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**STRATEGY OF PROMOTION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN AND
PERIURBAN AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE
OF PUEBLA**

**RESULTS OF THE
SYSTEMATIZATION**

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Presentation

Food security is the worries in clearly growth for many countries, organisms and forums in recent years. But not only worry is the motive of design and implementation of different actions and programs by means of, with diverse shades, looks for improve in a systematic way the availability and access of the most unprotected settlers of the population to a greater offering of food.

On hand of the previous thing, also seeks to impact in that the access to the food be permanent for such social groups, hand in hand of the improvement in the endowment of services that complement or make possible the suitable consumption and utilization of these on the part of the neediest population.

In Mexico several federative entities since they have involved of the mere worry and discussion on this concept to putting in practice of concrete actions tending to affect in improving the food security of the social groups of minor income, both urban and rural.

Puebla is one of such states where, in the herein described perspective, the Urban and Periurban Agriculture Program began since 2007 and has been kept until 2010. Along its operation, the common denominator to its philosophy, objectives, components, target population and geographical coverage, is the **promotion of the food autoproduction** on the part of families of limited resources, in order to advance towards a major food security in the Entity.

Though the name of the Program has been changing, a bit to the side of similar programs in other states of the country, is interesting the evolution of two fundamental aspects in this one, namely:

- a) **The components.**- To involve from those purely of agricultural type up to cattle and aquiculture.
- b) **The geographic coverage.**- Since initiated in urban marginal zones to extend and cover at present also the rural areas in the whole State.

Of the previous thing turns out to be clear the intention of the Government of the State of impacting the geography of the people of Puebla in length and width ways, improving the availability of foods for the families of scanty resources.

In addition, the Program recognizes the capacity of the beneficiaries to develop skills, competences and knowledge in the managing of the cultures and the minor cattle, with base in the training and agricultural extension, using in a rational way the water and the soil, notably scanty resources, as well as the application of agroecology technologies for the managing of plagues and diseases.

Now then, there is evident the importance that in the frame of the Program is given to the food production, minimizing or relegating to the second term other complementary aspects that also need attention in order to advance towards a major food security. These have been seen in an important way with the specific utilization of the food and the stability to the access of these.

These aspects meet influenced and/or determined by diverse factors, in a well-known way for the necessary incursion on the markets of the families that take part in the Program and the existence or not of access to basic services as drinkable water, sewer and medical attention.

The previous thing raises important challenges to be able to advance of the strictly quantitative thing (the availability of more food), towards its qualitative complementarity; it is to say, the improvement in the food practices of the families that take part in the Program, with everything what it implies to institutional and social level in view of the limited access to basic services and infrastructure of many families.

Likewise, the operation of the programme offers the opportunity to advance in the utilization of the organic garbage, to re-position the woman inside the participant families and to coordinate actions with other programs and institutions of all the governmental levels. This with base in the food and productive culture of the different regions of the Entity.

I. Introduction

To introduce, it worth to mention that in this work one seeks to define the elements of normative, institutional and functional design of the Program, as its intention and nature, which can offer permanency and establish the areas of opportunity in order to improve it.

Also, is necessary to establish that this work is not, and neither it tries to be, an evaluation of results of the Program in the Entity.

Saying in a simple way, here one seeks to systematize the elements that, in its case, will allow that the Program should continue and the challenges to overcoming in benefit of improving the efficiency and effectiveness in its operation.

Established the previous thing and from a methodological perspective, this work departs from the review of two basic elements:

- i) The institutional nature of the Secretariat of Rural Development of the Government of the State, which is the person in charge of the operation of the Program.
- ii) The Rules of Operation published from 2007 and updated for the years 2009 and 2010.

During the three fiscal years on which the Program has been operated, the Food Security has constituted one of the columns on which the Government of the State has tried to find to guarantee the food improvement of the population of scanty resources in the Entity, in tune with the State Plan of Development 2005 - 2011 and established in the Law of Rural Sustainable Development of the State of Puebla. This constitutes the institutional and normative context under this Program burned and on which actions have developed.

