AF4EU PRESENTATION

M. Rosa Mosquera-Losada, Nuria Ferreiro-Domínguez, J. Javier Santiago-Freijanes, F. Javier Rguez Rigueiro
Coordination Team
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Funded by
the European Union

AGROFORESTRY FOR EUROPE (AF4EU)

Promote European agroforestry value chains and extension services through the development of a multi-actor interactive and innovation-driven expanded agroforestry network

Horizon Europe – 3 million Euros
12 Partners from 10 countries and 5 Associated partners

Under Grant Agreement 101086563

AFINET TOWARDS AF4EU

AGROECOSYSTEMS

AFINET
AGROFORESTRY INNOVATION NETWORKS

AGROFORESTRY INNOVATION

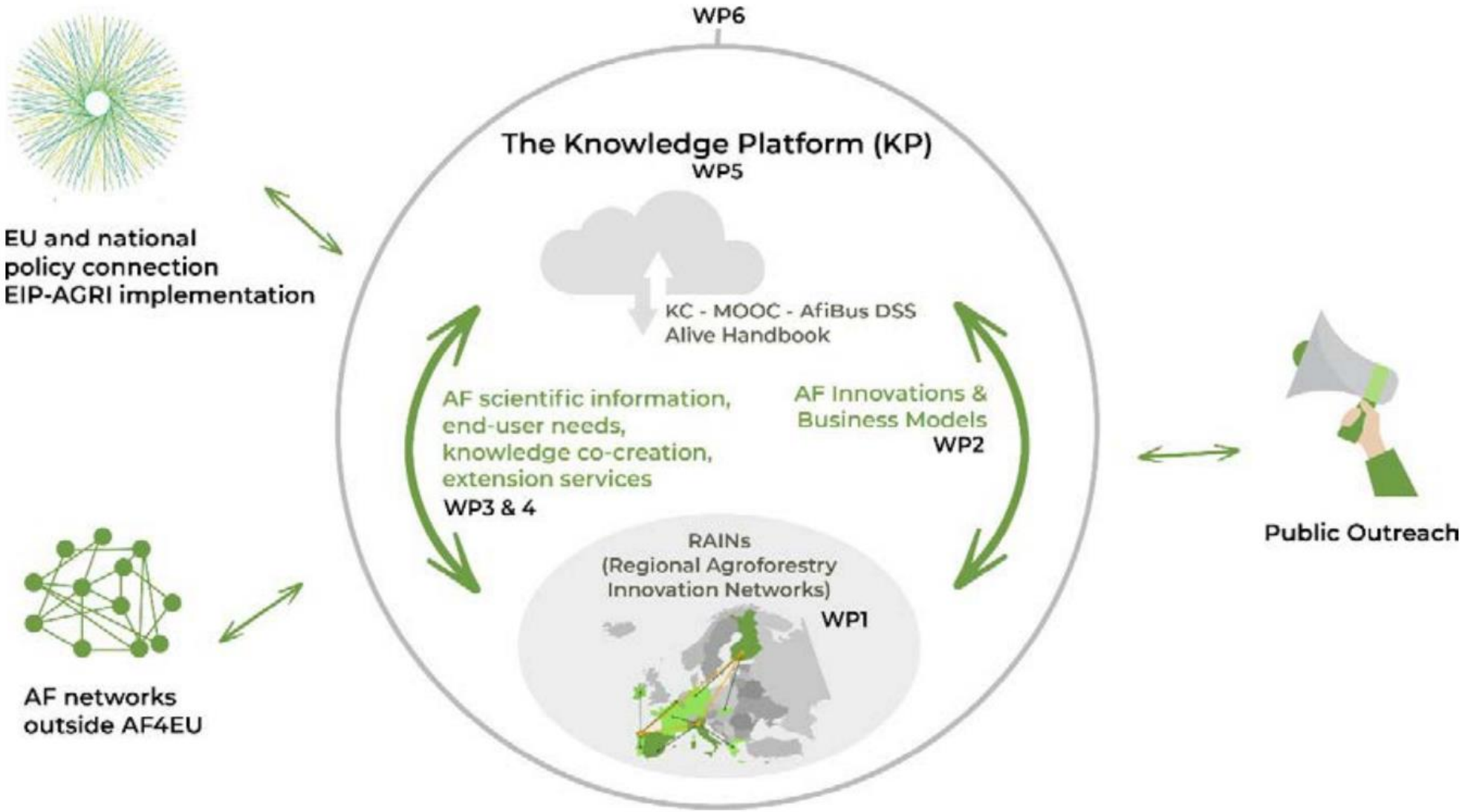
VALUE CHAINS AND EXTENSION SERVICIES

AF4EU

INNOVATION TOPICS				
Continuous learning(13)	Design (9)	Farming systems (7)	Marketing (7)	Alternatives of woody (7)
Understory manage (4)	Tree management (3)	Climate change (3)	Pruning (5)	Recreation (3)
Hedgerows (3)	Woody varieties (2)	Soil management (2)	Tree fodder (2)	Farmers cooperation (2)
Consumer education (2)	Medicinal plants (2)	Economic analyses (2)	Mushrooms (2)	Biodiversity (1)
Forest management (1)	Fertilization (1)	Lower story quality (1)	Forestry (1)	Regular education (1)
Lower story varieties (1)	Restoration (1)	Animal welfare (1)	Fire risk (1)	Understory adaptation (1)
Protectors (1)	Animal feeding (1)	Digitization (1)	Irrigation (1)	

Under Grant Agreement 101086563

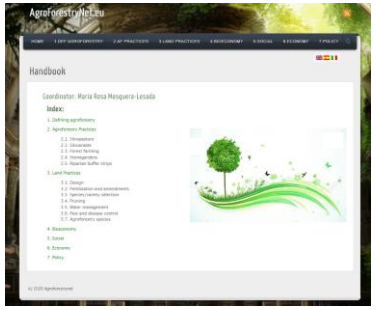
AF4EU OVERALL CONCEPT



AF4EU OUTCOMES

Materials

Alive Handbook

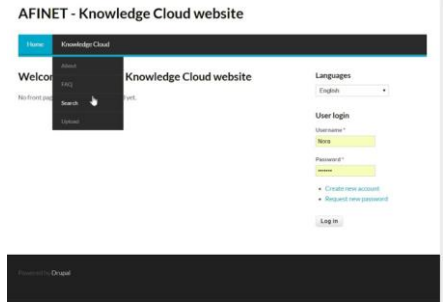


AFi-Bus DSS

MOOC

Multilingual Massive Open Online Course

Knowledge Cloud



Under Grant Agreement 101086563

AF4EU OUTCOMES

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AFINET

