

MAGADI CITY STRATEGY AGENDA for Urban/Periurban Agriculture 2008 - 2012





Vision

To transform Magadi as an 'ecologically sustainable' center to be developed as a 'green city' and to make urban / peri-urban agriculture, equitable and sustainable.



Mission

The multi-stake holder forum envisages to link the developmental departments serving Magadi town in order to benefit the farmers from such programs by treating farming as an integral part of the urban ecosystem. Currently, with 46 percent of the town area under cultivation, farming still contributes as a primary source of livelihood for the land holders and requires a strong policy support. This involves sensitization, motivation towards value added agriculture with the concept of integrated farming system subsuming inter alia use of bio-waste for energy as well as farming, livestock, agribusiness and water harvesting activities. The MSF will facilitate the implementation of CSA towards this endeavor, through monitoring the activities of the project.

Introduction

Magadi TMC is the Magadi Taluk's headquarters. It is a rapidly growing suburban city with a population of 28,000 inhabitants. With agriculture as the main provider of livelihood is agriculture, the influence of land market forces from the not so distant Bangalore Metropolis is apparent. Located 45 km west of Bangalore, in the purview of the newly carved Ramanagar District (in Aug 2007) from the erstwhile Bangalore Rural District), the town has rich potential to contribute to urban agriculture. Magadi is situated on the Deccan Plateau and between latitude 12° 58' & 12° 97' degrees North and longitude 77° 23' degrees east.

The town has a good climate and is located at an altitude of 900 m. The maximum temperature during summer is 38°C and the minimum is 12°C in winter. The average maximum and minimum temperatures are 33°C and 14°C respectively. The average annual rainfall is 800 mm. Most of it is received between June and September from the southwest monsoon. However, the northeast monsoon also brings rain for a short period from November to December.



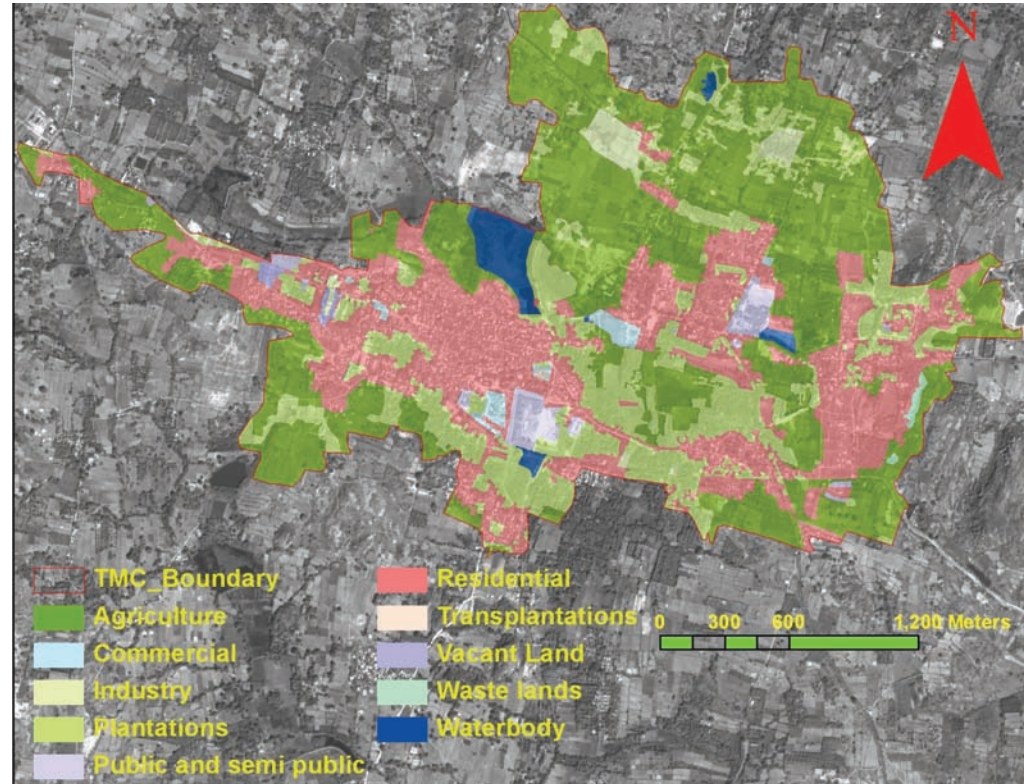
Magadi town has been divided into 23 wards for administration and developmental purposes. The major livelihood of the town is agriculture. Silk twisting also has good share in livelihood of Magadi and this has been taken up by the well off families and providing employment opportunities for the local people.

