LOCALIZING URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

EXPERT GROUP MEETING (EGM)

ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA | 23-25 OCTOBER 2019

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
P. O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA
Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)
www.unhabitat.org

Acknowledgements

Coordinators: Remy Sietchiping
Author: Grace Githiri and Thomas Foster
Contributors: Abdul Husaini, Emmanuel Gbadebo Adeleke, Hassan Shaaban, Mohammad Habib, Mohammed Chande, Sédric Tiobo´o, Pouomogne Djidjon Josianne épse Kamgaing, Nkumedjeu Dianne, Lamine Diakite, Sidibe Lamine, Mamadou Oury Nyara Diallo, Mohamed Lamine Camara, Emmanuel Adeleke, Jorge Fonseca, David Lopez, Diana Carrillo-Silva and Eol Chae
Design and layout: Jean Robert Gatsinzi and Diana Carrillo-Silva
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The market on Creek Street.
Zanzibar, 2008 © Oliver Lejade

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Monteé Parc Wood Market.
Cameroon, 2012 © CIFOR

0. INTRODUCTION

This Expert Group Meeting (EGM) is a continuation of the implementation of the UN Development Account (UNDA) funded project "Leaving No Place Behind – Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages in Africa". The EGM brought together associated implementing partners, national/sub-national representatives (of each project country) and international experts. It served to define the Urban-Rural Linkages (URL) tools and capacity building programs (e.g. training programs and a platform to access information on the topic) that need to be further developed or adapted to best meet capacity development needs in Africa and other regions. The improved learning materials will hopefully support countries' efforts to integrate Urban-Rural Linkages in existing or newly formulated policies, integrate them into regional and territorial development strategies/ plans, and consider cross-cutting issues such as human rights, rural-urban migration, youth and gender.

The EGM was designed to address two interrelated goals: 1) to support the implementation of the UNDA project, and 2) to support the broader implementation of the Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles and Framework for Action (URL-GP). The URL-GP partners and experts participated in the workshop by contributing to the application of the draft URL-GP tool in the contexts of the participating countries. Participating countries shared the urbanizing challenges in their country context and how strengthening urban-rural linkages would contribute to addressing the challenges. They were trained on how to use the URL-GP tools and methodologies for the next project activities including mainstreaming URL in national and sub-national policies.

The objectives of the EGM were:

1. Review the UNDA project progress at national and subnational levels, including challenges and the way forward for each UNDA country.
2. Discuss draft URL-GP tools and methodologies from UN-Habitat and discuss the process of localization and adaptation of these learning materials.
3. Stimulate the piloting of some of the UN-Habitat URL assessment tools with the participating country representatives.
4. Conduct an interactive review of the draft URL data collection methods.
5. Develop next-level work plans for the activities in each country.

0.1 SUMMARY OF THE EGM SESSIONS

The EGM was welcomed by **Dr. Iddi H. Hassan**, Executive Secretary, Commission for Lands of the Government of Zanzibar, Tanzania and **Dr. Remy Sietchiping**, chief of the Policy, Legislation and Governance Section, UN-Habitat. Teams were present from the four UNDA project countries of Zanzibar-Tanzania, Cameroon, Guinea-Conakry and Niger State-Nigeria and international experts from FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and RIMISP (Latin American Centre for Rural Development) via remote participation.

Merchants and shoppers in the markets of Conakry. Guinea, 2014 © UNICEF Guinea

The first day was comprised of country presentations and an overview of Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles (URL-GP) and framework for Action (FfA) development process in the context of the UNDA project. The four country teams presented their current work on incorporating URLs in their work on territorial policies linking urban and rural areas. These presentations included demographic trends, challenges, opportunities, mechanisms and policy vehicles to strengthen urban-rural linkages. The URL-GP Project Team presented the current state of progress on an implementation plan, including normative work and tools for applying the URL-GP at national or subnational levels.

Suleja.
Niger State, 2014 © Juju Films

In the afternoon of the first day, country teams worked in groups to localize the URL-GP and FfA in their country context based on high, medium or low relevance/inclusion in current work. The principle that rose to the level of greatest capacity need for all four countries was the principle number 10 calling for "data-driven and evidence-based" interventions. The challenge of identifying approaches to understand the dynamic flows and interactions between more rural and more urban areas was the subject of a remote presentation by David Lopez of the Latin American Centre for Rural Development (RIMISP). In this presentation of the Bienestar Household Survey for Rural-Urban Territories in Latin America, key findings show the importance of improved approaches to collecting data from rural-urban territories. The approach to characterize "functional territories" linking small towns, intermediate cities, larger cities and rural areas in between is an emerging priority for the application of the URL-GP and the RIMISP methodology has been an important contribution to this effort. Jorge Fonseca presented FAO's work on the Urban Food Agenda in the context of URLs and related tools under development that are relevant to UN-Habitat's work on both national urban policies and URLs.

Country working groups took up the challenge of identifying the critical flows of people, goods, services information and waste (defining Urban-Rural Linkages) between a selected larger urban centre and a smaller town or intermediate city in each country. From this exercise, one key challenge was selected for each territorial context that hindered the improvement of URLs. The key challenge for each country was then linked to relevant provisions of the URL-GP Framework for Action. Following this, the key capacity gaps (including the participation of key actors) were identified and related to the priority URL challenge in the given territorial context.

Following previous exercises, the country teams were asked to identify policy arenas to address both the challenges and the perceived gaps. The teams had identified key infrastructure needs (e.g., transport, ICT and electrification, etc.) and inadequate service provisions (e.g., water, sanitation, health, etc.). Finally, on the third day, the teams reviewed data collection needs related to the selected priority challenges and discussed approaches to data collection. The concluding session focused on preparing data collection, stakeholder engagement and roadmaps for future work to continue to improve urban-rural linkages in each UNDA country process.

1. DAY ONE

This day was comprised of an introduction, sharing of country experiences, the introduction of the URL-GP and FfA and group discussions of the URL-GP and FfA in country contexts.

1.1 SESSION ONE

The first welcome remarks were by Dr. Iddi H. Hassan, the executive secretary of the Zanzibar Minister of Land, Housing, Water and Energy. He began by first welcoming the participants to the workshop and Zanzibar. Appreciating the UN-Habitat for the continued support in the urban policy process, he highlighted his commitment to the collaboration and project at large. He also indicated that the workshop would equip the participants to continue with the implementation of the project in their contexts and participants were to take advantage of every opportunity to benefit.

He highlighted that for Zanzibar the workshop and project were key in helping them develop their urban policy to address sustainable development needs in their context. He emphasized the uniqueness of the island in the context of Urban-Rural Linkages due to the culture that has attracted tourists thus more economic activities in the city and migration. The rural-urban migration has put pressure on the government to provide services but is also a challenge to enhance rural development.

