries of Tanzania, Rwanda, Cameroon and Ghana, and in the European countries of Denmark, the Netherlands, Great Britain and France. RurbanAfrica further develops and stimulates collaboration within sub-regions of sub-Saharan Africa (East, Central and West Africa) and across Sub-Saharan Africa. The European partners all have strong research capacities in rural-urban research in developing countries and are committed to share their experiences and partake in enhancing the research capacities in and with the sub-Saharan partner countries. The RurbanAfrica advisory board, which will consist of significant scholars and practitioners in sub-Saharan Africa and Europe, will ensure that research questions, designs and analyses will address relevant research needs and make sure that research results are translated into practical recommendations for national and international policy making. The RurbanAfrica advisory board

will also secure a commitment to the rural-city research agenda across the sub-Saharan region beyond academia itself.

B3.1.2 Impact through advancing the state-of-the-art in science

This RurbanAfrica project will advance the research agenda on rural-city connections in sub-Saharan Africa by addressing a range of crucial components: agricultural transformations, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, and access to services in cities. In this respect the project will challenge a number of generally accepted 'truths' about rural and city development, and the importance and implication of migration in shaping these. In policy terms the research will question the overall negative interpretations of the economic role of rural-urban mobility and migration in sub-Saharan Africa and thereby generate new insights into the relationship between rural-city connections and poverty dynamics. Central to the approach of RurbanAfrica is the on-going integration of policy research, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and empirical research. In this respect, WP5 will advance practices of policy dialogue and thereby stimulate new and alternative research practices. WP1 will contribute with a critical examination of the conditions, causes and forms of resource flows and focus on how new forms of agriculture impact on rural-urban connections. Based on empirical research it attempts to theorize the relationship between different types of agricultural transformation and their consequences for rural dynamics, and rural-city connections.

Rural dynamics are also examined and theorized by WP2 by contributing new insights on how migration and mobility practices relate to rural livelihoods, agricultural transformations and urbanization by critically examining income diversification and multi-locality livelihood strategies. Linking to this, rural-city connections and their contribution to poverty reduction in cities will be critically explored by WP3 that provides an overview of the rate of city growth and the role that migration plays in this growth. It thereby interrogates the general assumption that migration is the main cause of city growth and poverty in sub-Saharan African cities. This assumption is further scrutinized by WP4 which engages with both formal and informal access to services in new and growing urban settlements and examines the general assumption that governance and regulation is not responsive to the presumably different needs of in-migrants and more permanent settlers in low-income settlements. Hence, RurbanAfrica will apply a multi-dimensional view of what causes rural and urban poverty that integrates policy dialogue at local, national and international level. Likewise, the solid foundation in empirical research of the four sub-Saharan African countries and the eight rural-city connection sites will inspire the analytical approach and qualify the suggestions for new rural-city development pathways to curb poverty.

B3.1.3 Impact through building knowledge platforms and capacity building

Intranets play significant strategic roles in communication between partners in organizations. As described in section B3.2.3, RurbanAfrica will set up a web page with three different forums, including an invited forum. The invited forum will be developed into a knowledge sharing platform which is expected to progress in content and functions during the project life. Besides the RurbanAfrica partners, the invited forum is designated to include different stakeholders, that become engaged during the research process, and others who shows interest in becoming members. The knowledge forum will be an inclusive forum and draw on existing knowledge and policy networks in the region and the case countries. It is expected that the knowledge platform will secure a high degree and quality of virtual communication which can substitute for face-to-face encounters. Partner 1's hosting of the RurbanAfrica web page will secure the longevity of the project related content of the web page. It is the ambition however, to inspire the regional partners to further develop the platform when the project closes.

The designated knowledge platform will also support RurbanAfrica's capacity building efforts. The central tool of capacity building will be the close research collaboration between European and sub-Saharan African partners. Each of the African partners will engage two PhD students. They will be supervised by local senior researchers and co-supervised by senior researchers from the European partner institutions. Additionally, partner 1 (UCPH) will engage two PhD students and partner 2 (UU), 3 (LBORO) and 5 (Toul II) one PhD student each. All PhD students will be included in the respective case country teams under the leadership of the case country leader. The organization of country teams will stimulate collaboration and knowledge sharing and the strong focus on co-supervising young PhD researchers from all the university partners will be a unique opportunity to build up research capacities. Case country leaders and additional African senior researchers are also expected to benefit and enhance their research and teaching capacities through this way of integrating management and in the field training of young researchers. Also, it is expected that case country leaders will develop research management capacity from their participation in the RurbanAfrica Steering Committee. Likewise, small training seminars in relation to RurbanAfrica project events, such as workshops and/or country team meetings may further nurture the in-the-field-capacity development.