How to protect young trees against grazing livestock or game? - Hungarian farmers' experiences

www.eurafagroforestry.eu/afinet/

Protection of young trees is one of the key questions to establish and maintain agroforestry systems. There are many possibilities for artificial and natural protection methods. Based on farmers' knowledge and research experiments, in Hungarian ancient wood systems with oak and wild pear trees grazed by sheep and cattle, the best option for oak tree regeneration was proved to be protection of young trees with fence and thorny shrubs around the stems or just plant young trees in small shrub plots. Note that damages by game and mowing can decrease significantly the number of young trees in a pastureland.

Therefore, discussions with all related stakeholders - eg. owners of neighboring lands and the driver of the hay-cutting machine - is of high importance. Landscape historical data and local people knowledge can help the farmer by highlighting the main constraint to tree regeneration (eg. trees are suffering from dryness due to changing to drier area from a formerly floodplain). It means that the regeneration and sustainability of the agroforestry system requires an understanding of the historical landscape and soil and water regulation as well. There are several modern forms to protect trees against animal damage that includes plastic cylinders with some holes that facilitate aeration. This system is good for some areas but not for others. If the micro-environment is so dry or humid these conditions can limit the proper lignifications of the young tree causing problems. Both, fencing against wild animals and thorny species placed around the tree have proven to be the best option to reduce tree damages.

