Sustainable Cities International Network – Africa Program

Sustainable Cities

THE KESHO TRUST

Summary Report on the Sustainable Cities International Network – Africa Program Peer Exchange 2012
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

20 – 23rd February, 2012

Promoting sustainable urban livelihoods:
Experiences in solid waste and urban agriculture

Canadian International Development Agency   Agence canadienne de développement international

Image 1
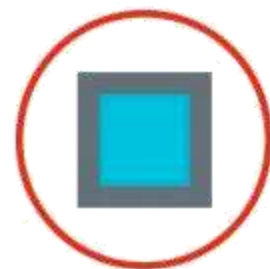
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List of acronyms

BORDA	Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CEBA	Community Environmentally Based Adaptation
CFS	Committee for Food Security
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DCC	Dar es Salaam City Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
KEG	Kisiwani Environmental Group
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
NEFSALF	Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock Forum
R	South African Rand
SCI	Sustainable Cities International
SCINAP	Sustainable Cities International Network – Africa Program
TaFoGa Net	Tanzania Food Gardening Network

Introduction
Theme

Promoting Sustainable Urban Livelihoods:
Experiences in Solid Waste and Urban Agriculture

Overview of the SCINAP program

Sustainable Cities International Network – Africa Program (SCINAP) is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The first phase of the program ended in 2009. The program is currently in the final year of its second phase, which will finish in September 2012. The program operates in three African cities: Dakar (Senegal), Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Durban (South Africa). The program aims to catalyze sustainable urban development through practical demonstration projects and peer exchange learning.

In Dar es Salaam, the program is implemented in partnership with the Kesho Trust and the Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC). SCINAP also collaborates with the three municipal councils of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. As part of the program, SCINAP implements community demonstration projects within focus areas prioritized by current long term plans for the City of Dar es Salaam (including the Dar es Salaam Strategic Urban Development Plan of 1999 and the Citywide Action Plan for Upgrading Unplanned and Unserviced Settlements in Dar es Salaam). Furthermore, it has facilitated the adoption of Municipal Strategic Plans on Urban Agriculture in the New Master Plan for the City of Dar es Salaam.

Purpose

The purpose of this peer exchange event was to provide a platform for participants from each city within the Africa Program to exchange knowledge and practical experiences on livelihood improvement projects in solid waste management and urban agriculture. Additionally, the event included a strategic planning workshop for SCINAP staff members. The final output of the event is this summary report, which summarizes presentations, discussions and lessons learned through the peer exchange. This report will be disseminated to all participants and will be made available to other interested stakeholders.

Workshop proceedings

Sustainable Cities International CEO, Jane McRae, began the peer exchange event with welcome remarks. Her remarks were followed by the official opening of the event by Dar es Salaam City Director, Mussa B. Natty. Below are excerpts from each of their remarks:

> "*Are we really having an impact on the livelihoods of the people we are working with? Are we really making our cities better places to live? These are the questions we need to examine within our respective practices.*"
>
> – Jane McRae
>
> "*As a member of the Sustainable Cities International Network Africa Program, Dar es Salaam City Council welcomes this event... and the opportunity for member cities to share practical experiences and expertise.*"
>
> – Mussa B. Natty

The peer exchange took place over three days, with SCINAP staff members meeting on the fourth day for a strategic planning workshop. Each day of the peer exchange event was given a corresponding sub-theme. Below are the sub-themes for each day:

> Day 1: Lessons learned from livelihood improvement projects in solid waste
> Day 2: Lessons from livelihood improvement projects in urban agriculture
> Day 3: Scaling up: Increasing the impact of projects
> ──
> Day 4: Strategic planning workshop for Sustainable Cities International Network – Africa Program

The following sections outline the content of presentations as well as main discussion themes from each day of the peer exchange event. They also include photographs and tables as further documentation of proceedings. A list of workshop participants, including contact information, as well as a summary of peer exchange evaluations completed by participants can be accessed in Appendixes II and III.