B3.1.4 Impact through contribution to enhancement of national, regional and EU-Sub-Saharan Africa policies on rural-city connections

The RurbanAfrica research addresses key development issues emphasized in the EU-Africa strategy for accelerating progress towards the MDGs such as support for Africa's agricultural agenda, stimulating rural and urban employment, sustaining diversification in rural areas, addressing rural-urban migration and development, and gaining access to safe water and sanitation in particular in urban low income areas. RurbanAfrica seeks to impact the overall agenda setting of the Africa-EU partnership by showing how the themes mentioned are interlinked in actual rural-city connections and make way for a more integrated and inter-sectoral approach than the one applied in the MDG process.

As part of the policy dialogue, the RurbanAfrica project will address central issues formulated in the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). PRSPs are important national policy processes describing the macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes that the countries will pursue over several years to promote growth and reduce poverty. Prepared by governments and being in dialogue with external development partners they relate to and have implications for how the MDGs are addressed in the respective countries. This is reflected in the PRSPs of the four study countries which all completed national PRSPs during the later part of the preceding decade: Tanzania: NSGRP, 2010; Ghana: GPRS II, 2005; Rwanda: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012, 2007; and Cameroon: GESP, 2009. RurbanAfrica may also inform the ongoing process of drafting a 'National Migration Policy' and the implementation of the recently finalized 'National Urban Policy' in Ghana. In Rwanda RurbanAfrica could play an important role in supporting local communities (Umugugudu) and districts (Umurenge) in dealing with decentralization and the implementation of MDGs, EDPRS and other projects that target the local poor.

RurbanAfrica also seeks dialogue with professional and technical research and policy institutions that are already in dialogue with policy makers in sub-Saharan Africa regarding rural and urban development issues. Unfortunately, few professional urban-research and policy networks exist across Africa. However, RurbanAfrica will exchange ideas with the UN Habitat's Regional Office for

Africa and the Arab States (ROAAS) and respective national representations and share knowledge with the newly established urban network in South Africa. RurbanAfrica will also approach well-established organizations focusing on agricultural development, such as FARA, CIARD etc. and discuss how knowledge on rural-city connections can inform their present understanding and research concerning agricultural and rural development and maybe even enhance their scope for including a more specific concern for rural-city connections.

Partners in the project have considerable experiences of advising local, national and international development agencies on matters related to rural and urban development and rural-city connections (see section B2.2). Two project partners in particular – the IIED and LBORO – have in particular specialized in policy dialogue at all levels from the international to the local, seeking to inform and develop an agenda for understanding rural-urban/urban-rural linkages. RurbanAfrica will include IIEDs experiences with a) supporting the capacity of local institutions and government to identify the opportunities and constraints for poverty reduction and regional development provided by rural-urban linkages, and to act on them; b) helping to develop a dialogue between national and local government to ensure a better integration between national macro-economic and sectoral policies and local initiatives. Likewise, RurbanAfrica will take in LBORO's well-established practices of evaluating service provision in low income areas involving relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners. Central to these efforts are the unique position of the sub-Saharan African partners to draw on existing regional networks for acting as hubs for policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and dissemination.

B3.1.5 Assumptions and external factors determining objectives

Few external factors appear to threaten the actual research activities. It is of course also an assumption that the research results can be achieved and thereby can produce the desired impact. With a four year project and the clearly specified objectives and work plan for each work package, and due to the strategy for establishing strong country teams coordinated by the sub-Saharan African partners, we are convinced that the project will produce relevant results in all the areas of research. Many of the research activities within and across work packages are complementary and designed to deliberately to speak to one another and to be carried out in each sub-Saharan African case which makes it likely that a coherent and comparative synthesis can be reached.