Dr. Iddi H. Hassan giving welcome remark.
Zanzibar, 2019 © UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat also represented by Remy Sietchiping, who welcomed the participants from the four countries to the workshop. He introduced the context of the project which is being implemented in four countries towards mainstreaming Urban-Rural Linkages in policy. He also appreciated the Zanzibar team for hosting the participants from the three countries. He stated that the Urban-Rural Linkages program is gaining momentum in the global agenda as stated in the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He also indicated that during the UN-Habitat Assembly 2019 the member states adopted a resolution on Urban-Rural Linkages and thus is a priority for UN-Habitat work which is also included in its strategic plan 2020-2023. He introduced the tools that UN-Habitat has developed towards the implementation of the URL-GP that would be piloted during the workshop. He emphasized that this project would be the first of its kind and would form a basis for replication in other countries. He concluded by appreciating the participants again saying he hoped the workshop would be beneficial to all, especially towards the implementation of the project at the country levels.

Mr. Remy Sietchiping giving welcome remarks.
Zanzibar, 2019 © UN-Habitat

A family hunting for Octopus.
Zanzibar, 2017 © Khali Lamrabet

1.1.1 Pre-engagement exercises

Before the beginning of the workshop, the participants took part in answering questions to assess the level of understanding and would be compared with after to measure impact. Most of the participants were male and from national and sub-national governments. Most of them work on urban and rural planning and policy issues. The expectations for the workshop included: sharing experiences, gain knowledge and capacity on URL and gain skills on how to implement the URL project.

Out of the participants present, 70% had heard about the URL-GP and could give the correct number of the principles and fields of action as described in the publication. The participants also outlined one thing that comes to mind when URL is mentioned which included: roads, services, food, unequal, poverty, panning, inclusive development, connectivity among others. A detailed outcome of the pre-engagement exercises can be found in Annex 2.

1.1.2 Partners' presentations

URL partners were represented during the workshop from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Latin American Centre for Rural Development (RIMISP).

I. Food Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO represented by Jorge Fonseca shared their urban food agenda which is the framework for leveraging sub-national and local governments' action to ensure sustainable food systems and improved nutrition. It forms a basis of FAO work for the next few years in collaboration with partners as UN-Habitat. He highlighted the four guiding principles of the agenda outlined as rural-urban synergies, social inclusion and equity (leave NO ONE BEHIND), resilience and sustainability and food systems interconnections. He highlighted how the integrated rural-urban development requires territorial strategies where food can be used as an important building block of an inclusive and resilient economy that promotes sustainable integrated urban and territorial development.

He also highlighted the targeted outcomes for the urban food agenda mainstreaming policy support, governance support, knowledge generation and capacity development, outreach and advocacy and partnerships and investment. The outcomes will be achieved through a 3Es approach as the comprehensive areas of support to the urban food agenda namely: Enabling, Executing and Expanding. He emphasized the mainstreaming of issues such as food in policy to be incorporated into the framework at the enabling level. UN-Habitat is collaborating with FAO in developing a guide for mainstreaming food systems in National Urban Policies (NUPS). UN-Habitat has also produced a Think Piece on Implementing the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) through the "Food and Nutrition lens".

Presentation on the four guiding principles of the Urban Food Agenda of FAO. Zanzibar, 2019 © UN-Habitat

II. Latin American Centre for Rural Development (RIMISP)

David Lopez represented the organization via an online presentation on the work they have conducted in Latin America under the transforming territories program. The household survey was an integral part of this program investigating how people move from rural to urban territories and vice-versa. He highlighted that the small and medium cities and their surrounding rural areas are where the population in Latin America is growing fastest. He highlighted the gap in national household data between urban and rural areas is limiting the understanding of the linkage between urban and rural areas.

The program he shared was in three areas: Chile, Colombia and Mexico in 2018 as a comparative study of the three countries. The objective was to gather microdata on the livelihoods and well-being of households living in urban and rural territories of which up to 4,000 households were involved in the study in every country. The survey was comprised of six modules:

Six basic modules, common to every country:

1. Socio-demographic characteristics
2. Employment and labour incomes
   2a. Self-employment in agriculture
   2b. Self-employment outside agriculture
3. Other incomes
4. Household assets
5. Access in place to public and private goods
6. Spatialization of consumption

Source: Presentation on the lessons from a data effort in Latin American Rural-Urban Territories.

A family supported by a FAO project weeding their lettuce field in Nkolondom, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 2017 © FAO Gerbert Dossa

From the context, however, the modules were different for some countries. Some countries included migration, post-conflict context, perception of the environment among others in the module. From this study, it was discovered that some of the modules would not indicate the rurality of an area; for example, the proportion of the population in self-employment in urban, peri-urban and rural areas is similar. Some lessons that had been learnt so far were including a study of functionally integrated rural and urban areas that requires representative data of functional territories. Another lesson was the need for having a common questionnaire and sampling frame for comparability of the different territories under study. He completed by saying that the data was still being analysed and the outcomes would be disseminated.

1.2 SECOND SESSION

1.2.1 Country experiences sharing

Presentation on the urbanization of Zanzibar. Zanzibar, 2019 © UN-Habitat

The countries all shared their country contexts of urbanization, demographic characteristics, economic development, basic services, social amenities and the relation to the project in the urban and rural context. In **the Republic of Guinea**, it was clear that although the most of characteristics are disaggregated across urban and rural areas in overall data, more disaggregation is needed to understand the situation in the country better.

In **Cameroon**, country team represented rural-urban migration as the main cause of urbanization. The reasons for migration were highlighted as pursuit of better opportunities due to urban and rural disparities and inadequate infrastructural development of local industries. They also presented some of the strategies, policies, plans at the local, regional and national levels.

In **Niger State**, there is a challenge of the primacy of major cities despite the 25 local authority headquarters being declared urban centres. Among other urbanization challenges, the urban and rural disparity was discussed as a major concern. They presented the results of a study conducted in August 2019 on markets that mapped out where the trading communities commuted from. This represented the nature of the urban-rural relationship as some travelled as far as 25km to access markets, this would, in the long run, generate infrastructural and services needs that has to be addressed. They also presented some ongoing projects on transport and energy and linked them to the URL-GP.

Zanzibar on the other hand is a tourist attraction island facing similar urbanization challenges. Agriculture has been the backbone of the economy of Zanzibar; however, this cycle is slowly shifting as the island becomes attractive to international visitors. This, however, also results in different challenges due to rural to urban migration and thus pressure on urban services. Other challenges identified were risks of negative impacts of climate change, urban sprawl affecting the former agricultural land and increased urban densities.