In a formal way, the Program activities began in the year 2007 with the name of:

"Basic Units of Food Production in Urban Zones 2007 Program, in the Municipalities of Acatlán, Acatzingo, Atlixco, Chalchicomula of Sesma, Chignahuapan, Huauchinango, Huejotzingo, Izúcar of Matamoros, Libres, Puebla, Rafael Lara Grajales, San Martin Texmelucan, San Pedro Cholula, Tecamachalco, Tehuacán, Tepeaca, Teziutlán, Xicotepec and Zacatlán in the State of Puebla ".

At first, the eligible population was composed by the families of low income that live in the outlying zones of conglomerated urban of the 19th municipalities mentioned in the name of the Program. This way was established in the Rules of Operations.

Now then, the focusing of the actions in terms of its target population, initially combined two basic elements:

- a) The low income of this population, with the consistent need to possess major availability and food variety for the members of these families.

- b) **The rural origin** of many of these families that managed to live in the suburbs of the cities.

These characteristics of the eligible population were clearly orientated to the potential materialization of two operative basic aspects:

- i) **A food significant improvement** of the families, not only in quantity, but also in quality during important periods in the year, due to their precarious levels of income.
- ii) **The adoption of technologies** and the development of skills, capacities and knowledge to establish, follow-up and conclude with their harvest of their cultures that were included initially. This based on the rural origin and the agricultural culture of great part of the beneficiary families.

This combination proves itself a great success, due to the intentions and nature in general of the Program.

On the other hand, the supports granted to those who take part in the benefits of the Program have been orientated towards two principal components:

- a) **The funding of actives.** - That include basic infrastructure, inputs and equipment for the good functioning of the basic unit of food production. To micro level, this supports the capitalization of the homes.
- b) **The support with professional services .** - Granted by specialists of the agricultural branch (extenders or lenders of professional services), for the diagnosis, training and establishment of the basic units of food production. On hand of the previous component, this constitutes a route of transfer of production technology to the beneficiaries and their families.

For the instrumentation of the Program, since 2007 Rules of Operation were designed for this first exercise, which was tried to give a clear course and establish the fundamental bases of this one.

Is clear in the above mentioned Rules that the fundamental aspect that orientated the actions was the food autoproduction on part of the eligible families in the backyard of their houses, starting from training groups and advising for the managing of the cultures, and the endowment of the getting basic elements , as are the facilities and inputs.

With the training groups and the establishment of cultures on a small scale, the need was perceived and, at the same time the possibility of extending the Program in two important directions:

1. **The components.** - Including some of cattle and aquiculture type, on which minor ranching of backyard was included and species of sweet water as the tilapia.

2. **The geography-** Spreading to families that live in rural way, but that need to have major quantity and food diversity.

The diversification of components and major geographical coverage of the Program have been such that, at present, there are more than 13 thousand families taking part and expects the possibility of incorporating a significantly big number in additional form. Evidently this aspect of growth raises several challenges in order not to distort the nature of the contemplated actions.

In 2010 the name also changed to **State Program of food autoproduction for the food security 2010**, attending in a priority manner to the communities located in the rural way, colonies, auxiliary meetings and urban and periurban localities of 27th cities of the State with major population. All with degrees of middle, highly and very highly marginalization.

The previous part of the recognition of the nutritional problems not only are given in the urban and periurban zones, by which these supports also offer to the rural families of the 217 municipalities of the Entity and to the families or groups of colonies of families and auxiliary meetings of the urban zone of the most important cities of the State.

This has allowed to incorporate a significant number of families into the benefits of the Program, to extend the offer of supports across the diversification of the components and to cover great part of the state geography.

II. Precedents

2.1. Normative and institutional

In the year 2006, before the implementation of this Program, one was instrumented called "**Modernization of Familiar Gardens and Rural Courts in the Mixteca Poblana 2006** ", that included 46 municipalities of the State. This one was an experience that showed the kindness of taking advantage of the backyard of the housings and the familiar workforce in the food production.

In the previous line, the State Plan of Development 2005 - 2011 and the Law of Rural Sustainable Development of the State of Puebla, define the Food Security as one of the strategic lines in the institutional occupation of the Government of the State.

All the previous created the necessary conditions for:

- i) To implement the Program in the State taking the promotion of the food production as a governing axis on a small scale and with base in the available elements to level of the homes of low resources.
- ii) That the responsibility of its conduction and operation falls into the Secretariat of Rural Development of the Government of the State.