Read more about the experiences of Hungarian farmers: Anna Varga (2017): Restoration of abandoned wood pasture https://www.agforward.eu/index.php/en/innovation-agafors.html

Anna Varga & Andrea Vityi
University of Sopron, Co-operational Research Centre Nonprofit Ltd, Sopron

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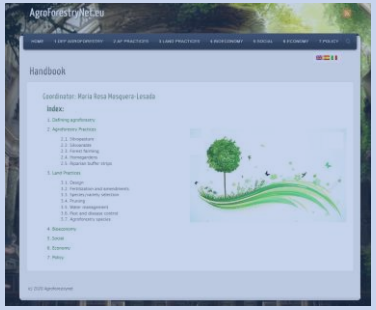
Alive Handbook



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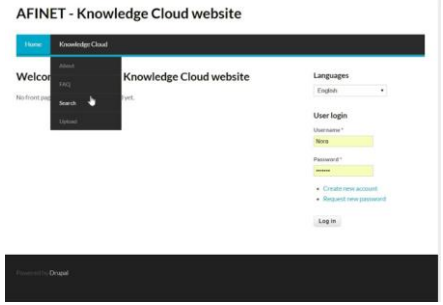
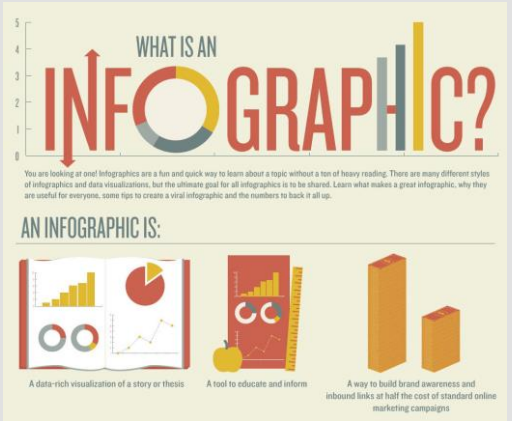


Under Grant Agreement 101086563

MATERIALS TO BE PRODUCED

- **A set of end-user oriented, visual and accessible dissemination materials in 11 languages:**
  1. **110 Practice abstracts**
  2. **33 Infographics**
  3. **33 Factsheets**
  4. **33 Technical articles**
  5. **26 Innovation tutorials**
  6. **12 Policy briefs**

VIDEOS



- **Relevant results will be published in Q1 (JCR) journals under open-science. Relevant material will be translated to all AF4EU languages.**

Agroforest Syst
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-018-0215-9

CrossMark

Global and European policies to foster agricultural sustainability: agroforestry

J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · M. R. Mosquera-Losada · M. Rois-Díaz · N. Ferreiro-Domínguez · A. Pantera · J. A. Aldrey · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez

Received: 1 September 2017 / Accepted: 27 February 2018

Abstract Agroforestry is a sustainable land management system recognized worldwide but not implemented in a extensive form in temperate and developed countries. Agroforestry has been promoted in the last decades at global level as it provides more efficient and sustainable farming systems. This review aims at summarizing the main research findings explaining why agroforestry is a sustainable land management that fulfils and is affected by different Global, Pan-European and European policies as well as how innovation is currently fostered in Europe, therefore linking research, policy and innovation. This review specially targets researchers and policy makers working in integrated land systems. There is a global and European recognition of the role that agroforestry can play to provide products but also to deliver highly important ecosystem services. However, the promotion of agroforestry practices at European level is still not well addressed by the Common Agricultural Policy. The clear identification of agroforestry practices, the link of management plans to establish agroforestry pursuing a final eligible tree density for the Pillar I payments should be addressed as initial steps to foster agroforestry in Europe. There is a lack of knowledge transfer that promotes agroforestry at field level, which should be approached by using stakeholder integration within the policy development as it is currently done by the EIP-Agri.