Participants from county teams' discussion. Zanzibar, 2019 © UN-Habitat

1.3 THIRD SESSION

During the final session of the day, the Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles (URL-GP) and their link to the global agendas (NUA and SDGs) were shared. Each of the principles and framework for action was expounded as a basis for the group activity that the workshop participants were to be involved in. The publication of the URL-GP in the various languages can be found **here**. The principles are outlined below:

FIGURE 1. Urban Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles (URL-GP)

Source: Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles - Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development

Beneficiaries of Boké and Boffa.
Republic of Guinea, 2017 © FAO Cristina Alderighi

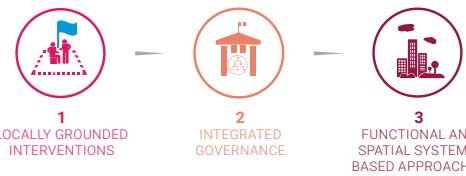
This presentation and description were introduced to the participants for the first group work activity of applying the URL-GP in their context. The activity entailed reviewing the principles and identifying the extent of relevance in the country context. The participants therefore should first understand and discuss what the principle meant and if it was relevant and how relevant it was in terms of existing activities. The framework for action was reviewed in the same manner based on the projects, policies, plans and strategies. A detailed description of the outcome of the group discussions is represented in a report on Localizing URL-GP tools and methodologies in UNDA countries. The tools used in the group work are attached as annex.

(Right and left) First group work activity of applying the URL-GP in each country's context.
Zanzibar, 2019 © UN-Habitat

FIGURE 2. The Framework for Action: URL-GP

The framework of action is comprised of 11 fields of action which can be outlined as below:

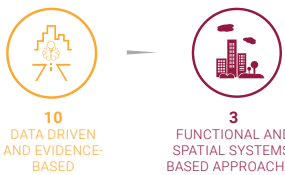
A - Governance, legislation and capacity development



B - Integrated planning across the urban-rural continuum

C - Investment and finance for inclusive urban-rural development

D -Empower people and communities



E - Knowledge and data management for dynamic spatial flows of people, products, services, resources and information

F - Territorial economic development and employment

G - Coherent approaches to social service provision

H - Infrastructure, technology and communication systems

I - Integrated approaches for food security, nutrition, and public health

J - Environmental impact and natural resource and land management

K - Conflict and disaster

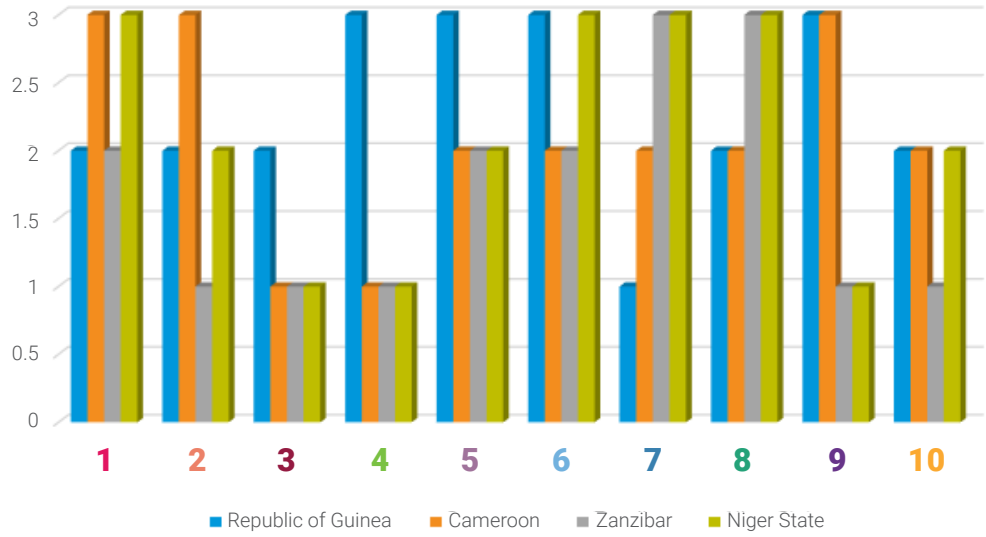
Source: Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development

2. DAY TWO

2.1 FIRST SESSION: PRESENTATION OF THE OUTCOMES FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The outcomes from the group discussions related to the link between the URL-GP and FfA and the context in the countries. As described above, there are 10 principles namely: 1) locally grounded interventions, 2) integrated governance, 3) functional and spatial systems-based approaches, 4) financially inclusive, 5) balanced partnership, 6) human rights-based, 7) do no harm and provide social protection, 8) environmentally sensitive, 9) participatory engagement and 10) data-driven and evidence-based. The participants from the different countries highlighted the level of relevance of the principles based on existing needs and priorities in each country's context. The levels of relevance were rated as high-3, medium-2, low-1, not relevant-1. The chart shows the outcomes from the participants for the 10 principles. Republic of Guinea and Niger State reported that the first principle on locally grounded interventions is very important since the local authorities implement actions on the ground as well as global agendas are being localized. From the illustration, no country reported very high relevance of principle 3 and 10 on functional and spatial systems-based approaches and data-driven and evidence-based decisions. Not one principle took precedence in all countries because countries valued different principles more important.. In summary, for the Republic of Guinea, the priority principles are 4, 5, 6 and 9, for Cameroon 1, 2 and 10, for Zanzibar only 7 and 8 and finally for Niger State 1, 6, 7 and 8.

FIGURE 3. Relevance of the URL-GP



Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

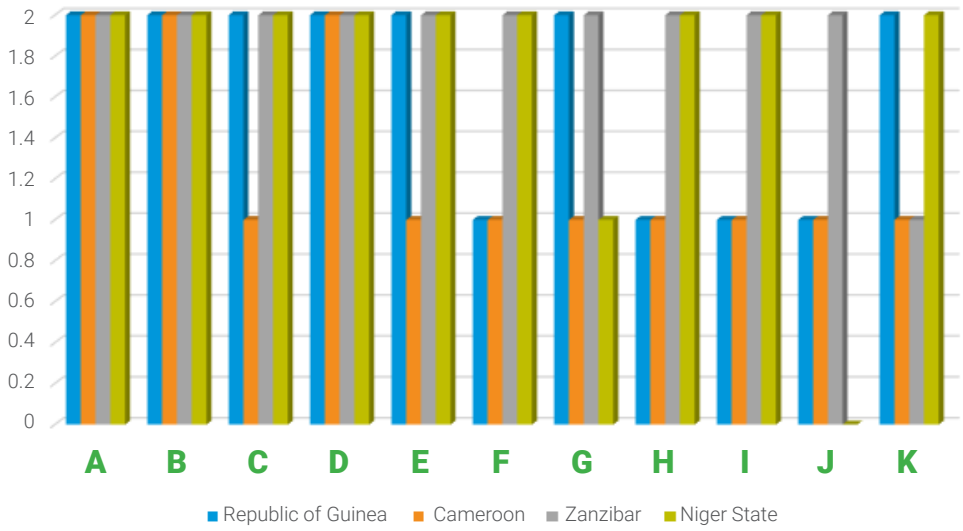
On the framework for Action, there are **11 FfA** as outlined above:

A) Governance, legislation and capacity development, B) Integrated planning across the urban-rural continuum, C) Investment and finance for inclusive urban-rural development, D) Empower people and communities, E) Knowledge and data management for dynamic spatial flows of people, products, services, resources and information, F) Territorial economic development and employment, G) Coherent approaches to social service provision, H) Infrastructure, technology and communication systems, I) Integrated approaches for food security, nutrition, and public health, J) Environmental impact and natural resource and land management, K) Conflict and disaster.