This supported very well the technical modal of stimulating the food auto production, but it has constituted an area of directly proportional opportunity to the size of the Program, for the necessary challenges of interinstitutional coordination to complement actions that stepped up the food security.

2.2. Economics

To level as diagnosis, in 2006 thought that approximately 8.0 % of the producers of the Entity is of subsistence, which often has left them to the margin of the diverse official programs of productive support, although these are orientated more to zones and producers by significant potential to increase the production. The families of these producers are those that, in the rural way, face the major problems of availability and access to food of well-known form.

On the other hand, important strips of the population of diverse urban groups were registering levels of consumption lower than the recommended ones for the FAO and the World Health Organization.

Also, a critical element in important portions of the geography of the Entity has been the availability of water and of lands of culture, which limits the food

production by means of traditional technologies of agricultural production; this is, with sowings of temporal or, in the cases in which water for irrigation is available, established cultures of extensive form and by means of irrigation for gravity, but without an hydroagricultural infrastructure to plot level that allows major performances, the utilization of more surfaces of soil and a more rational use of the resource water.

Under this situation, the need was evident of:

- To have more food for important groups of the urban and rural population of the Entity.
- That the production of these was not demanding significant quantities of water, given its limited availability, and of soil in case of the urban areas either.

Additional, was seeking to involve the population a target in the same production of food, since the budgets always turn out to be limited and was pretending that the families gradually were appropriating of the actions of the Program in order that, after a certain time, they could continue with his actions to the margin of the official support. All that instead of following a route of a welfare type.

From everything previous derives the rationality of establishing small units of production that could be attended without altering in a significant way the hydraulic consumption of the homes, with familiar workforce and contributing to a better availability and access to food for groups of families of scanty resources.

Under these normative, institutional and economic precedents is that born the Program in 2007. Then will be adjusting in the following fiscal years, both in specific components of support and in its geographical coverage in the Entity.

III. Program Development

The actions of the Program have implemented in the years 2007, 2009 and 2010, presenting some shades that are detailed below:

3.1. Fiscal Year 2007

In the Rules of Operation for 2007, starts of the following definition of Food Security:

It consists of guaranteeing to the families the physical and economic access to the basic food that they need to have a healthy life.

From its first year of operation was looked that the materialization of the supports of the Program was in the establishment of **Basic Units of Food Production**, understood these as those that:

They are integrated by agricultural and cattle components to produce food in the bordering spaces to the house. They consist of the following elements: system of capture and storage of water, micro greenhouse equipped with irrigation by dripping, trays of germination, lot of seeds, bags of greenhouse, vertical unit of vegetables production, lot of tools and rabbit unit.

To give sustenance to the establishment of the above mentioned basic units of production, two fundamental axes of support appeared:

1. **The commodities.** - Consisting of micro greenhouses, seeds, tools, rabbit unit and necessary materials of spreading to implement the Unit Food production.
2. **The benefit of professional services.**- Related to actions of diagnosis, training and extension to establish the productive options most adapted for every municipality and region, orientating this way the establishment of the Basic Unit of Food production

With these elements was seeking to cover the following goals that established the Rules of Operation:

- a) To diminish the problems of leave behind nutritional across the complementation of the basic diet.
- b) To develop capacities, abilities, knowledge and skills in the families, to strengthen the food safety of the State.
- c) To increase the participation of the families to receive training and technical agricultural assistance that helps to improve the productive process of the Basic Units of Food Production and of transformation of the obtained products.

Another aspect of interest that the Rules of Operation contemplated was the

population target, whose beneficiaries should observe with:

- To be of scanty resources and to live in urban zones of the cities considered in the Program.
- To have more than one year of permanency in the place of residence.
- To have children in school age and/or persons of the third age.

With the series of detailed premises and the components of support, turns out justified that be in hands of the Secretariat of Rural Development the one who has settled the execution and supervision of the Program.