Keywords CAP · Innovation · United Nations · Biodiversity · Ecointensification

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Published online: 03 March 2018

Springer

Global needs they have:
International agreements

Agroforest Syst (2018) 92:1117–1127
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-018-0251-5

CrossMark

Agroforestry in the European common agricultural policy

M. R. Mosquera-Losada · J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · A. Pisanelli · M. Rois-Díaz · J. Smith · M. den Herder · G. Moreno · N. Ferreiro-Domínguez · N. Malignier · N. Lamersdorf · F. Balaguer · A. Pantera · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez · J. A. Aldrey · M. P. González-Hernández · J. L. Fernández-Lorenzo · R. Romero-Franco · P. J. Burgess

Received: 31 March 2017 / Accepted: 28 May 2018 / Published online: 26 June 2018

Abstract Agroforestry is a sustainable land management system that should be more strongly promoted in Europe to ensure adequate ecosystem service provision in the old continent (Decision 529/2013) through the common agricultural policy (CAP). The promotion of the woody component in Europe can be appreciated in different sections of the CAP linked to Pillar I (direct payments and Greening) and Pillar II (rural development programs). However, agroforestry is not recognised as such in the CAP, with the exception of the Measure 8.2 of Pillar II. The lack of recognition of agroforestry practices within the different sections of the CAP reduces the impact of CAP activities by overlooking the optimum combinations that would maximise the productivity of land where agroforestry could be promoted, considering both the spatial and temporal scales.

Keywords Pillar I · Pillar II · Greening · Rural development programs · Cross-compliance

M. R. Mosquera-Losada (✉) · J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · M. Rois-Díaz · N. Ferreiro-Domínguez · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez · M. P. González-Hernández · J. L. Fernández-Lorenzo · R. Romero-Franco
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Policy analysis:
Pillar I:
AF definition and categories
Tree limits

Land Use Policy

Agroforestry development in Europe: Policy issues

J.J. Santiago Freijanes, A. Pisanelli, M. Rois Díaz, J.A. Aldrey Vázquez, A. Rigueiro Rodríguez, A. Pantera, A. Vityi, B. Lojka, N. Ferreiro Domínguez, M.R. Mosquera Losada

Policy analysis:
Pilar II. AF not supported:
Yes it is supported

Agroforest Syst (2018) 92:1105–1115
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-018-0212-z

CrossMark

Understanding agroforestry practices in Europe through landscape features policy promotion

J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez · J. A. Aldrey · G. Moreno · M. den Herder · Paul Burgess · M. R. Mosquera-Losada

Received: 11 April 2017 / Accepted: 10 February 2018 / Published online: 17 February 2018

Abstract Agroforestry understood as the combination of a woody component (forest tree, shrub, fruit tree) with an agricultural use of the understory is not clearly identified as such by the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Despite the protection and promotion of the woody component in different parts of the CAP political text, the identification of agroforestry is not clear, although it can be recognised in the description of some landscape features, such as isolated trees and different types of hedgerows. Moreover, it is important to identify the extent of such woody components promoted by the CAP in agricultural lands to validate the impact of current and future measures. This paper aims at the characterisation of the current extent of landscape features all over Europe by analysing the Rural Development Program (RDP) measures within the CAP 2007–2013 and 2014–2020 that promote said features in Europe to increase the ecosystem service delivery. Isolated trees and hedgerows are protected unsatisfactorily through the Cross-compliance and Greening of CAP Pillar I. In contrast, Agri-environment measures associated to Pillar II are used in most European countries to protect both isolated trees and hedgerows and to promote them as boundary elements. The promotion of hedgerows and isolated trees mainly related to silvoarable and silvopastoral agroforestry practices is aimed at the promotion of the ecosystem services (such as water protection and biodiversity) and improvement in resilience (such as adaptation to climate change) they provide; therefore, the agroforestry environment benefits are indeed recognised. Landscape features comprising woody perennials should be associated with agroforestry when present in arable and permanent grasslands.