The participants from the four countries highlighted the existence of related actions on the ground and gave examples. The illustration is a preview of the outcomes Yes: 2, Partly: 1, No: 0.

In **the Republic of Guinea**, there are activities and strategies in seven fields and few actions in four fields. Some peculiar indications are that **Zanzibar**, for example, has relevant actions on the ground for all the fields of actions apart from conflict and disaster. This is quite relevant since they had highlighted the principles on "environmentally sensitive" as a key priority as they had challenges of negative impacts of climate change. **Cameroon** on the other hand, reported they had only a few projects/activities for eight fields of actions indicating many possible areas of priority intervention. In **Niger State**, they have related actions/strategies for nine fields of action and no action on the field of environmental impact and natural resource and land management which should be the priority. The fewer actions or no actions on the ground indicate a need for action if this is related to the highlighted challenges and principles above. This will be thus compared with the outcomes in the next section on challenges, participation and capacity needs.

FIGURE 4. Available actions linked to the Framework for Action



Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

2.2 SECOND SESSION

2.2.1 Second group activity and plenary presentations

This session was comprised of key activities of defining a functional territory for each country. Each country defined two areas; a major city and a small town. The activity entailed the identification of the spatial flows of people, goods, information among other things in the urban-rural continuum. They also were to define the reasons for the flow of people, the types of goods, information flowing among others. They were finally to identify the challenges to the flow and/or necessitating and the recommendations thereof. The outcomes from this activity varied from country to country.

I. Zanzibar

Zanzibar selected Zanzibar town and Nungwi which is another rural centre within 65km. They also indicated the direction in which the volume of the flow was higher. The summary is indicated in the table.

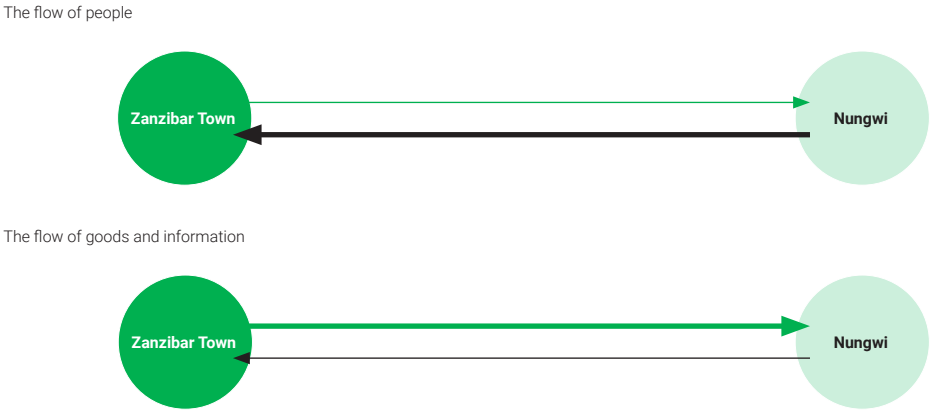
TABLE 1. Zanzibar's spatial flows

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	FROM ZANZIBAR TO NUNGWI	FROM NUNGWI TO ZANZIBAR
People (reasons for the flow)	• Employment • Business • Tourism • Cultural reasons	• Employment • Business • Education • Tourism • Health services
Goods	• Agricultural inputs • Food • Construction materials	• Agricultural produce
Information	• Technological expertise • Market information • Awareness	• Feedback marketing for tourism

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

There was further scrutiny on the volume of the flow of people and goods to understand in which direction flow was considered more. The result was that there is more flow of people from Nungwi to Zanzibar which is mainly for business and employment. The flow of goods and information on the other hand was more from Zanzibar to Nungwi especially the flow of farm inputs, capital, market information etc. from the rural farms to the urban area. This can be represented as shows figure 5.

FIGURE 5. The flow of people, goods and information



Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

The next step was to highlight the challenges necessitating the various categories of the spatial flows. The challenges that were highlighted in Zanzibar concerning the flow of people, were **inadequate services like health and education in rural areas, poor conditions of roads** among others. They also highlighted the issues they experience in the movement between the two areas, Zanzibar town and Nungwi. Concerning the flow of information, the challenge was of technology, electricity among others. The priority main challenge that the participants recommended action on was the provision of services in rural areas.

They also made some recommendations to the identified challenges included: provision of the required services, establishing central markets in Nungwi. Concerning information, they proposed raising awareness but also provision of required technology to allow the flow of information.

Limbe Downbeach North.
Cameroon, 2008 © Jane Boles

II. Cameroon

Cameroon on the other hand selected the functional territory as Yaounde and Mbalmayo which is a small town. The distance between the two urban centres is 48km connected by a major road. Some of the outcomes are illustrated in the table.

TABLE 2. Cameroon's spatial flows

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	FROM YAOUNDÉ TO MBALMAYO	FROM MBALMAYO TO YAOUNDÉ
People (reasons for the flow)	• Work • Business	• Work • Health • Business • Administrative services
Goods	• Farm inputs • Manufactured food • Construction materials • Electronic devices • Machinery (equipment)	• Food
Information	• Technology • Agricultural techniques	

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

The volume of the flow of people, goods and information was highlighted as more from Mbalmayo to Yaoundé. Other things that they highlighted as flowing were money and telecommunication mainly from Yaoundé to Mbalmayo. They identified the challenges that hinder or act as a hindrance to the flow of people and goods as poor road infrastructure. They highlighted this is the priority they proposed for intervention to enhance the **connectivity between the two areas**.

III. Republic of Guinea

The participants from the Republic of Guinea identified the functional territory as Conakry and Boke which is a small town. The distance between Conakry and Boke is 249km and the summary of the spatial flows is highlighted in below table.

TABLE 3. Republic of Guinea's spatial flows

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	FROM CONAKRY TO BOKE	FROM BOKE TO CONAKRY
People (reasons for the flow)	• Employment • Education • Health • Leisure	• Employment • Business • Health • Education • Airport • Access to the Sea Port
Goods	• Farm inputs • University	• Construction materials • Food
Information	• Innovations for farming	• Market trends • Technology

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

The volume of the flow was more from Boke to Conakry. Others they identified were mainly solid waste of metal debris from Conakry to Boke.

Marché de Madina in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, 2017 © Alpha Oumar Baldé

Women employed at the All Dabban Farms in Mokwa, Niger State, 2017 © Kayode Ebaleye.

IV. Niger State

Niger State identified the functional territory as comprised of two towns in Minna and Beji. The two areas are 39km apart. The table summarizes the spatial flow.

