

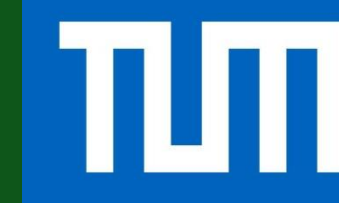


The rise of urban agroforestry systems: a comparative analysis of the United States / Canada and Germany

R. Hübner¹, S. Künstle¹, J. F. Munsell², S. Pauleit¹

¹ Chair for Strategic Landscape Planning and Management, Technical University of Munich, Freising, Germany

² Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA, USA





World Forum on
Urban Forests
Mantova 2018

Activities

Rico Hübner

- Research on systems-science, governance and socio-economics of agroforestry



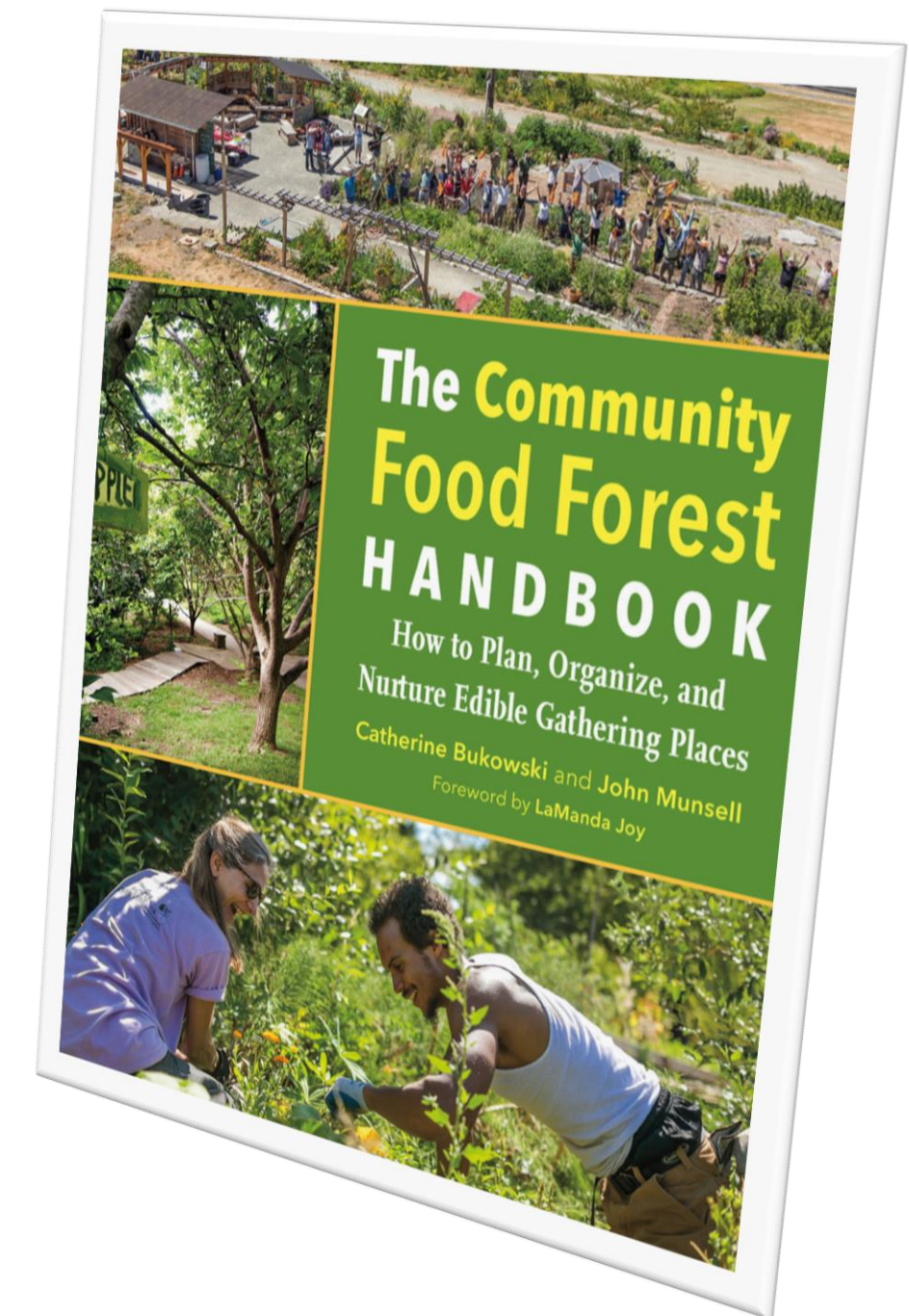
Innovationsgruppe
AUFWERTEN

www.agroforst-info.de

DeFAF Deutscher Fachverband für
Agroforstwirtschaft

John Munsell

- Research on structure and function of community food forests



APPALACHIAN BEGINNING
FOREST FARMER COALITION

www.appalachianforestfarmers.org



Association for Temperate Agroforestry

www.aftaweb.org



Background

- Agroforestry systems in urban areas like community food forests are on the rise and exist in North America since at least the 1970s and 1990s in Europe