Image 2

Quotable quotes

"_Challenges of urban development require local outcomes from local actors where no single actor has a monopoly over development issues_"

"_Key challenges to address waste and urban agriculture livelihood interventions include policy enforcement. We have policies but without proper enforcement nothing will change and we will not be able to scale up projects_"

"_On the issue of governance and participation... We see that TaFoGa Net identifies reasons for creating meaningful relationships with the local government_"

"_We want to teach [the young people] to be good and modern farmers_"

Summary of Presentations and Discussions
Sub-theme 1: Lessons from livelihood improvement projects in solid waste

Solid waste management remains a promising area for engagement within the Africa Program. In Dar es Salaam, solid waste management was the first priority area among issues identified in the Dar es Salaam Strategic Urban Development Plan in 1999. Furthermore, there is conceptual link between urban agriculture and solid waste management that could enhance collaboration for scaling up SCINAP activities.

Summary of presentations
Mr. Morgen Zivhave (SCINAP): Lessons from SCINAP waste demo projects in Dar

Mr. Morgen Zivhave presented on lessons that have been learned through SCINAP's waste demonstration projects in Dar es Salaam. Within the city, 3100 tonnes of solid waste are generated per day (of which only 39 per cent is properly disposed of). Additionally, over 70 per cent of Dar es Salaam residents live in unplanned settlements. Waste collection services in unplanned settlements are either non-existent or provided by informal groups. SCINAP's solid waste projects in Dar es Salaam will work towards improving systems of payment collection, accurate databases and reporting on the amount and types of waste collected in the city, as well as improved awareness and education among community groups and households.

Ms. Larissa Duma (BORDA): Promoting recycling: KEG solid waste recycling project

Ms. Larissa Duma presented on BORDA's experiences with decentralized solid waste management in Dar es Salaam, focusing on the experiences of the Kisiwani Environmental Group (KEG), which is a joint venture partnership between SCINAP and BORDA. KEG currently collects 26.2 tonnes of waste per day from 2,875 households. All the waste is collected and separated at the KEG transfer station in Buguruni. In addition to waste collection services, KEG provides road and drainage system cleaning, fumigation, as well as environmental education to the community. Deadline delays, land use issues, as well as appropriate tools and technology are key challenges faced by KEG. Future plans for the project include the completion of a material recycling facility (MRF), improved methods for community engagement and a composting project to subsidize waste collection services.

Mr. Robert Abbu (SCINAP): Management through communities: Community waste project

Mr. Robert Abbu presented on a community solid waste management project in eThekwini, South Africa. Following the amalgamation of a number of municipalities in Durban to form eThekwini Municipality, it was identified that many communities were not served by waste collection services. The community waste collection project was developed to address this problem by concluding contract agreements with community-based contractors for collecting and managing solid waste. In turn, contractors employ community members to assist with collection. The role of the project is to act as a poverty alleviation tool, as well as to standardize waste collection services, empower entrepreneurs and improve quality of life in eThekwini Municipality. The project currently employs 3,000 community members (50 per cent of which are female) and provides full coverage to areas that were previously disadvantaged. Each contractor earns approximately R15,000 (CAD1,973) per month after costs. The project has successfully managed to establish a positive relationship between contractors and the municipality. Additionally, the project delivers ongoing skills training workshops and education campaigns.

Ms. Maguette Diop (SCINAP): Improvement of urban living environment: Example of composting projects in Hann Bel Air and Goree

Ms. Maguette Diop presented on compositing projects in Hann Bel Air and Goree within the City of Dakar. These solid waste projects have received funding from SCINAP for the past three years. Similar to Dar es Salaam, solid waste is often managed by the communities when municipal services fall short. Thus, collaboration is required for managing waste collection services at the local level. Community mobilisation and local political will have been challenges in moving the project forward on Goree Island. That said, extensive groundwork in raising awareness, establishing a household compost collection system, training and ongoing support are paying off. The SCINAP team in Dakar anticipates a fully operational composting system on the island of Goree before the end of the year.

Discussion on strategic issues for solid waste management

Presentations from Dakar, Dar es Salaam and Durban noted similarities in 5 main discussion themes.
These include:

- Lack of land for recycling centres
- Methods and systems for waste collection financing
- The importance of identifying markets for recyclables
- Developing databases of customers and markets