Keywords Inventory · Hedgerows · Isolated tree policy · Common Agrarian policy

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Specially practice supported: landscape features

Land Use Policy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/landusepol

Agroforestry in Europe: A land management policy tool to combat climate change

M.R. Mosquera-Losada, J.J. Santiago-Freijanes, M. Rois-Díaz, G. Moreno, M. den Herder, J.A. Aldrey-Vázquez, N. Ferreiro-Domínguez, A. Pantera, A. Pisanelli, A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

1. Introduction

Special topic: Climate change

Agroforest Syst (2018) 92:1105–1115
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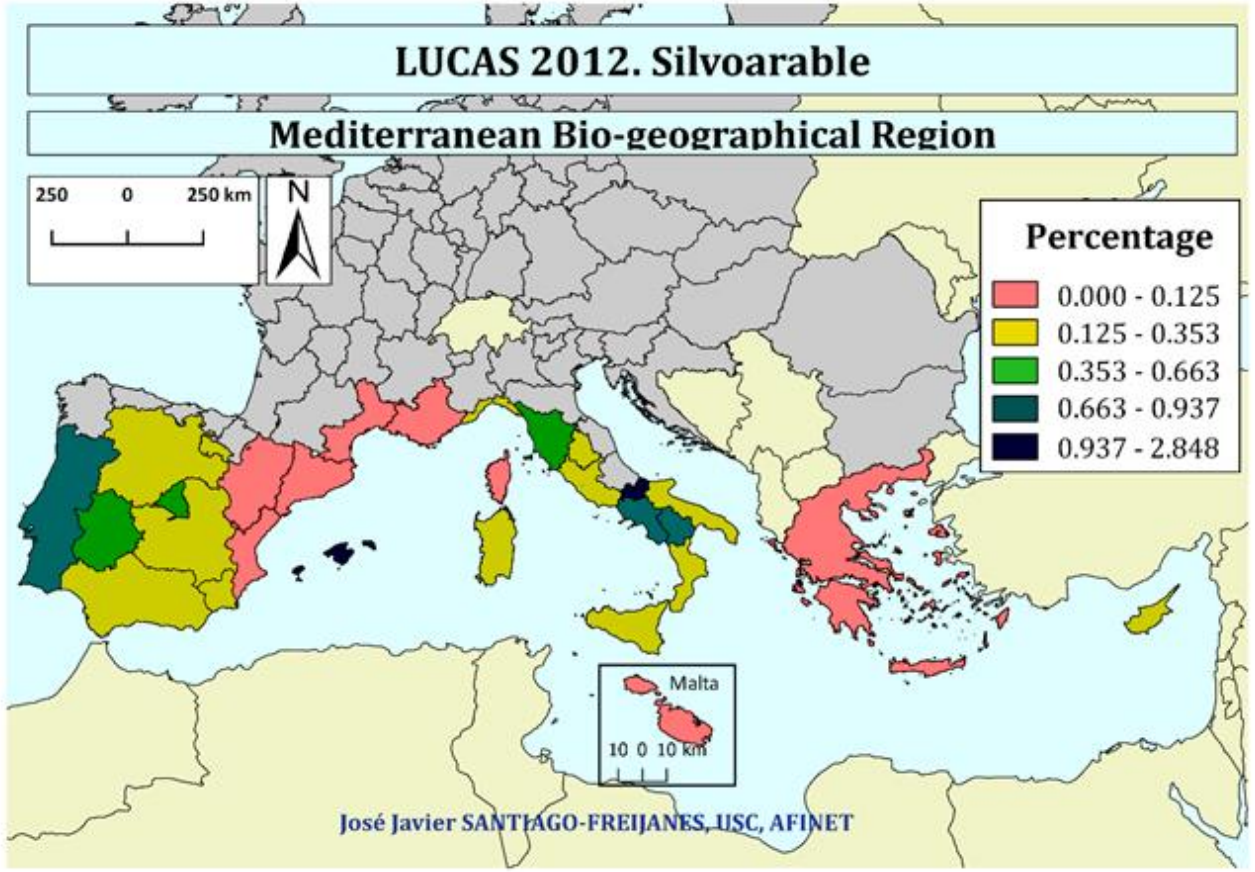
5th World Congress on Agroforestry Transitioning to a Viable World