- Urban agroforestry projects are based on intentionally selecting shrubs and trees to provide food, environmental services, personal recreation, and bioenergy for community members



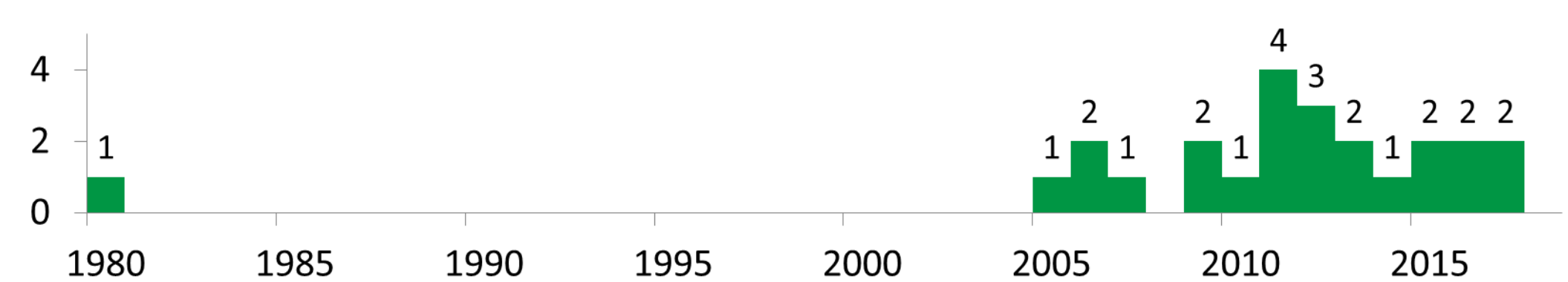
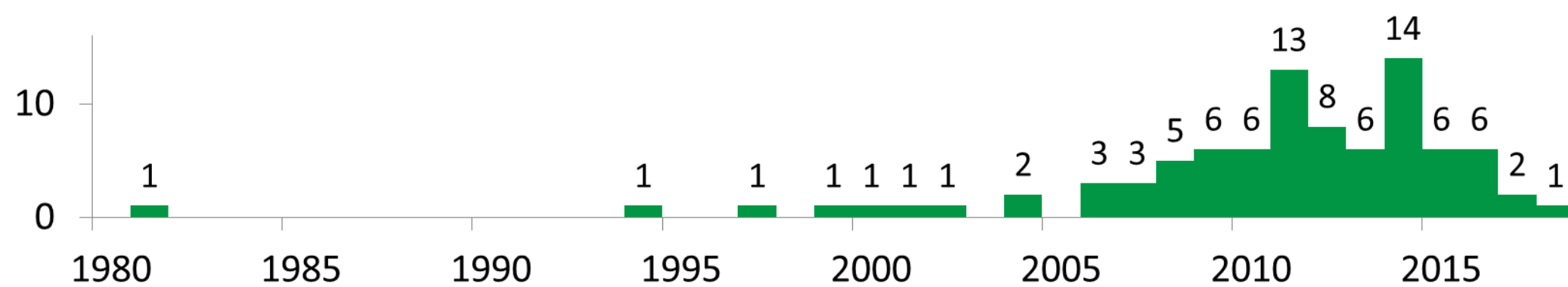
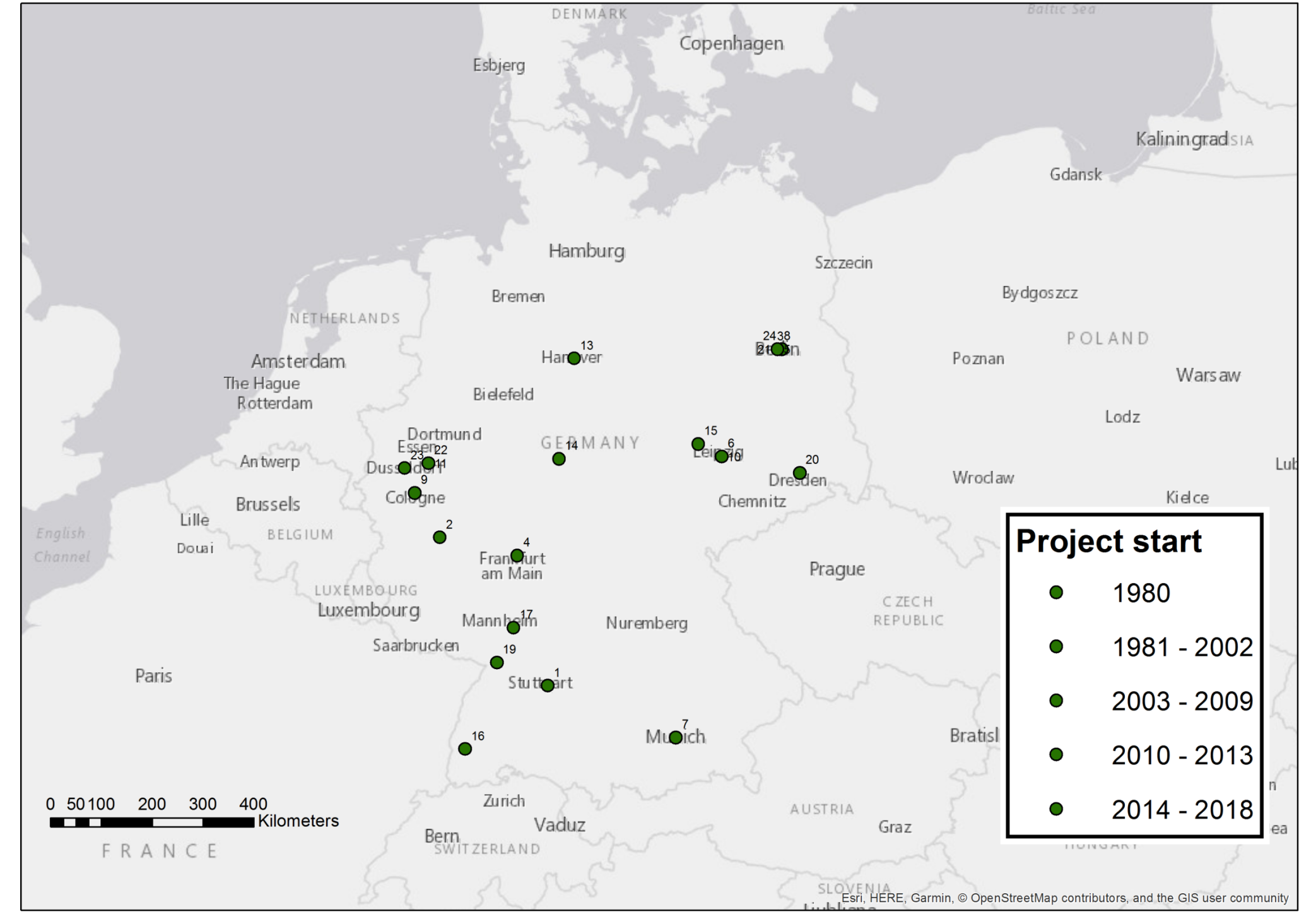
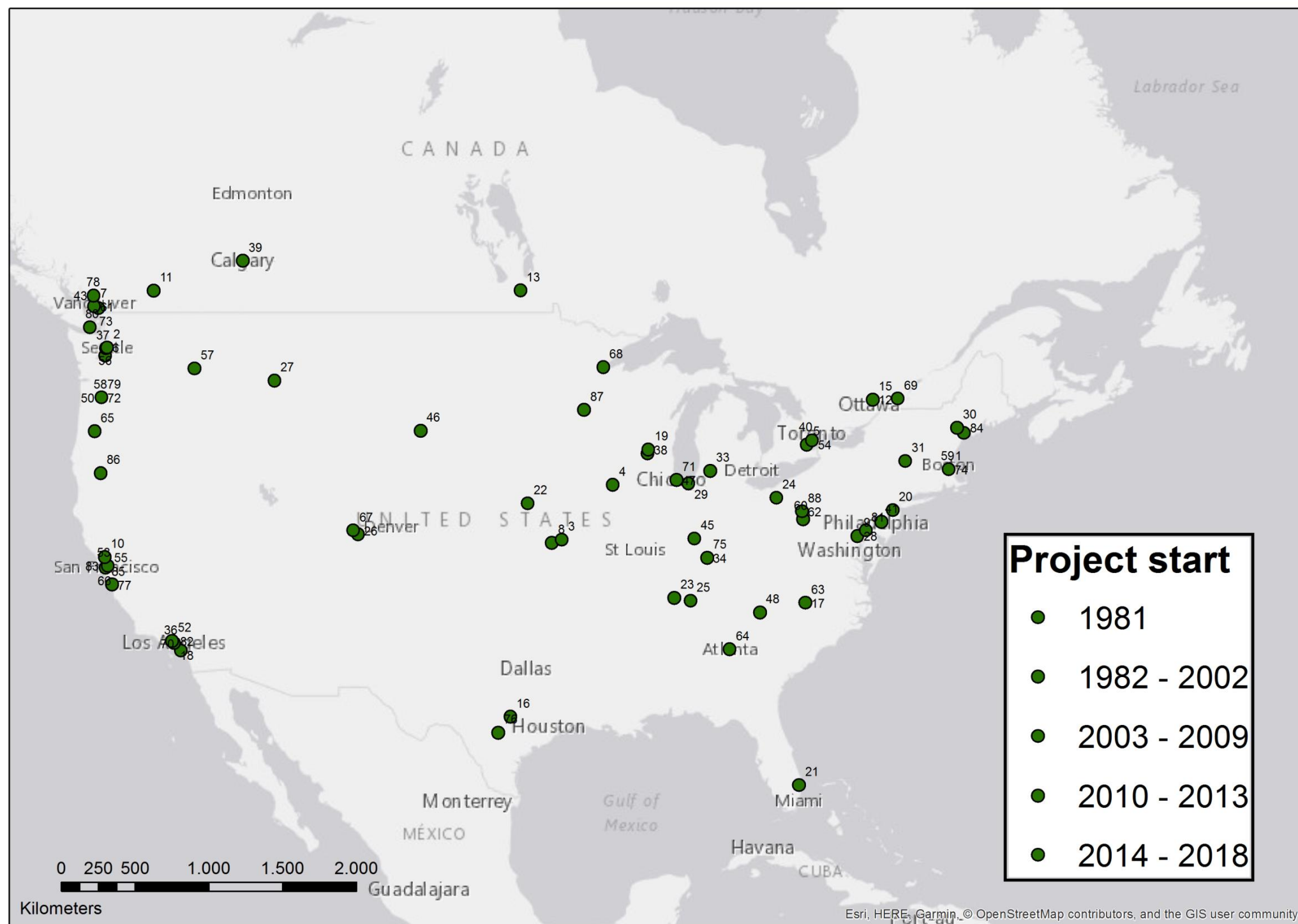
Scale & Community