Workshop participants noted that financing waste collection was a major challenge for effective waste management in Dar es Salaam and Dakar, where sporadic service delivery has been matched by insufficient revenue collection for waste management services. Participants agreed that financing waste collection in Dar es Salaam will require a combination of sources, such as payment for collection services at the household level and the sale of recyclable material and

compost. Experience demonstrates that only one-third of households actually pay for waste collection services. Currently, the system for waste and revenue collection is insufficient and does not reach the majority of citizens, 70 per cent of whom live in unplanned settlements. An effective and up-to-date database is required to improve the delivery of the service, as well as the collection of fees. However, there was consensus that the primary issue to address in Dar es Salaam is the need to implement the guidelines for providing essential services, including waste collection, that have long been established. Existing guidelines are not being upheld, waste collection contractors are not held accountable and there is a lack of enforcement of payment for waste collection in areas that are currently being serviced. Participants also suggested the following alternatives for financing waste collection:

- Waste management could be subsidized through other initiatives, such as water schemes. Through this approach, households continue to cover project costs. Inevitably however, larger households sustain a disproportionate amount of the fiscal burden as they are likely to use more water
- Tiered funding: Those who produce the most waste – or utilize the service most frequently – should pay more
- Local authorities should mobilise resources from other sources to subsidize the service above and beyond user collection fees
- Minimize distance from collection points to the dump sites by adding transfer stations
- Education can assist in having people take on more responsibility to manage their own waste, such as composting at the household level. Assistance can be requested from the government once the household has played a rudimentary level

Sub-theme 2: Lessons from livelihood improvement projects in urban agriculture

Urban agriculture is an important source of livelihood in urban environments. It provides food security and employment to many urban residents. In Dar es Salaam, urban farmers earn nearly double the minimum wage set for industrial and domestic workers.

Summary of presentations
Mr. Morgen Zivhave (SCINAP): Overview of SCINAP urban agriculture projects

Mr. Morgen Zivhave began the day with a presentation on lessons that have been learned through SCINAP's urban agriculture projects in Dar es Salaam. Approximately 40 per cent of Dar es Salaam residents are involved in urban agriculture and approximately 90 per cent of the city's leafy green vegetables are produced by urban farmers. Further studies have demonstrated that the average urban farmer in Dar es Salaam makes nearly double the minimum wage for industrial and domestic workers. Despite the profitability of urban agriculture, it is difficult for farmers (or farmers' groups) to attract investment due to insecurity of land tenure. Similar related issues include poor soil quality, limited space and pressure from land developers. To address these issues, SCINAP has combined long-term processes (such as the legitimization of urban agriculture) with short-term projects (such as capacity building and skills training) to facilitate collaboration between urban farmers and municipalities.

Mr. Fred Njegeja (TaFoGa Net): Local public engagement policy mechanisms for stakeholder participation: A case study of TaFoGa Net

Mr. Fred Njegeja presented on the Tanzania Food Gardening Network (TaFoGa Net), which is based in Dar es Salaam and referenced the facilitative role that SCINAP has played in the development of the Network since its inception in 2009. TaFoGa Net currently consists of 6 member groups, each representing urban agriculture projects in Dar es Salaam. The mission of TaFoGa Net is: To increase and enhance efforts in coordination and collaboration with different networks in Tanzania and to influence policy makers and implementers so they are better equipped to recognize and support small scale urban agriculture. TaFoGa Net focuses on advocacy, peer learning and training and promoting urban agriculture as a sustainable livelihood option. The Network is registered in Tanzania and has developed a constitution, five year plan and annual plan which they are currently implementing. Fundraising and member commitment are key challenges facing the group.

Ms. Diana Lee-Smith and Ms. Esther Maina (Mazingira Institute): Governance for urban agriculture livelihoods: Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock Forum (NEFSALF)

Ms. Diana Lee-Smith and Ms. Esther Maina of the Mazingira Institute based in Nairobi, Kenya presented on the Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock Forum (NEFSALF). The Mazingira Institute has been conducting research on urban agriculture since the 1980s and sits on the Committee on Food Security (CFS) for the FAO in Rome. NEFSALF began at the Mazingira Institute in 2004 as a policy forum and farmers' network. The presenters emphasized that urban agriculture is a widespread phenomenon increasing faster than the rate of urbanization. It is both a survival strategy for the urban poor as well as an economically viable livelihood strategy for all income groups. Drawing from research conducted in Kampala (Uganda), Nairobi (Kenya) and Yaoundé (Cameroon), the presenters advocated for the inclusion of livestock keeping within urban agriculture activities. Livestock is a key nutritional source in urban environments and the children of livestock keepers are healthier. Additionally, livestock is useful for the production of compost manure for urban gardens.