In the first year of operation the following initial goals were contemplated:

GOAL	INITIAL AMOUNT	POPULATION TO BE OF BENEFIT
300 basic units of production	\$ 10,000,000.00	3,000 families

3.2. Fiscal Year 2009

In this year new Rules of Operation were published and a new name was established, namely:

"Program of Food Security Urban and Periurban 2009"

In the above mentioned Rules the **Basic Unit of Food Production** is defined in a more concrete way, fundamental element to support:

"Urban or periurban courtyard integrated by agricultural or cattle components to produce food in the bordering spaces to the housing. It consists of the following elements: lot of seeds, bags for pots, vertical unit of production of vegetables, package of biological control, organic fertilizer and rabbit unit".

In this year also the objectives are extended to cover the following aspects:

- a. To raise the capacities of the population in handling the culture of vegetables and rabbits in small technified spaces.
- b. To raise the diversity and quantity of food produced in the homes.
- c. To raise the consumption of vegetables and meat of rabbit in the supported families.
- d. To promote the culture of fragrant and medicinal plants in the supported families.
- e. To promote the ecological culture: recycling, rational use of the water, of organic fertilizer, biological control of plagues and diseases.

- f. To improve the architecture of the landscape.

Evidently that these aims turn out to be more ambitious than the previous ones, which realizes that the operation of the Program revealed the need to include additional aspects.

3.3. Fiscal Year 2010

In this year new Rules of Operation were published, establishing also a new designation, namely:

"State Program of Food Autoproduction for the Food Security 2010"

Also, for this fiscal year the specific following objectives are contemplated:

- a. To raise the food production in small technified spaces to increase the food availability for all the members of the family and in all the year round.
- b. To provide technical assistance to develop the capacities, abilities, knowledge and skills in the families, to strengthen the food-processing sector.
- c. To promote the use of ecotechnology related to the conservation of the soil, water and biodiversity.
- d. To promote a culture of food autoproduction for the familiar consumption and to assure the supply of their members.
- e. Offer to the families of the rural condition, packages of birds in the second laying cycle, which provides a rich diet in protein and generate alternatives to face the food crisis.

There is interesting the focusing of the specific goals, clarifying the orientation of the actions of the Program towards the support of the food autoproduction.

Another fundamental aspect is the coverage of the rural zones it selves, that was not in force in the years 2007 and 2009.

Of the first review of the actions to realize and the assigned budgets, the attention calls that the unitary amounts register a significant decrease opposite to the exercised ones in the previous years, aspect that will have to see with the evolution of the groups of beneficiaries and the absorption of activities.

A common situation three years after exercise of the Program is that there have not been evaluated the results of its operation, failing to take advantage of the possibilities that it represents. A bit in the sense of what some of them summarize with the phrase of "that one that does not measure up is not improved".

IV. Field visit

In order to achieve a major approximation, contact was had by 4 types of fundamental agents in the operation of the Program, namely:

- i) Beneficiaries
- ii) Suppliers
- iii) Lenders of professional services
- iv) Functionaries of the Secretariat of Rural Development

Without trying with the field visits to realize an evaluation of results, yes, they offered an interesting approximation to the functioning of the Program from the perspective of the agents who take part.

4.1. Participants' profile

According with the observed in field, are the women who take part more actively in the activities of the Program. The reasons rest on that they are who provide basically the supply to the family, joined to the accomplishment of domestic labors and of care of the children. Also, the activities of the Program do not demand in general of great force and are the women who first determine the needs of supply for the family, besides being receptive to the joint work and orientated by the technician assigned to the community.

Also it is worth mentioning that not in a few cases they are at the head of the homes and the men are working out of theirs localities.

Everything previous plays the role of the women the ideal participants for the adoption and implementation of the Program, as well as for the activities that necessarily stem from this one, as the sale of products or barter from these for others with the neighbors and/or other participants.

To approach this group also revealed the need of training as for marketing product and inputs.

4.2. The role of the suppliers

The suppliers have joined to the occupation of the Program supplying the equipment and the inputs that its components contemplate, with the notable exception of the breeding stock for the minor species. During the operation of the Program, this group has been debugged by virtue of two factors:

- 1) The level of fulfillment with the standards established in the Program.
- 2) Their aptitude to face the standby time for the payments.

The animals for breeding stock come from producers of the same regions, looking

that are adapted to the way and to reduce the stress and the deaths that stem from the transport during times and considerable distances.