B3.2. Plan for the use of dissemination of project results

The ultimate aim of RurbanAfrica is to improve attentiveness and policy making regarding the links between agricultural transformations, urbanization and poverty reduction and this can only be reached by having a diverse dissemination strategy which reaches the potential end user groups. These groups differ widely in their needs, background, interests and expectations and the products from RurbanAfrica should accommodate this diversity. RurbanAfrica pays particular attention to dissemination by integrating policy dialogue and the establishment of knowledge sharing platforms in a separate work package (WP5). Accordingly, different stakeholders will be included in the dissemination process and an ongoing development of dissemination at all institutional levels will be secured. The finalized dissemination plan will be adopted during a meeting with the advisory board followed by the second Steering Committee meeting in MX. The main elements of the dissemination plan will be:

B3.2.1 Reaching policy and decision makers

National and relevant sub-national policy-makers will be invited to RurbanAfrica workshops, where specific time will be allocated to discussing policy impact and use of project results. However, since policy-makers often do not have adequate time to attend longer workshops, a number of follow-up activities will be conducted:

- Targeted policy briefs that address on-going policy processes (e.g. PRSP reviews or revisions, other national policy proposals of relevance to RurbanAfrica) which are delivered by the African partners at smaller meetings with relevant policy-makers.
- Attending national or sub-national meetings called by relevant government agencies or other stakeholders on topics relevant to RurbanAfrica in order to communicate project results
- Policy makers obtain considerable information through local media, and RurbanAfrica will therefore be actively engaged in targeting newspapers, radio- and TV channels in order to have policy relevant results published here whenever possible (see also below)

B3.2.2 Dissemination at local level

It is essential that research results are communicated back to communities and households involved in the research in adequate formats. This will be in the form of meetings with project staff towards the end of the project as well as illustrated, brief summaries written in concise and popular language. This material will also be made available to schools in the areas of research and will be prepared in such a way that they can easily be integrated in the curricula.

B3.2.3 Project website

The coordination unit will set up a multi-purpose website, which can be used both internally in the project and provide easily accessible information on the project for the public (See Figure B2.1b). It will be designed for clarity in both content and structure, providing up-to-date information on the project, its outputs and future plans. Work package 6 will be responsible for the 'open forum' that disseminate to the general public, and the 'exclusive forum' which is only accessible to the project partners. On this internal system reports, deliverables and article drafts will be uploaded and submitted to an internal peer review process before publication. A flexible discussion forum will be established for inter and intra work package discussions and data sharing in order to achieve the high degree of science collaboration needed in the project. Work package 5 will be instrumental in continuously developing the 'invited forum' where materials from the project and links to other relevant materials, networks and websites will be posted according to stakeholder needs and scientific development. These will include reports, policy briefings, video and audio materials as appropriate. A specific effort will be made to create links with other websites – for example those of umbrella organizations such as the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum and the Inter-University Council for East Africa – and to relevant materials and publications. The aim is to provide access to a broad range of materials that go beyond those produced by the project, to ensure post-project longevity. The website will also feature a password-protected section accessible to project partners only.

B3.2.4 Folders and newsletters

A two to four page leaflet and a newsletter will be produced at regular intervals during the project according to project progression. The first will be produced shortly after the project start as a presentation folder of the project and consortium. Later revisions will also contain general information about the work plan, participants and published results. The folders and leaflets will be

for broad – primarily electronic – distribution to potential audiences in Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe

B3.2.5 Scientific outputs

Scientific outputs from the work packages and the planned research collaboration across WPs will yield new science which will be of general and specific interest in different parts of the scientific community. However, scientific papers combining research from two or more, ideally all of the WPs, in relation to the respective sub-Saharan African partner countries will also be developed. Research will – after internal peer review in the project – be submitted to high ranking international journals in order to make it available for the global research and student community. It is also proposed to publish one or two special issues in more policy/practice oriented journals such as 'Environment and Urbanization'. The RurbanAfrica project will pursue publication strategies that secure open access and thereby are beneficial to a broader audience of the sub-Saharan African research community and policy/planning circles.

B3.2.6 Disseminating at workshops

Along with the stipulated dissemination efforts, the RurbanAfrica sub-Saharan African partner institutions will organize thematic workshops at local and national levels in order to combine dissemination and policy dialogue with local and national stakeholders. In addition, three thematic workshops, which could be arranged in connection with the General Assembly meetings, where research results are translated into practical tools and guidelines for implementation will be important means of (i) informing interested stakeholders and (ii) demonstrating the use and implications of the project results and guidelines to stakeholders and outside participants in the rural-city connection case regions. Finally, the results will be presented at international conferences.