TABLE 4. Niger State's spatial flows

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	FROM MINNA TO BEJI	FROM BEJI TO MINNA
People (reasons for the flow)	• Work • Business • Waste	• Work • Health • Business • Administrative services
Goods	• Sales of construction materials • Packaged/processed foods • Medicines • Clothes • Electrical appliances • Agro-allied products	• Sales of fresh farm produce (vegetables) • Cattle • Birds
Information	• Solid, domestic and industrial waste	• Unusable perishable agric produce

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

The challenges identified were energy, security and roads. On the other hand, from Beji to Minna, the challenges were security and energy. The recommendations they highlighted in strengthening the flow were the provision of renewable energy, improved communication infrastructure, improved security, provision of connectivity through the improvement of transport infrastructure between the two areas, improved waste management system in Minna and improved agricultural storage system to reduce waste in the small town.

2.3 THIRD SESSION

This session entailed identifying key capacity and participation gaps in the urban-rural continuum for the key challenges identified. In Zanzibar, the priority challenge was insufficient services in Nungwi due to inadequate budget allocations and priority. In Cameroon, the priority challenge identified was the improvement of good roads between Yaoundé and Mbalmayo. Participants from the Republic of Guinea identified the priority challenge as inadequate road and sanitation services in between Conakry and Boke and in Boke respectively. Niger State identified the priority challenge as inadequate infrastructure and social services in the continuum.

2.3.1 Capacity Assessment Outcome

Zanzibar participants indicated that the identified priority URL challenge was coupled with human, institutional, and financial gaps. In the Republic of Guinea, they highlighted human, institutional, financial and technical gaps. In Cameroon, they only identified financial gaps as the main issue. In Niger State, the capacity gaps identified included human, institutional, financial and technical in the relevant institutions.

Student at Al-Yaqeen Nursery and Primary School, Suleja. Niger State, 2010 © Arne Hoel

TABLE 5. Capacity gaps per country

COUNTRY	PRIORITY URL CHALLENGE	HUMAN CAPACITY GAPS	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY GAPS	FINANCIAL CAPACITY GAPS	TECHNICAL CAPACITY GAPS
Zanzibar	• Insufficient services due to inadequate budget allocation and priority	• Inadequate skills/ knowledge/awareness • Inadequate data management capacity • Insufficient ICT expertise • Insufficient personnel At the local and regional levels	• Limited intersectoral collaboration among plans/ policies • Limited collaboration with external stakeholders • Weak institutional capacity for implementation At the local and regional levels	• Insufficient and limited budget allocations • Limited mechanisms to incorporate external funding	
Republic of Guinea	• Inadequate road and sanitation infrastructure	• Inadequate skills/ knowledge/awareness/ approach at the national level	• Limited intersectoral coordination among plans/ policies at the national level	• Insufficient budget allocations at the national level	• Data collection mechanism not addressing/defining rural, peri-urban and urban areas at the national level
Cameroon	• Poor roads			• Limited budget allocations	
Niger State	• Inadequate infrastructure and social services	• Inadequate skills/ knowledge/awareness/ approach • Inadequate data management expertise/ capacity • Insufficient ICT expertise • Insufficient personnel/ human resources At the local and regional authorities	• Limited intersectoral collaboration/coordination among plans/policies • Limited collaboration/ coordination across levels (top-down decision-making) • Weak institutional capacity for implementation At the local and regional authorities	• Insufficient and limited budget allocations • Sectoral budget allocations • Sudden Shortage of budget allocations • Limited mechanisms to incorporate/incentivise external funding (e.g. PPPS, private funding) At the local and regional authorities	• Limited relevant/up-to-date data • Data collection mechanism not addressing/defining rural, peri-urban and urban areas • Insufficient coordination in the aggregation of decentralised data collection • Limited ICT infrastructure for data collection, storage and management At the local level

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

2.3.2 Participation Assessment Outcome

The country teams were requested in groups to identify the stakeholders being involved in the identified URL priority challenges.

In Zanzibar, they identified the ministry of finance and local government at a national level and other stakeholders at different levels since the main challenge was insufficient services due to inadequate budget allocation and priority. They also indicated that only a few women are working in all levels apart from civil society.

In Cameroon, at the national level, the stakeholders identified several ministries as the Ministry of Public Works (MINTP), Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE), Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINIPOSTEL), Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) and Ministry of Transportation (MINT). It is only at the local government level where they indicated adequate women representation.

In the Republic of Guinea, they identified ministries like the Ministry of City and Tour Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Finance. Only at the vulnerable groups level did they strongly agree that women have been well represented.

In Niger State, the main ministry at the national level is the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. However, at the state level, several ministries and agencies were identified, the leading one being the Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing. They also identified others from local government, academia, civil society, private sector, vulnerable groups and international organizations. For all stakeholders' categories, they agreed that women are well represented. A summary of the stakeholders to get involved for each country can be outlined as below.

TABLE 6. Zanzibar's stakeholders

Priority URL Challenge	Insufficient services due to inadequate budget allocation and priority
STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES	SPECIFIC STAKEHOLDERS
National level	• Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Local Government
Regional/sub-national level	• North Ugunja Regional Office
Local government	• North A District Council • District Council of Nungwi
Academia	
Civil society	• NGO - Grass root organizations
Community groups	
Private sector	• Business associations
Vulnerable groups	• Women and youth groups • People with disability

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 7. Cameroon´s stakeholders

Priority URL Challenge	Poor roads
STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES	SPECIFIC STAKEHOLDERS
National level	• Ministry of Public Works • Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE) • Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINIPOSTEL) • Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) • Ministry of Transportation (MINT)
Local government	• Municipalities • Village authorities
Academia	
Civil society	• NGOs
Community groups	• Neighbourhood associations
Private sector	
Vulnerable groups	• Women
International organizations	

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 8. Republic of Guinea's stakeholders

Priority URL Challenge	Inadequate road and sanitation services
STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES	SPECIFIC STAKEHOLDERS
National level	• Ministry of City and Tour Planning • Ministry of Public Works • Ministry of Finance
Sub-national government authorities	• Governor • Mayor • Prefects • Sub-prefect
Local government	• Municipal councils
Academia	• National Institute of Geology and Mining
Civil society	• National Council of the Organizations of Civil Society
Community groups	• Organization of women and youth
Private sector	• Mining company
Vulnerable groups	• Youth and women groups
International organizations	• UN-Habitat

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 9. Niger State's stakeholders

Priority URL Challenge	Inadequate infrastructure and social services
STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES	SPECIFIC STAKEHOLDERS
National level	• Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Sub-national government authorities	• Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing • Niger State Bureau of Statistic • Niger State Urban Development Board (NSUDB) • Niger State Water Board (NSWB) • Niger State Environmental Protection Agency (NISEPA) • Niger State Housing Corporation (NSHC) • Niger State Ministry of Youth Affairs • Niger State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs • Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development • Niger State Planning Commission • Niger State Emergency Management Agency • Niger State Road Access Mobility Project (RAMP) • Niger State Rural Water and Sanitation Agency
Local government	• All the 25 Local Governments in Niger State
Academia	• Federal University of Technology Minna • Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai
Civil society	• Regional Centre of Expertise (RCE Minna) • African Youth Empowerment in Agriculture and Industrial Development
Community groups	
Private sector	• Nigerian Association of Chamber of Commerce (Niger State Chapter)
Vulnerable groups	• National Council of Women Society
International organizations	• UN-Habitat • Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

The fishing port in Stone Town, Zanzibar, 2019 © Linda Reeder

3. DAY THREE

On the third day, the participants were engaged in two activities: identifying the data needs of the prioritized URL challenge and the availability of the relevant policies/strategies.