The geographical area is 5.59 sq kms (522.45 ha.) of which agriculture is on 242.2 ha (46.36 %). Green leaves, vegetables and flowers are the major crops grown in town limit. Urban farmers prefer to grow short duration and market oriented high value crops. Now agriculture in this area is fading due to urbanization, increase of input costs, labour costs as well as increase in land value.

Land use details of Magadi town 1999 (Hectares)

Purpose	Area
Vacant	4.24
Residential	139
Commercial	2.11
Industrial	1.1
Transport and communication	0.2
Public utilities	0.07
Public and semi public uses	7.61
Rocks	-
Water Sheet	11.33
Park and open Spaces	-
Plantation	108.9
Agriculture	242.2
Special Area	4.6
Waste land	1.09
Total Conurbation Area	-
Total	522.45

Magadi TMC Land-use Map





The town comprises 23 wards and identifies five major objectives for development

- Objective 1: Improvement of crop productivity and establishment of market linkages
- Objective 2: Development of water management / sanitation for sustainable use of water resources and eco-friendly environment
- Objective 3: Reduction in environmental pollution by solid waste management
- Objective 4: Strengthening local urban production through youth and women empowerment in agriculture
- Objective 5: Developing policy paper on UA complementary to Agriculture policy.

Objective I: Improve crop productivity and establishment of market linkages

Objective/ strategy	Interventions/actions	Timeline (years)			Institutional responsibilities	Funds/in kind contributions
		Short (1)	Medium (2 -3)	Long (4-5)		
Intervention 1.1	Provision of information on quality inputs					
Action 1.1.1	Inventory of information regarding quality inputs, collection of information	X			DoA, DoH, AH&VS, MTBS	DoA, DoH, AH&VS
Action 1.1.2	Dissemination of information	X	X	X	DoA, DoH, AH&VS, MTBS	DoA, DoH, AH&VS, RUAF
Intervention 1.2	Establishing market linkages					
Action 1.2.1	Exploring possibility of buy back from high end buyers and linking	X	X	X	MTBS	RUAF



Objective 2: Development of water management / sanitation for sustainable use of water resources and eco-friendly environment

Objective/ strategy	Interventions/actions	Timeline (years)			Institutional responsibilities	Funds/in kind contributions
		Short (1)	Medium (2 -3)	Long (4-5)		
Intervention 2.1	Building water harvesting structures on the farm				WDD	WDD, GoK
Action 2.1.1	Inventory of existing water harvest structures in the town	X			TMC	TMC
Action 2.1.2	Arriving at amicable site of construction on the farm	X			WDD, TMC	WDD, TMC
Action 2.1.3	Preparing plan for construction structure	X			TMC, WDD	TMC, WDD
Action 2.1.4	Construction of water harvest structure		X	X	WDD	WDD
Intervention 2.2	Water harvest structure for domestic/municipal use					
Action 3.1	Form a steering committee to guide the MSF towards UA city strategy plan	X			PC (WP)	
Action 2.2.1	Roof top rain harvest structure			X	Individual households	-
Action 2.2.2	Improve potable water quality from Manchanabele			X	TMC	TMC
Intervention 2.3	Improving sanitation					
Action 2.3.1	Construction of toilets - household		X		TMC	TMC + households
Action 2.3.2	Open drain to closed/piped drain system of sewage			X	TMC	TMC
Action 2.3.3	Water testing services for quality	X			TMC, KUWS&SB	TMC, KUWS&SB
Action 2.3.4	Waste water treatment			X	TMC, KUWS&SB	TMC, KUWS&SB
Intervention 2.4	Develop water conservation strategies					
Action 2.4.1	Rainwater harvesting – watershed program			X	WDD	WDD
Action 2.4.2	Drip irrigation			X	Individual farms, DoH	Individual farms, DoH

Objective 3: Reduction in environmental pollution by solid waste management

Objective/ strategy	Interventions/actions	Timeline (years)			Institutional responsibilities	Funds/in kind contributions
		Short (1)	Medium (2 -3)	Long (4-5)		
Intervention 3.1	Segregation of waste at household level					
Action 3.1.1	Sensitization, Awareness building regarding segregation of household waste	X			TMC	TMC
Action 3.1.2	Training programmes regarding vermi composting	X			DOH, UASB	DoH, RUAF
Intervention 3.2	Collection of waste					
Action 3.2.1	Collection of waste	X			TMC	TMC
Intervention 3.3	Composting on the farm/household					
Action 3.3.1	Capacity building regarding vermin composting	X			DOH,	RUAF
Action 3.3.2	Bringing multiple sectors together for city garbage management planning city planners		X	X	TMS, DoH, DoA, DMI, PCB, KUWS&SB, UDD	TMC
Action 3.3.3	Group efforts in composting	X			MTBS	TMC, RUAF
Intervention 3.4	Complement the current plans for garbage					
Action 3.4.1	Carry out waste segregation at source level in three wards as a pilot study	X	X		MTBS	MTBS