Mr. Niall Haygarth (SCINAP): Promoting urban agriculture: Experiences from eThekwini Municipality

Mr. Niall Haygarth presented on experiences in urban agriculture from eThekwini, South Africa. Urban agriculture in eThekwini is not just about growing food, it contributes to climate change adaptation strategies and land reform policies. Some of the urban agriculture projects in eThekwini are components of a carbon offset program for the World Cup that took place in 2010. The municipality operates a number of projects with urban agriculture components, including: gardening projects at local schools; a reforestation project at Buffelsdraai; a community environmentally based adaptation program (CEBA) targeting the removal of invasive species, which are then replaced with indigenous trees; as well as priority zones for greening within urban areas. These projects have demonstrated just some of the ways that urban agriculture can create sustainable livelihoods within eThekwini and elsewhere. In eThekwini, the way forward for urban agriculture includes: creating new opportunities for community involvement, the diversification of agriculture activities within urban environments, a token credit system for urban gardening projects and the development of a green map to improve coordination between stakeholders.

Ms. Ndeye Ndack Pouye: Place of governance and participation, water issues in urban agriculture: The case of micro gardening

Ms. Ndeye Ndack Pouye presented on SCINAP's micro (container) gardening project in Dakar. Currently, all types of vegetables are being produced using container gardening methods in Dakar. Because such little space is required for growing vegetables in containers, project activities can take place in backyards, schools and even prisons. While tables are the most common form of containers used, all types of materials are suitable, including tyres and bottles. Urban farmers in Dakar have access to clean sources of water. However, in some areas, there are groups harvesting rain water or recycling gray water. A benefit of using tables tops for gardening is that very little water is required (water is an expensive resource).

Discussion on strategic issues for urban agriculture

Presentations from Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Durban and Nairobi identified common themes affecting urban agriculture within each city. These include:

- Space (land) is a major issue in each of the four cities, including competition for land and competing land uses
- Networks between farmers and farmers groups are crucial in urban environments
- Water shortage and pollution
- Capacitating urban farmers and enabling them to engage with their government on issues facing urban farmers is imperative to the process of legitimization
- Cultural perception: Young people do not want to farm
- Livestock needs to be a major focus within urban agriculture activities

During the discussion period, participants identified competition for land and competing land uses as the most pressing issue for urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam. Three action areas were identified for addressing the issue:

1) Policy and advocacy
2) Capacitating urban farmers
3) Creative use of space, e.g. table gardens, vertical gardens

Image 4

Sub-theme 3: Scaling up: Increasing the impact of projects

On the final day of the workshop, presentations were made on scaling up SCINAP projects. This session addressed opportunities for scaling up project activities within the Africa Program. Following the presentations, participants were split into groups and compiled lists of challenges and solutions for scaling up urban agriculture and solid waste projects. This list has been included in the table following the summary of presentations.

Summary of presentations

Ms. Margaret McKenzie (SCINAP): Moving towards a scaled up project proposal: Expectations for the next CIDA application

To begin the third day of the workshop, Ms. Margaret McKenzie presented on moving SCINAP towards a project proposal based on scaling up current activities. This presentation was designed to inform discussion on opportunities for scaling up SCINAP projects. She provided examples for ways in which project activities can be scaled up:

> EXAMPLE 1: Increasing tenure security for *all* urban farmers in Dar es Salaam
> EXAMPLE 2: Taking a project that works in specific community and replicated it among other communities (i.e. recycling in Durban)

The goals for the day's discussions were to have all participants leave with ideas for scaling up project activities within their respective cities. Additionally, ideas were put forth for the ways in which SCINAP could scale up existing project activities.

Mr. Salehe Hija (Kinondoni Municipal Council): Experiences in scaling up: The legitimisation of urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam

Mr. Salehe Hija presented on behalf of the three municipalities of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke within Dar es Salaam, explaining the process of legitimizing urban agriculture through the demarcation of land zones for urban agriculture within city boundaries. Currently, the municipalities are working toward the goal of having the zones incorporated into the New Master Plan for the City of Dar es Salaam. There are specific areas that have currently been zoned for agriculture. Prior to this process, urban agriculture had not been recognised as a land use within Dar es Salaam. As a result, urban farmers have experienced a number of problems linked to insecurity of land tenure. He demonstrated the importance of increasing awareness and education on urban agriculture and suggested that existing municipal gardens could act as a key resource in this area. Finally, he emphasized the need for multiple stakeholders to engage in policy development at all levels.