B3.2.7 Contacts to media

Suitable printed local and professional media will be identified to publish articles of general interest for the general public about the RurbanAfrica project and its work in progress and results. These targeted contributions will be accompanied by regular press and news releases to disseminate newsworthy findings and results. These releases will be distributed through existing contact networks and press distribution lists of the partner institutions.

B3.2.8 Educational use of the results

Most of the RurbanAfrica consortium partners are actively involved in education programmes at sub-Saharan African and European universities at BSc, MSc and PhD levels. It is expected that RurbanAfrica results will be integrated into the curricula of these education programmes. In the National University of Rwanda in particular, RurbanAfrica is a good opportunity to move from the Netherland-Rwanda collaboration on curriculum development to research and back again. The Involvement of PhD and MSc students in the research process will be of crucial importance to the education of young researchers in both sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and is a good way of developing academic and inter-cultural competences.

B3.2.9 Intellectual property rights

The results, insights, methods and all the information produced in RurbanAfrica will be shared among the project partners without restrictions. Eventually they will also be publicly available and open to third parties as far as possible. A Consortium Agreement (CA) between the partners addressing *inter alia* intellectual property rights issues will be completed and signed by all partners during the negotiation phase. Publications prepared within RurbanAfrica will be public to the extent possible (if there are no restrictions from other parties such as publishers), and available on the

project website. The responsibilities and roles of the different participants will be described in the CA, which will be based on the Desca Simplified FP7 Model Consortium Agreement (<http://www.descafp7.eu/DESCA/descahome.htm>). Other aspects that will be addressed formally in the CA are Intellectual Property Rights, Access Rights, Confidentiality and Liability and Indemnification and these will be managed in accordance with the regulations in the EC contract. The Coordination Unit will oversee all activities related to exploitation. All knowledge produced during the project will be assessed by the Coordination Unit in terms of need for intellectual property protection before it is further disseminated. The Coordination Unit, through consultation with the owner party, will decide, and if necessary, make a division between the parts of the project reports that are confidential and those that are open to the public.

B4. Ethical Issues

	Research on Human Embryo/ Foetus	YES	Page
*	Does the proposed research involve human Embryos?		
*	Does the proposed research involve human Foetal Tissues/ Cells?		
*	Does the proposed research involve human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?		
*	Does the proposed research on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?		
*	Does the proposed research on Human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?		
	I CONFIRM THAT NONE OF THE ABOVE ISSUES APPLY TO MY PROPOSAL	X	

	Research on Humans	YES	Page
*	Does the proposed research involve children?		
*	Does the proposed research involve patients?		
*	Does the proposed research involve persons not able to give consent?		
*	Does the proposed research involve adult healthy volunteers?		
	Does the proposed research involve Human genetic material?		
	Does the proposed research involve Human biological samples?		
	Does the proposed research involve Human data collection?		
	I CONFIRM THAT NONE OF THE ABOVE ISSUES APPLY TO MY PROPOSAL	X	

	Privacy	YES	Page
	Does the proposed research involve processing of genetic information or personal data (e.g. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?		
	Does the proposed research involve tracking the location or observation of people?		
	I CONFIRM THAT NONE OF THE ABOVE ISSUES APPLY TO MY PROPOSAL	X	

Research on Animals		YES	Page
	Does the proposed research involve research on animals?		
	Are those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?		
	Are those animals transgenic farm animals?		
*	Are those animals non-human primates?		
	Are those animals cloned farm animals?		
	I CONFIRM THAT NONE OF THE ABOVE ISSUES APPLY TO MY PROPOSAL	X	
Research Involving ICP Countries ⁴		YES	Page
	Is the proposed research (or parts of it) going to take place in one or more of the ICP Countries?	X	
	Is any material used in the research (e.g. personal data, animal and/or human tissue samples, genetic material, live animals, etc):		
	a) Collected in any of the ICP countries?		
	b) Exported to any other country (including ICPC and EU Member States)?		
	I CONFIRM THAT NONE OF THE ABOVE ISSUES APPLY TO MY PROPOSAL		

Dual Use		YES	Page
	Research having direct military use		
	Research having the potential for terrorist abuse		
	I CONFIRM THAT NONE OF THE ABOVE ISSUES APPLY TO MY PROPOSAL	X	

¹⁷ In accordance with Article 12(1) of the Rules for Participation in FP7, 'International Cooperation Partner Country (ICPC) means a third country which the Commission classifies as a low-income (L), lower-middle-income (LM) or upper-middle-income (UM) country. The list of countries is given in annex 1 of the work programme. Countries associated to the Seventh EU Framework Programme do not qualify as ICP Countries and therefore do not appear in this list.