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



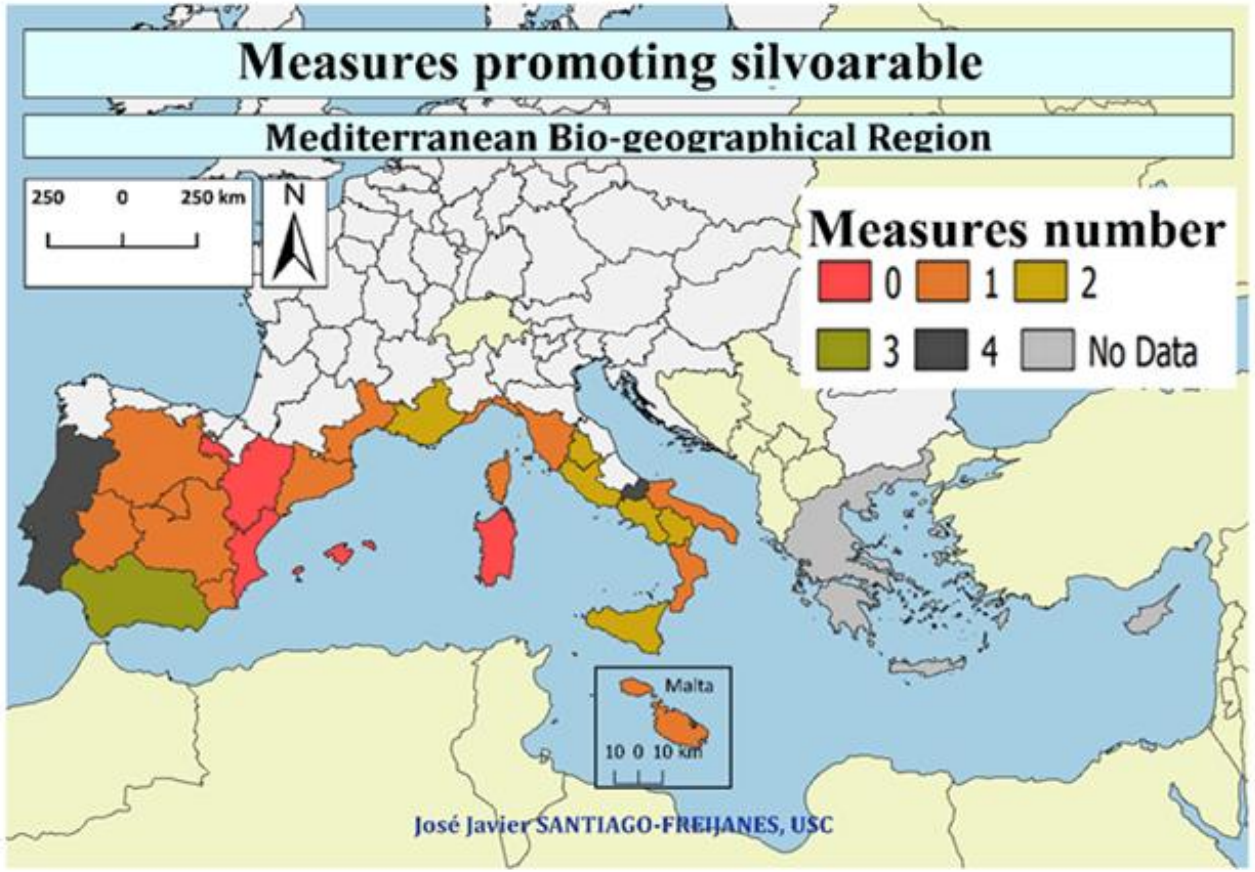
Silvoarable practices linked to arable lands ranged from 0 to 2.85% of the total surface

- ✓ Dehesa
- ✓ Riparian buffer strips

- ✓ Most silvoarable practices are cropped with the legume Lucerne (17.86%), floriculture and ornamental plants (14.29%), vegetables (10.71%) and maize, potatoes, and sunflowers, reaching a share around 7% each of them.