This has allowed that producers of the settlements where there have been constituted groups and some of the same beneficiaries, are suppliers of animals with which new groups and/or members initiate the cattle production of backyard of these. This line of work, itself, has been raised in a development of ad hoc suppliers by the characteristics of the Program. There would be necessary to reinforce the actions of support to this.

4.3. Lenders of professional services

The benefit of professional services, one of the fundamental lines of the Program, relapses into the work of technical personnel of the State System of Technical Assistance. Its occupation is laborious and of great persistence, since it must identify to leading producers of the potential groups of families to initiate the work of adoption of the Program.

Later, the technician has to meet the interested parties, make clear the scopes and requirements to them to accede to the benefits of the Program. With base in this, it initiates the receipt and review of the documents to elaborate a plan of work of agreement to the initial diagnosis of every workgroup. Finally, there is established a program of visits and education to the members of the formed groups.

Since it can be inferred easily, mostly this work is more of agency that of training and extension, since it is included very much in space (several groups in the same community), to the detriment of the training of the participants and to be able to offer specific and opportune attention to the problems of every group.

The institutional adscription of the technical personnel constitutes an aspect that limits the suitable development of the Program, since been a part of the State System its attention to the diverse actions of the Program is partial or simply complementary to other activities that they entrust them; in fact, there is little management and consolidation of development processes of capacities in the beneficiary population.

An area of additional opportunity in this line is the permanency of the technical personnel, so as soon as they have crossed the curve of learning eventually they go in search of new professional options in the times for their annual recontracting, between others.

Nevertheless the areas of improvement established in this line, the work so closely to the participants that the technical personnel fulfill has improved the traditional image of the agricultural specialist, to whom there was seeing as that one distant representative of the government who only was visiting the community to elaborate lists of producers, taking part in some general meeting and at the end of the agricultural cycle went on to realize from the closing situation.

4.4. The role of the functionaries of the Secretariat of Rural Development

The role of the functionaries of the Secretariat of Rural Development turns out to be basic in the development of the Program, not only for the attribution and responsibility that the Rules of Operation award them, but because they are who define the big courses, they orientate the occupation of the technical personnel and promote the coordination with other organisms in behalf of strengthening the Program.

Probably be worth mentioning the fact that, as soon as they have learned and they are in possibilities of constructing the following stage that needs the Program, the change of administration possibly have a strong incident in the designation of new persons in charge who have to accumulate experience during some years to reach an institutional, technical and organizational managing of which today already disposes.

A very important challenge for the functionaries of the Secretariat of Rural Development is the interrelation of the actions understood in the Program with the developed ones in the frame of other lines of the governmental occupation, and in general with other instances of all the levels of government and organisms of support as the own FAO.

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With base in the observed in field and given the nature of the Program, they turn out to be well-known two types of important benefits:

- ❑ **Directs.** - Notoriously recounted to the increase in the availability of more food and of major variety, as well as an improvement in the access to these on behalf of the beneficiary families.
- ❑ **Indirects.**- As the recycling of the organic garbage that generate the homes (by means of the production of compost for fertilizer, still in an incipient way), notable improvement as for the position of the woman in the family, in the community and in the society itself, the incursion on formal and informal markets to sell or to exchange part of the food that produce and the obtaining of organic food.

V. Food Security

5.1. Conceptual Frame

Though this concept can turn from different perspectives, especially for analytical purposes, the FAO approaches the problem from the following definition:

"Food security exists when all the persons have at all time physical and economic access to sufficient innocuous and nutritional food to satisfy their food needs and their preferences as for the food in order to take an active and healthy life".

This definition is taken again of the conclusions of the World Summit on the Feeding, of 1996. Likewise, it thinks that Food Security involves the following dimensions:

- **Availability of food.**- Recounted to the existence of sufficient quantities of food of suitable quality, supplied across the production of the country or of imports, included the food help.
- **Access to the food.**- Access of the persons to the suitable resources (resources to which right is had), to acquire appropriate food and a nourishing supply (with quality). These rights are defined as the set of all the groups of products on which a person can have domain by virtue of juridical, political, economic and social agreements of the community in which lives (understood the traditional rights, as the access to the collective resources).
- **Utilization.**- It refers to the biological utilization of the food across a suitable feeding, drinkable water, health and medical attention, to manage a nutritional welfare state in whom all the physiological needs are satisfied. This concept emphasizes the importance of the not food inputs in the food security and takes a high concept of the innocuousness of the food.
- **Stability.**- It refers that a population, home or person must have access to suitable food at all time. They must not take the risk of not also remaining without access to the food as a result of sudden crises (v.gr. an economic or climatic crisis), and of cyclical events (as the food seasonal insecurity). Hereby, the concept of stability refers to the dimension of the availability as of the access of the food security.