The research includes different types and numbers of informants for the various workpackages. This is detailed in the section B1.3.1 that also clarifies the overall methodological considerations for field research during the second sequence of research. From this it can be deduced that the research will focus on healthy adult informants and not include children or other vulnerable people who are unable to give informed consent. In section B1.3.1 it is also made clear that case country leaders will be responsible for securing relevant and necessary formal (e.g. research permission) and informal consent and acceptance for the execution of field research. In this respect, case country leaders will, together with their country teams, develop relevant instruments to seek inform individual informants about the objective of the research, the use of data etc. WP6 will develop an Ethical Protocol (D6.3) to be followed by all RurbanAfrica researchers. The Ethical Protocol will also stipulate the frameworks for how case country leaders shall exercise their responsibilities for the field research. Thus, the ethical protocol will outline: 1) how the FP7 ethical standards and guidelines that should be applied 2) standards for data collection, storage, retention, transfer and destruction.

B5. Gender Issues

The RurbanAfrica consortium is characterized by a gender balanced leadership of work packages and country teams. The leader of the consortium is a woman, and all senior staff members are experienced in supervising both male and female junior research staff. In relation to staff recruitment and development, gender issues will be carefully considered. In general, attention to equal opportunity and non-discriminative policies will be made by all project partners in RurbanAfrica. Rural development and growth of cities, either through natural means or immigration, impact on men and women differently. This will be reflected in the ongoing planning of research and conduct of field research. Analyses of these gender differences will allow for proposing gender specific strategies for poverty reduction.

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B7. Acronyms

AIRD	L 'Agence inter-établissements de recherche pour le développement
AMMA	African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis
RurbanAfrica	African Rural-City Connections
CIARD	the Coherence in Information for Agricultural Research for Development
CIFOR	Centre for International Forest Research
COFCA	Climate Change and Adaption in the Congo Forest Basin
CORUS	Coopération pour la Recherche universitaire et scientifique
CREATING	Cooperative Research on East African Territorial Integration within Globalization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEM	Demonstration
DGG	the Department of Geography and Geology
ECOFIT	Ecosystèmes intertropicaux: fonctionnement et Usages
ECOFIT	Evolution and Use of Inter-tropical Forest Ecosystems
ESDC	Environment and Society in Developing Countries
EU	European Union
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FP6	Sixth Framework Programme
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme
GA	General Assembly
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (Cameroon)
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction strategy (Ghana)
IARU	International Alliance of research Universities
ICPC	Interntional Cooperation Partner Countries

IDS	International Development Studies
IIED	The International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRD	Institute of Development Research
ISAE	Higher Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
ISSER	the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
LBORO	Loughborough University
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGT	Management of the Consortium
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture (Rwanda)
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources (Rwanda)
MOCCA	Montagne et Café sur Les Hautes Terres d'Afrique tropicale
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission (Ghana)
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (Tanzania)
NTNU	Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology
NUFFIC	Netherlands organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education
NUFU	The Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Higher Education
NUR	National University of Rwanda
OTHER	Other specific activities
PERISUD	Dynamiques territoriales à la périphérie des métropoles des Suds
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
ROAAS	UN HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States
RTD	Research and Technological Development
RUCROP	Rural-Urban Complementarities for Reducing Poverty

RUD	Rural-Urban Development
SAB	Scientific Advisory Board
SC	Steering Committee
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SSH	Social Science and Humanities
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TOUL-II	Université Toulouse II Le Mirail
UCPH	University of Copenhagen
UG	University of Ghana
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	The United Nations Childrens Fund
UoD	University of Dschang
UTM	Université Toulouse II Le Mirail
UU	Utrecht University
VDM	Verlag Dr. Müller
WEDC	Water Engineering and Development Centre
WHO	World Health Organization