3.1 DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY

The data needs, the proposed methods of data collection and stakeholders to involve for each country are summarized as:

TABLE 10. Zanzibar's data collection strategies

Priority URL Challenge	Insufficient services due to inadequate budget allocation and priority	
DATA NEEDS	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION	STAKEHOLDERS TO INVOLVE
• Secondary data sources • Primary data sources	• Focus group discussions • Key informants' interviews • Stakeholder consultations • Field surveys and mapping • Open Data Kit, Survey solutions	• Local leaders • Responsible ministries • NGOs • Private sector • Academic institutions

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 11. Cameroon's data collection strategies

Priority URL Challenge	Poor roads	
DATA NEEDS	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION	STAKEHOLDERS TO INVOLVE
• Linear of road • Characteristics of the road • Population in the surrounding area • The extent of traffic flows • Types of goods transported • Services provided by the road • Services in the linked areas	• GPS data collection • Secondary data- census reports • Traffic counts • Household surveys • Administrative information	• National Institute of Statistics • Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE) • Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINIPOSTEL) • Ministry of Transportation (MINT) • Ministry of Public Works (MINTP)

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 12. Republic of Guinea's data collection strategies

Priority URL Challenge	Inadequate road and sanitation services	
DATA NEEDS	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION	STAKEHOLDERS TO INVOLVE
• Mapping of roads • Access to public transport • Identification and mapping of different modes of transportation • Evaluation of travel reasons • Mapping of health services • Access to health services	• CAPI (Computer-assisted personal interview) • Cartography • Household surveys • Focus group discussions • Survey solutions	• National Institute of Statistics • Ministry of Transportation • Ministry of Town and Spatial Planning • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Planning and Economic Development • Ministry of Public Works • Technical and Financial Partners • Building and public companies • Civil societies

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 13. Niger State's data collection strategies

Priority URL Challenge	Inadequate infrastructure and social services	
DATA NEEDS	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION	STAKEHOLDERS TO INVOLVE
• Development pattern • Population • Occupation etc • Hazard and Disaster Profile: Main Hazard, Disaster risk profile, Vulnerable, Impacts of the main hazard	• RS & GIS • Demography and Household survey • Secondary source	• Niger State Ministry of Lands • Niger State Geographic Information System (NIGIS) Agency • Niger State Urban Development Board (NSUDB) • Niger State Bureau of Statistics (NSBS) • Niger State Emergency Management Agency (NSEMA) • Niger State Environmental Protection Agency (NISEPA) • Niger State Ministry of Health (MOH) • Police • The Niger State Command of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) • Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) • Niger State Ministry of Lands and Housing (MOL&H)Traditional institutions • NGOs • CBOs

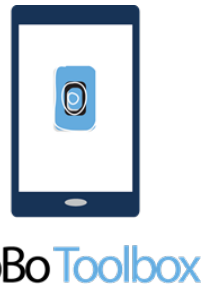
Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

3.2 TRAINING OF USING KOBOCOLLECT IN DATA COLLECTION

The participants were also taken through training on using KoBo collect in data collection. The session was comprised of first downloading the KoBo collect in the smartphones and tablets among other gadgets. The participants were guided on how to get the application and how to assist others to download the same. They were also guided on how to configure settings to link to the cloud KoBo collect where the questions have been developed. This made it possible to access the questions in the KoBo collect home.

The participants understood that the KoBo toolbox provides flexible data collection where data could be collected on paper, tablet or mobile phone. If collected on paper they may have to be input into the application manually; whereas on phone and tablet one would only need to be validated and is automatically uploaded in the cloud system. The advantages were highlighted as:

Data entry on browser © KoBo toolbox



Collect data on mobile phone or tablet © KoBo toolbox

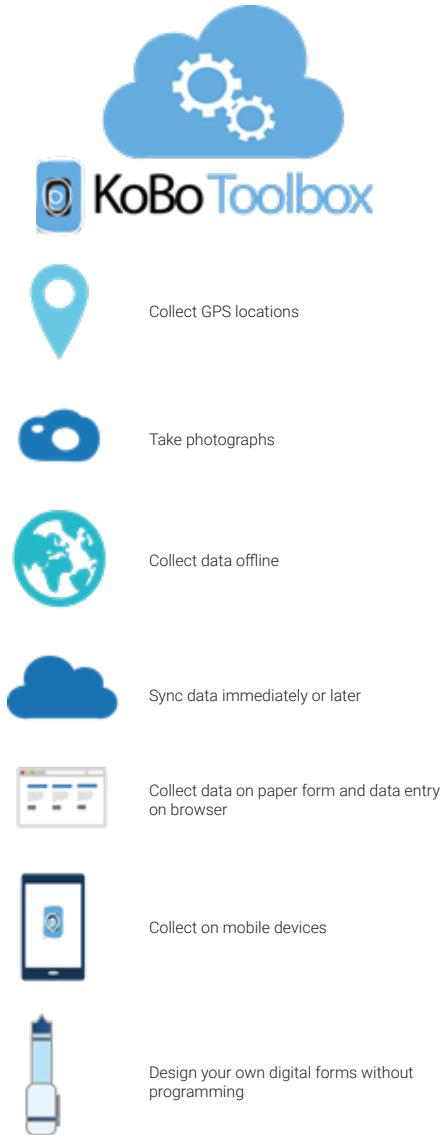
FIGURE 6. KoBo Toolbox Advantages

Source: KoBo Toolbox

Several advantages that are linked also to the features in the KoBo toolbox included that the application enables one to collect the GPS location. This thus makes it possible to link spatial data to functional data which is very relevant in illustrating the urban-rural continuum. It is also possible to take photographs using the app and collect data offline. The photographs could then be linked to the spatial data making the data collection interactive. The ability to collect data offline on the other hand makes it possible to collect data even in remote locations which include some rural areas. When data is collected, it is possible to sync it either immediately or later if the questions are complete and well collected. Another key advantage is the option of designing own digital forms without programming which makes it possible for anyone with basic computer skills to use the tool.