In economic language, the Availability refers to the food offer in sufficient quantity and quality, the Access is about what Keynes was calling effective demand, referred to the royal possibilities of access to the goods on behalf of whom need them, the Utilization refers to the complementary elements that allow and accompany the real and correct utilization of the food, and the Stability is the effective permanent demand of food on behalf of the population; it means, the possibility of real access at all time to these.

5.2. Program nature

From the conceptual exposed perspective, the important question to raising here is as to where this one is a program of food and safety, especially, which are the areas of opportunity that presents if the last end is to advance precisely in the direction of reinforcing the above mentioned food safety in the entity.

Based in the exposed previous, turns out evident that the Availability constitutes the fundamental objective that chase by the diverse actions and components of the Program. That means, that the families of scanty resources of the State of Puebla possess the major one and more diverse offer of food. In this perspective, the **State Program of Food Autoproduction for the Food Security** covers reasonably well the first dimension of the 4th that are contemplated here: the Availability.

Now then, in the measure in which they are individuals of scanty resources who produce the food, this supports the second dimension or great component of the food security, in other words, the Access. Nevertheless, on having treated themselves about perishable not storable food under the technological conditions about the families arrange, which necessarily appear cycles of production and which the consumption of scanty diversity products saturates the taste of the members of the families, **there is here an area of opportunity that has to see with the access to the quantity and food diversity**. This relates in a direct way to the market share of the participant families.

The component of Utilization exceeds itself to the possibilities and intrinsic nature of the Program, although it is determined by two elements barely exogenous:

- i) **The level of development of the families-** Recounted both to the socioeconomic of the families and to the availability and access of their members to basic services as drinkable water, health, etc.
- ii) **The occupation of the public instances.-** Although there exist diverse dependences of the three levels of government which occupation relates to the satisfaction of diverse basic needs of the population.

Necessarily this claims big efforts of interinstitutional coordination to the interior of the Government of State and of this one with the federal and municipal governments.

Finally, the component of Stability involves an effort of the public institutions of all the levels in terms of forecast of resources and planning of actions tending to guarantee the availability of food and the access to them on behalf of the families of scanty resources, both urban and rural in a permanent way.

Although the last component has to see with the economic operation from the level of the family up to the one that registers the country, the perspective of attention goes far beyond of the current possibilities of the Secretariat of Rural Development, which in itself is the most important area of opportunity from the

institutional perspective to advance, in a significant way, towards a major Food Security.

5.3. Familiar impact

If the previous analysis contextualize to level of the families that take part in the Program, some specific elements can be located to bearing in mind.

The food availability depends to a great extent on the program of production and food diversity that is contemplated across the year, which are suitable and resist the climatic variations, and the water availability; element this last of marked shortage in several regions of Puebla in the dry season of the year. This opens the possibility of formalizing actions and emergent programs, but especially complementary that participants help to catch the water of rain in the communities and to incorporate species that they adapt to severe conditions of temperature and dampness.

The access to the food depends significantly on the availability on these, for which it is important to have food throughout the year. In this respect, an important advantage of the Program is the sowing and culture of agricultural species of short cycle, as well as the managing of animal minor species in the backyard of the homes. This food is known mainly by the beneficiaries and exists a culture of consumption of these. The area of basic opportunity in this point is the appropriation of the philosophy of the Program on behalf of the families, even beyond if they possess official support. From this perspective, the Program would meet as a detonator of actions, via effect demonstration, which could last with independence of the governmental supports.

In the dimension of the utilization of the food, the cultural development of the families plays a fundamental role, since not only it is important to consume food, but what type of food for nutritional contents. Of this way, the Program includes the basic components of the diet (carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins), supporting the availability and access of the benefitted homes with some of these components in the obtained products. For example, the vegetables and the animals of backyard.