Objective 4: Strengthening local urban production through youth and women empowerment in agriculture

Objective/ strategy	Interventions/actions	Timeline (years)			Institutional responsibilities	Funds/in kind contributions
		Short (1)	Medium (2 -3)	Long (4-5)		
Intervention 4.1	Access to credit and financing					
Action 4.1.1	Awareness training on sources of finance and cost of credit across sources including terms and procedures, preferences if any for youth	X			SBM Bank, Vijaya Bank	RUAF
Action 4.1.2	Awareness training on available schemes from line departments	X			DoA, DoH, WDD, TMC, AH&VS, CWD, HD	DoA, DoH, ATMA
Intervention 4.2	Value addition					
Action 4.2.1	Visits to value added produce sales centers	X			MTBS, UASB	RUAF
Action 4.2.2	Trainings on value addition for available produce	X			DoH	DoH,
Intervention 4.3	Gender mainstreaming in agriculture					
Action 4.3.1	Awareness training on sources of finance and cost of credit across sources including terms and procedures, preferences if any for SHG members	X			SBM Bank, Vijaya Bank	RUAF
Action 4.3.2	Awareness training on available schemes from line departments for SHG members	X			DoA, DoH, WDD, TMC, AH&VS, DCWD, HD	DoA, DoH, ATMA

Objective 5: Developing policy paper on UA that is complementary to the Agriculture policy.

Objective/ strategy	Interventions/actions	Timeline (years)			Institutional responsibilities	Funds/in kind contributions
		Short (1)	Medium (2 -3)	Long (4-5)		
Intervention 5.1	Developing policy paper on UA					
Action 5.1.1	Referencing on agriculture policy of Karnataka and India	X	X	X	UASB	RUAF
Action 5.1.2	Meeting officials regarding Urban agriculture policy		X	X	UASB	RUAF
Action 5.1.3	Discussions on draft policy		X	X	UASB	RUAF
Action 5.1.4	Submission of policy paper on urban agriculture		X	X	UASB	RUAF



Acronyms

AH&VS	:	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
ATMA	:	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
DCWD	:	Department of Children and Women Development
DMI	:	Department of Minor Irrigation
DoA	:	Department of Agriculture
DoH	:	Department of Horticulture
GoK	:	Government of Karnataka
HD	:	Department of Health
KUWS&SB	:	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewage Board
MTBS	:	Magadi Tarakaari Belegarara Sangha
PCB	:	Pollution Control Board
RUAF	:	Resource Centers on Urban Agriculture and Food Security
TMC	:	Town Municipal Council
UASB	:	University of Agricultural Sciences Bangalore
UDD	:	Urban Development Department
WDD	:	Watershed Development Department



The RUAF Foundation

The central aim of the RUAF Foundation (the International Network of Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security) is to contribute to urban poverty reduction, urban food security, improved urban environmental management, empowerment of urban farmers and participatory city governance by enhancing policy awareness on benefits and risks of urban agriculture, capacity development, facilitating local policy formulation and action planning on urban agriculture, promoting networking and exchange of experiences, and Strengthening urban farmer organisations and their marketing capacities. The RUAF – Cities Farming for the Future (RUAF-CFF) and RUAF - From Seed to Table (RUAF-FStT) programme are executed by the seven regional RUAF partners in co-ordination with ETC Urban Agriculture (the Netherlands). Funded by DGIS (the Netherlands) and IDRC (Canada). More information is found on www.ruaf.org.



International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI, www.iwmi.org), located in 12 locations in Asia and Africa, is a member of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR). With a vision of “Water for a food secure world”, IWMI’s mission is to improve water and land resources management for food, livelihoods, and environment. It seeks to achieve this through an international program of research and related activities largely carried out through collaboration with national and international partners, in a manner that contributes to strengthening capacities in developing countries. IWMI is Member of the RUAF foundation FStT project falls under IWMI’s “Water Quality, Health and Environment” Theme.



www.ruaf.org



www.iwmi.org



www.dhan.org