Making fufu.
Cameroon, 2006 © Rbairdccam

FIGURE 7. KoBo Toolbox Features



Source: KoBo Toolbox

3.3 ASSESSING URL SENSITIVITY OF POLICIES

The participants were requested to identify the policies in the country that are relevant for urban-rural linkages issues. The preliminary policy review had already been done on available policies for the countries. During the workshop, the participants were only able to identify the policies and the detailed analysis would be conducted after the workshop. UN-Habitat has developed the relevant tools for reviewing policies to identify gaps and make recommendations for the same. However, the table below identifies the available policies that will be reviewed on the extent of URL sensitivity.

TABLE 14. Policies Relevant for URL in Zanzibar

NAME OF THE POLICY	YEAR	BEING IMPLEMENTED
Food security and nutrition policy	2008	Yes
Fisheries policy	2014	Yes
Agriculture policy	2003	Yes
National environmental policy	1992	Yes
Investment policy	2007	Yes
Water policy	2004	Yes
NGO policy	2009	Yes
National forest policy	1999	Yes
Zanzibar disaster management policy	2011	Yes
Zanzibar national medicine policy	2008	Yes
Zanzibar land policy	2018	Yes
Land government policy	2012	Yes

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 15. Policies Relevant for URL in Cameroon

NAME OF THE POLICY	YEAR	BEING IMPLEMENTED
Strategie de development des infrastractures		

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 16. Policies Relevant for URL in the Republic of Guinea

NAME OF THE POLICY	YEAR	BEING IMPLEMENTED
Conakry COYAH-Mamou Highway		No
Project construction of Caonakry exchanges		No
Project development of RN 27-RN30		No
Construction of the faculty of medicine		No

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 17. Policies Relevant for URL in Niger State

NAME OF THE POLICY	YEAR	BEING IMPLEMENTED
Renewable Energy Policy	2017	Yes
Spatial area regulation	2016	Yes
Draft Land Housing and Urban development policy	2019 (in progress)	No

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

3.4 POST-ENGAGEMENT SURVEY

After the workshop, the participants were engaged in a post-engagement survey to assess the level of impact of the workshop and activities upon them. The questions were similar to what had been in the pre-engagement survey. On the question of what comes to one's mind when urban-rural linkages are mentioned were relatively different from the pre-engagement. They included: inclusive development, inequalities, infrastructure, territorial planning, equal opportunity, transportation, connectivity, market flow, agriculture produce, health and balanced development among others (see annex 3). Out of the participants now up to 93% of the participants could give the correct number of principles. This is an improvement from the 70% at the beginning of the workshop. On the number of fields of actions of the URL-GP only two people could not give the correct answer. All the participants indicated that the tools introduced during the workshop would be relevant for strengthening URL at the country level. The main lessons learnt as given by participants were use of URL-GP tools, the importance of data, the need for involving stakeholders from different levels and sectors, the place of inclusive engagement among others in annex 3. All the participants gave approximately two lessons which is a positive indication of the success of the workshop.

Carpet seller in Conakry.
Republic of Guinea, 2012 © Tom Stevens

ANNEX 1: WORKPLANS

Each country was requested to develop tentative work plans for the subsequent activities after the workshop until the end of the project:

TABLE 18. Cameroon workplan

ACTIVITIES	2019		2020												2021	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Collection of available materials (secondary data)																
Review of existing data for the report																
Compilation of preliminary data collection report highlighting data gaps																
Revision of data collection tools																
Mobilization of the relevant stakeholders and compilation of a data collection team																
Training of data collection team																
Collection of data																
Sharing of data collected with HQ																
Analysis of data collected																
Compilation of analysis report																
Recruitment of URL project officer																
Finalization of the policy reviews based on priorities																
Finalization of policy recommendations for policy based on the data collection outcome																
Mobilization of stakeholders for the national workshop for feedback and validation of recommendations																
Implementation of the national workshops								x								
Review of the policy recommendations with workshop inputs																
Preparation and sharing of workshop reports																
Regional workshop												x				

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 20. Republic of Guinea workplan

ACTIVITIES	2019		2020												2021	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Collection of available materials (secondary data)																
Review of existing data for the report																
Compilation of preliminary data collection report highlighting data gaps																
Revision of data collection tools																
Mobilization of the relevant stakeholders and compilation of a data collection team																
Training of data collection team																
Collection of data																
Sharing of data collected with HQ																
Analysis of data collected																
Compilation of analysis report																
Recruitment of URL project officer																
Finalization of the policy reviews based on priorities																
Finalization of policy recommendations for policy based on the data collection outcome																
Mobilization of stakeholders for the national workshop for feedback and validation of recommendations																
Implementation of the national workshops								x								
Review of the policy recommendations with workshop inputs																
Preparation and sharing of workshop reports																
Regional workshop												x				

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

TABLE 19. Niger State workplan

ACTIVITIES	2019		2020												2021	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Collection of available materials (secondary data)																
Review of existing data for the report																
Compilation of preliminary data collection report highlighting data gaps																
Revision of data collection tools																
Mobilization of the relevant stakeholders and compilation of a data collection team																
Training of data collection team																
Collection of data																
Sharing of data collected with HQ																
Analysis of data collected																
Compilation of analysis report																
Recruitment of URL project officer																
Finalization of the policy reviews based on priorities																
Finalization of policy recommendations for policy based on the data collection outcome																
Mobilization of stakeholders for the national workshop for feedback and validation of recommendations																
Implementation of the national workshops								x								
Review of the policy recommendations with workshop inputs																
Preparation and sharing of workshop reports																
Regional workshop												x				

Source: Localizing Urban-Rural Linkages tools and methodologies EGM

ANNEX 2: PRE-ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

FIGURE 8. Gender

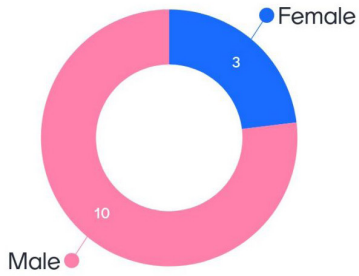


FIGURE 9. To which organisation do you belong?

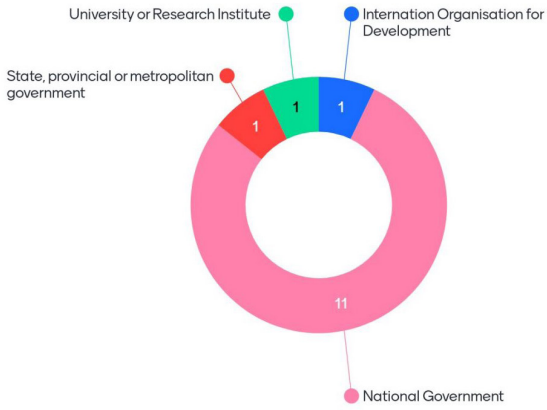
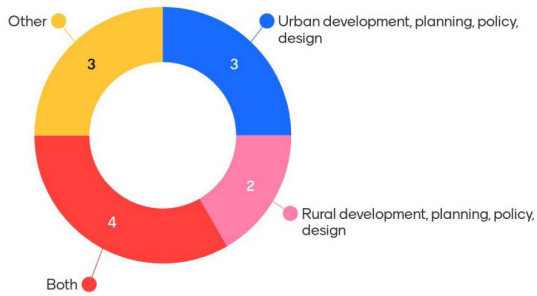


FIGURE 10. What is your professional background?