- ✓ Silvoarable practices are mainly carried out under olive trees (42.86%), oak lands (21.43%), apple trees (10.1%), other fruit trees (10.7%) and nut and nurseries with a share of 7.14%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Twenty-two RDP are promoting silvoarable practices

- ✓ **PORTUGAL:** four measures
- ✓ **SPAIN:** one measure in Castilla y León, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, Madrid, Murcia, and Cataluña
- ✓ **FRANCE:** two measures in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d´Azur and one in Languedoc-Roussillon and Corsica
- ✓ **ITALY:** from one to four measures with a higher number in Molise (four measures) than in Sicilia, Basilicata, Campania, Lazio, and Umbria all (two measures)

AF4EU OUTCOMES

Materials


AFINET

AGROFORESTRY INNOVATIONS NETWORKS

How to protect young trees against grazing livestock or game? - Hungarian farmers' experiences

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Therefore, discussions with all related stakeholders - eg. owners of neighboring lands and the driver of the hay-cutting machine - is of high importance. Landscape historical data and local people knowledge can help the farmer by highlighting the main constraint to tree regeneration (eg. trees are suffering from dryness due to changing to drier area from a formerly floodplain). It means that the regeneration and sustainability of the agroforestry system requires an understanding of the historical landscape and soil and water regulation as well. There are several modern forms to protect trees against animal damage that includes plastic cylinders with some holes that facilitate aeration. This system is good for some areas but not for others. If the micro-environment is so dry or humid these conditions can limit the proper lignifications of the young tree causing problems. Both, fencing against wild animals and thorny species placed around the tree have proven to be the best option to reduce tree damages.

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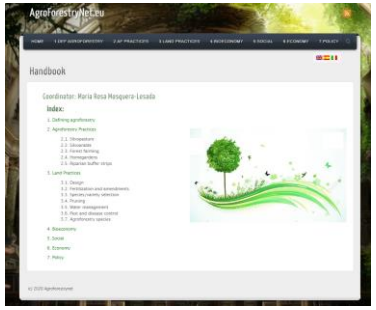

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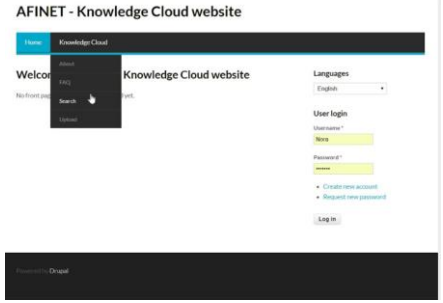
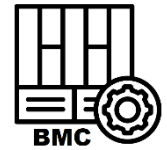


Business Plan & Business Model:

Business Plan

- Production Plan
- Marketing Plan
- Organization Plan
- Financial Plan
- Strategic Plan

Business Model Canvas



Key partners	Key activities	Value propositions	Customer relationships	Customer segments
	Key resources		Channels	
Cost structure			Revenue streams	

Business Model Development Session

Part 1: Business Plan and Business Model Canvas

Part 2: Collecting Farm Data

Part 3: Evaluation of Internal and External Factors for Strategic Planning

Part 4: Develop and validate models

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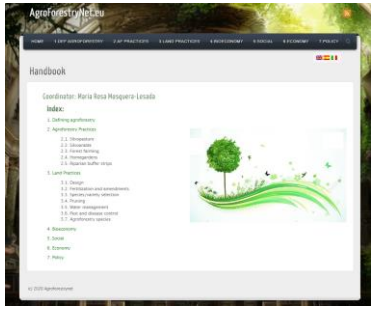

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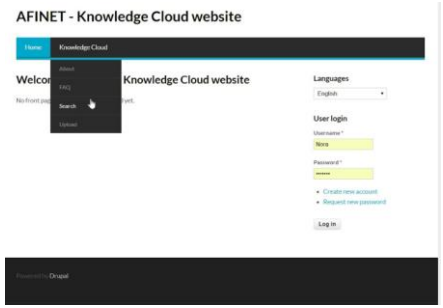