Nevertheless, to advance towards a major food security of the families of scanty resources is a multifactorial process, where will be necessary to possess basic services today non-existent or precarious in many cases, as the endowment of drinkable water, to rely on cement floors in many homes, to offer them better access to medical services and nutritional orientation, between others.

To familiar level, the food stability depends to a great extent on all the elements previously notable, emphasizing in several regions of the State the need to create infrastructure to have access to the resource water down all the year round or, at least, during a major period throughout the year, for the development of the cultures and the animals of backyard.

Finally, it is found that the fact that the families appropriate of the kindness of the Program and that really there exists a development of abilities, knowledge and skills in the managing of the productive units, as well as the comprehension of the importance of a suitable supply, necessarily needs that the following stages are constructed and to incorporate into the production other components mentioned to complete the strategy and to advance of way decided towards a major food security.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

With base in the previous paragraphs exposed, like summary one can affirm that the evolution of the Program has registered the following aspects:

- Gradual Incorporation of specific components of support. That had initiated with the purely agricultural ones evolved towards those of cattle and aquiculture type.
- Increasing budget and geographical coverage. On having gone from the marginal zones of the city to those of rural type.
- Diversification of specific objectives. This in hand of the incorporation of more components and geographical zones.
- Significant Increase of beneficiaries. Which demonstrates the acceptance and appropriation of the program.
- Decrease of the unitary amounts of support. The specific vision would have to be obtained of the evaluation of results.
- Flexibility in the operation as funding is only provided by state resources.
- Promotion of the food autoproduction on behalf of families of scanty resources as basic axis.
- Development of indirect benefits that go beyond the food availability and that reevaluate the role and social dimension of the woman.

In the general course stated in the Law of Rural Sustainable Development of the State of Puebla, in the State Plan of Development 2005 - 2011, in the Rules of Operation and in the current perspective of the food security, the Program offers the following areas of opportunity:

- Is necessary to evaluate the results of the implementation of actions contemplated in every year to do adjustments of components.
- Training and advising must deepen aspects related to the market share of the beneficiary families, in order to improve their access to the food.
- Actions must be coordinated by diverse instances of the federal governments, state and municipal in the State in order to deeply into the utilization of the food on behalf of the beneficiaries, providing to the communities of public services today non-existent or precarious.
- it is necessary to carry out an interinstitutional planning exercise in order to anticipate food shortage in the State of the hand of its increase, which would act to the detriment of the availability, access and utilization of the food for the population.
- Finally, and not less important, must be advanced in the technical and institutional relations of the Secretariat by diverse instances, included the FAO,

in behalf of feeding back the occupation of the Program incorporating other similar experiences in the country and international to improve it systematically.

Interpreted the previous thing in some more concrete measures, clearly capable of helping as immediate form, can indicate the following possibilities:

- ❑ To select species for the productive units, specially in case of the vegetables, according with a productive calendar during the year. This based in the productive and food experience and cultures of every region of the State.
- ❑ To promote the development of infrastructure in the communities for a better access to the basic services of its settlers. In a tangible way is the case of the drinkable water and services of health in small rural communities and marginal irregular settlements in the cities.
- ❑ To continue stimulating the use and development of ecotechnologies and inputs that take place in the same communities where the participants live. The production of composts turns out of immediate implementation.
- ❑ To motivate a major participation of suppliers in technological development, the training and the technical assistance. This will allow not only a better adoption of production technologies, but a major appropriation of the Program for the participants.
- ❑ To look for the permanency of the functionaries and technical personnel who have given positive results, in order to improve the operation of the Program. Especially before the perspective of which the Program will continue operating.
- ❑ To make collaboration agreements with federal and municipal instances that could contribute institutionally with the Secretariat. In an immediate way is suggested to incorporate to the municipalities, although is in this level of government where might lay out of a nearby X-ray photography of the needs of the population of scanty resources. Ideally, also might assign resources and empower the results of the program.
- ❑ To support on the experiences generated in other countries and federative entities related to the implementation of similar programs or actions. This might be given, for example, by means of counseling through the FAO in the frame of the Cooperation Agreement in use that makes possible this project.