- Agroforestry allows for integrated management from backyards to large farms
- Public space in built environments across North America and Europe support multistory cropping systems (food forests)
- Unlike private farms, these systems are collectively managed and used by community members
- Civic activities are as important as food production
- People build and strengthen community through management

Time & Place

in USA / Canada

in Germany





Evaluation

- Assessment according to six quantitative criteria: 1) accuracy of definition, 2) time existing, 3) information material accessible, 4) media presence, 5) actuality of information, 6) member stats.
- Qualitative descriptors: 7) hierarchy structures, 8) motivation, 9) utilization approach, 10) area farmed, 11) type, and 12) management structures.
- Case study expert interviews according to Roger's theory of the Diffusion of Innovation, who divides trends according to:

Knowledge

Persuasion

Decision

Implementation

Confirmation

Main results

- *Knowledge*: different but similar concepts, little known in literature, relatively view projects compared to urban farming, US is seen as trend setter from Germany
- *Persuasion / Decision*: wish for independence, integration vs. segregation, (a more) sustainable use of fallow land, healthy food, community building, self-governance
- *Implementation*: trend discontinued, lack of motivation & interest not the reason, cities maintain availability of lots for development
- *Confirmation*: financial, material & workforce support needed, some professional mgmt. necessary, continued member acquisition necc.



Recommendations

Manage doubts & fears,
e.g. Strategic Niche
Management (SNM)

Provision of framework
conditions, expert
knowledge & mgmt. advise

Knowledge

Persuasion

Decision

Implementation

Confirmation

Opening up:
e.g. Information
Nudges

New experiences, positive
feedback & prospects

Networks of
experiences