Source: Localizing urban-rural linkages tools and methodologies EGM

FIGURE 11. What is your motivation for attending the EGM?

FIGURE 12. Have you ever heard of URL-GP and FfA?

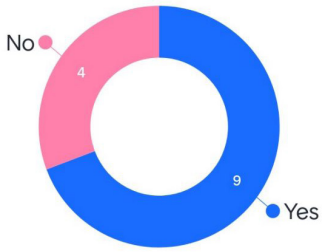
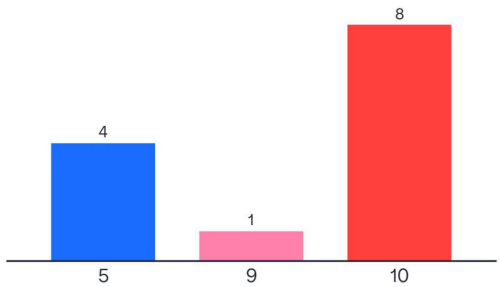


FIGURE 13. How many URL-GP do UN-Habitat and parterns recommend?



Source: Localizing urban-rural linkages tools and methodologies EGM

FIGURE 14. How many fields of action do UN-Habitat and partners recommend?

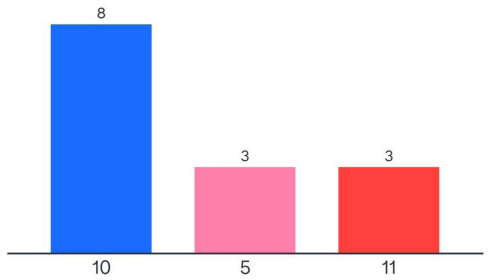


FIGURE 15. What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear urban-rural relationships in your country context?

Source: Localizing urban-rural linkages tools and methodologies EGM

ANNEX 3: POST ENGAGEMENT

FIGURE 16. What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear urban-rural relationships in your country context?

FIGURE 17. How many URL-GP do UN-Habitat and parterns recommend?

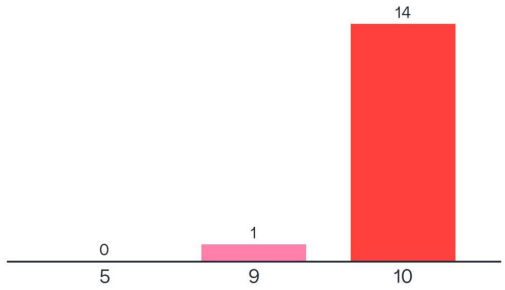
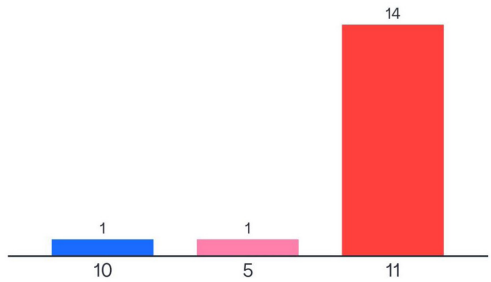


FIGURE 18. How many fields of action do UN-Habitat and parterns recommend?



Source: Localizing urban-rural linkages tools and methodologies EGM

FIGURE 19. Do you think the tools from this workshop will be helpful for your work on strenghtening URL in your country?

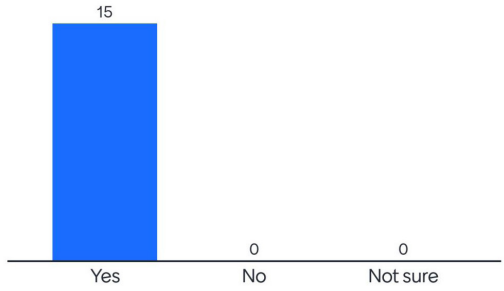


FIGURE 20. What are the main lessons that you learn from this EGM?

use of the URL tools

Data collection on challenge concerning URL

The place of inclusive engagement

Medhods of data collection and linkage betweeb urban and rural

There are diverse opportunities to strengthen URLs

The tools are very useful; the tools can add more on trade offs deriving from the flows; Thomas needs to study the principles

Sharing of data collect with HQ

Data connection

Engagimg policy makers in future gathering

Bring some case studies to analyse in Plenary? (with some illustrations); have fruits during the breaks

Early arrangements

The importance of data

The importance RUL

New tools of data connection and its importance

How to collect disagregated data spatially in response to bridging the gap between urban and rural systems

Regular data fishingPoverty reductionFood security

Importance of data connection for urban rural

Effective use of URL GP

had a translation in french for the french peoiple

Importance of working together

Involving policy makers

There is great value in bringing the country teams together

urban rural linkages data collect urban policies

URL concept is a transversal issue. The implementation will need the involment of many stakeholders. It has to start at the level of planification.

using of GP and framework of actions to address URL issues in politics and strategies

data collect system

Mesures to take when conducting url projects

Integrated and inclusive development

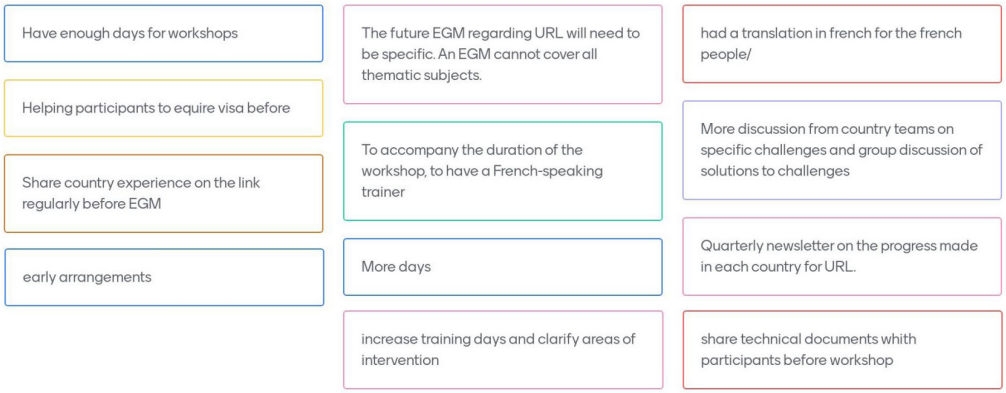
early arrangements

share all the technical documents before the workshop

early arrangements

Source: Localizing urban-rural linkages tools and methodologies EGM

FIGURE 21. Any proposal to makes this EGM better in the future



Source: Localizing urban-rural linkages tools and methodologies EGM

Participants of the EGM Leaving No One and Place Behind: Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages in Africa.
Zanzibar, Tanzania, 23-25 October 2019 © UN-Habitat

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