Mr. Robert Abbu (SCINAP): Yesterday, today, tomorrow: Experiences in scaling up recycling in Durban

Mr. Robert Abbu presented on experiences from scaling up recycling projects in eThekwini. Within the municipality, the house-to-house collection of recyclables is a free service. The project is primarily funded through recycled materials, which go to manufacturers who pay a management fee. The role of the project is to reduce the amount of waste going into landfills by facilitating recycling services, reusing valuable waste and increasing education and awareness on recycling (i.e. reduce, reuse and recycle). Initially, the project targeted the domestic sector, but has since scaled up activities to include businesses, institutions and shopping/entertainment centres. The project utilizes local media (both print and radio) to promote the values of the project and gain public feedback on project activities. As a result of the successful scale up of project activities 55 new jobs have been created; local manufacturers use 90,000 tonnes of waste paper annually; 3 cubic metres of landfill space are saved for every tonne of paper recycled; and 960,000 households currently participate in the project.

Ms. Ndeye Ndack Pouye: Replication and extension of projects for improving livelihoods in urban areas: case of micro gardening project in Dakar

Ms. Ndeye Ndack Pouye presented on scaling up micro gardening projects in Dakar. She stated that the local government does not intervene in the sale of produce from container gardens. However, some NGOs are interested in facilitating market linkages for urban farmers. While communities monitor their own projects, SCINAP plays a role in monitoring and evaluating agriculture activities. There is high demand to become involved in container gardening in Dakar. This is due in part to issues pertaining to space and access to water. Community members come forward seeking assistance on an ongoing basis. The whole process is voluntary, so SCINAP happily provides individuals with resources. In the past 6 months, SCINAP has trained over 3,000 beneficiaries (most of whom are female). People who have not received training often attempt to join groups who have: Women's groups train themselves and request assistance from SCINAP if there are any discrepancies in the training.

Discussion on strategic issues for scaling up project activities

Image 5

Following the presentations on the final day of the peer exchange, participants split into groups to discuss the main challenges facing the successful scaling up of urban agriculture and solid waste management projects within the Africa Program. The following table demonstrates the challenges and solutions that were put forth.

Urban Agriculture	
Challenge	Solution
Land	• Create land zones for urban agriculture
Water	• User fees will contribute to making water safer, more accessible and affordable
Networking (i.e. education, marketing, capacity building)	• Civil society should be represented in municipal committees and land use planning committees
Culture (i.e. political will, marginalization, gender equity, livestock)	• Promote education through media and education campaigns, as well as local artists
Skills (i.e. traditional and other skills)	• Training, networking and capacity building as key areas for improving skills
Market	• Facilitate the flow of information (i.e. markets, prices) through civil society networks and institutional relationships (*editors addition*)
Policy	• Laws should be put in place to protect agricultural land in urban environments • Regular policy evaluations should include key stakeholders

Climate change	• Adaptation strategies within cities for climate change should be put in place in order to rebuild resilience within cities
Solid Waste	
Reliable data (i.e. geographic and demographic information)	• Create a database for payment collection • Create a database for industries and markets
Policy and programs (i.e. police enforcement)	• Re-asses the policy and upgrade it to fit current situations
Resources	• Use client databases to improve revenue collection
Awareness and education	• Create a waste management education team
Commitment and partnership (i.e. distinct roles for stakeholders, stakeholder networks)	• Create relationships between private and public sectors
Spatial issues (i.e. land available for facilities)	• Community members should identify space within their communities
Poor quality service	• Improve service through training, monitoring and formal contracts
Lack of funds and equipment	• Create a more structured door-to-door system of collecting tariffs

At the end of this discussion, each participant cited one way in which s/he will contribute to scaling up project activities within their respective cities. Responses included:

- Increase participation in policy governing food systems through capacity building
- Network for urban farmers, governments and NGOs
- Promote the value of backyard gardening
- Promote urban agriculture through education and media campaigns
- Support funding proposals that address these issues
- Facilitate creation of agricultural zones in Dar es Salaam
- Review databases and improve education in waste management
- Ensure effective engagement of all municipal officials in dealing with challenges
- Become involved in the development of the New Master Plan for Dar es Salaam
- Preserve agricultural spaces in cities
- Work to improve policy considerations for urban agriculture
- Facilitate the State's involvement in waste management
- Facilitate the engagement of local urban agriculture stakeholders
- Assist in linking recyclers to markets
- Promote ways to reduce, reuse and recycle waste
- Design a theatre play about micro-gardening by poor groups, women and youth and the nutritional benefits of livestock and how to mitigate health risks
- Establish a database for household waste collection rates
- Facilitate the development of an internet based sustainable living green map

Conclusion
Key lessons learned

Throughout the peer exchange event, participants emphasized similarities in the challenges and opportunities influencing urban agriculture and solid waste livelihood projects in Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Durban and Nairobi. Dialogue on the uniqueness of local contexts within each of these cities further enhanced the quality of ideas and solutions for scaling up projects in each city.

The shared experiences revealed common challenges facing urban agriculture in each city, such as: Land, water, networking, culture, skills, marketing, policy and climate change. Common challenges facing solid waste management include a lack of: Reliable data, policy and programs, resources, awareness and education, commitment and, spaces for waste collection and sorting.

Based on this shared knowledge, action points were developed for participants to effectively engage in interventions that will address these challenges within their respective cities. Furthermore, participants also left with improved knowledge on developing strategies for scaling up urban agriculture and solid waste projects within their respective cities.

Image 6

Appendix I: List of photographs

Image 1   Group photograph: Peer exchange participants outside Karimjee Hall, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Image 2   Ms. Jane McRae and Mr. Mussa B. Natty official open the peer exchange event
Image 3   Participants discussing opportunities for scaling up SCINAP projects
Image 4   Mr. Morgen Zivhave, Ms. Jane McRae and Ms. Jillian Merriman discuss the day's proceedings
Image 5   A group of participants discuss challenges and opportunities in solid waste management
Image 6   Conference venue days 3&4: Protea Courtyard Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Appendix II: List of participants

Name	Organization	Country of Work	Contact Information
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Appendix III: Summary of evaluations

A summary of general feedback provided through peer exchange evaluation forms is included below. The total number of evaluation forms completed and submitted was 26.

- It would have been helpful to have had a presentation on Dar es Salaam itself, focusing on the political background of the city and current governing policies related to the topics of discussion during the peer exchange
- The event needed more participation from political leaders
- More breakaway sessions in small groups, with a facilitator for each group.
- More field visits
- The event should have focused on encouraging farmers to engage in the planning processes at the community and municipal level. More farmers should be participating at the local and municipal level.
- A relationship based on collaboration should be developed between TaFoGa Net and the Mazingira Institute.
- The knowledge shared needs to be disseminated to municipal extension workers
- More stakeholders should be involved in the peer exchange

Responses to scaled questions are summarized below:

- 19 of 26 participants felt that presentations were *very relevant* to their work (6 of 26 felt they were *relevant* and 1 of 26 felt they were only *somewhat relevant*)
- 9 of 26 participants felt that site visits were *very relevant* to peer exchange presentations and discussions (10 of 26 felt they were *relevant* and 7 of 26 felt they were only *somewhat relevant*)
- 14 of 26 participants felt that discussion periods were *very relevant* to their overall learning experience (11 of 26 felt they were *relevant* and 1 of 26 felt they were only *somewhat relevant*)
- 10 of 26 participants were *very satisfied* with the quality of information shared (14 of 26 were *satisfied* and 2 of 26 were only *somewhat satisfied*)
- 3 of 26 participants found that accommodation *exceeded* their expectations (12 of 26 found that their *expectations were met*; 5 of 26 found that their *expectations were only somewhat met*; 1 of 26 found their *expectations were not met* and the question did not apply to 5 of 26 participants)
- 9 of 26 participants found that transportation arrangements *exceeded* their expectations (5 of 26 found that their *expectations were met*; 5 of 26 found that their *expectations were only somewhat met*; 2 of 26 found their *expectations were not met* and the question did not apply to 5 of 26 participants)
- 6 of 26 participants reported that, in general, the peer exchange *exceeded* their expectations (17 of 26 reported that their *expectations were met* and 3 of 26 reported that their expectations were only *somewhat met*)