Under Grant Agreement 101086563

CECRA Modules- compulsory & elective

Module status	Module description
Compulsory Module 1	My Profile as a Consultant
Compulsory Module 2	Communication and Relationship Building in Advisory Work
Elective Module 3	Teamwork and Team Leadership
Elective Module 4	Rhetoric / Presentation
Elective Module 5	Self-Management and Time Management
Elective Module 6	Project Management
Elective Module 7	Shaping Advisory Processes
Elective Module 8	Handling Changes / Change Management
Elective Module 9	Moderation Training
Elective Module 10	Marketing of Advisory Services
Elective Module 11	Designing and Implementing Events
Elective Module 12	Advising and Supporting Groups and Teams
Elective Module 13	Essentials of Mediation
Elective Module 14	Advising and Supporting Businesses in Strategic Issues
Elective Module 15	Introduction to Coaching
Elective Module 16	Shaping Innovation Processes – Supporting networks
Elective Module 17	Essentials of Participation

Each module consists of at least 12 hours (approx. 2 days) as well as additional self-study (literature review, own in-depth studies) and a minimum 18 hours application of the relevant topic in day-to-day advisory work

AFINET AND AF4EU MATERIALS

- **A set of end-user oriented, visual and accessible dissemination materials in 11 languages:**
  1. **110 Practice abstracts**
  2. **33 Infographics**
  3. **33 Factsheets**
  4. **33 Technical articles**
  5. **26 Innovation tutorials**
  6. **12 Policy briefs**


AFINET

How to protect young trees against grazing livestock or game? - Hungarian farmers' experiences

www.eurafagroforestry.eu/afinet/

Protection of young trees is one of the key questions to establish and maintain agroforestry systems. There are many possibilities for artificial and natural protection methods. Based on farmers' knowledge and research experiments, in Hungarian ancient wood systems with oak and wild pear trees grazed by sheep and cattle, the best option for oak tree regeneration was proved to be protection of young trees with fence and thorny shrubs around the stems or just plant young trees in small shrub plots. Note that damages by game and mowing can decrease significantly the number of young trees in a pastureland.

Therefore, discussions with all related stakeholders - eg. owners of neighboring lands and the driver of the hay-cutting machine - is of high importance. Landscape historical data and local people knowledge can help the farmer by highlighting the main constraint to tree regeneration (eg. trees are suffering from dryness due to changing to drier area from a formerly floodplain). It means that the regeneration and sustainability of the agroforestry system requires an understanding of the historical landscape and soil and water regulation as well. There are several modern forms to protect trees against animal damage that includes plastic cylinders with some holes that facilitate aeration. This system is good for some areas but not for others. If the micro-environment is so dry or humid these conditions can limit the proper lignifications of the young tree causing problems. Both, fencing against wild animals and thorny species placed around the tree have proven to be the best option to reduce tree damages.

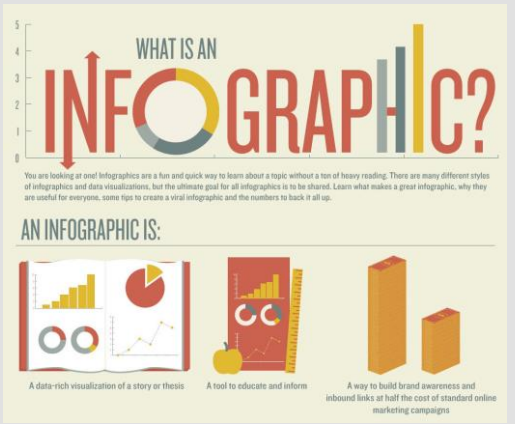
Read more about the experiences of Hungarian farmers: Anna Varga (2017): Restoration of abandoned wood pasture https://www.agforward.eu/index.php/en/innovation-leaflets.html

Figure 1. Protection of young trees is essential for regenerating high natural and cultural value wood pasture with ancient trees. Photo by Varga A.

Anna Varga & Andrea Vityi
University of Sopron, Co-operational Research Centre Nonprofit Ltd, Sopron

USC This project has received funding from the European Union 's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727972

VIDEOS



- **Relevant results will be published in Q1 (JCR) journals under open-science. Relevant material will be translated to all AF4EU languages.**

AF4EU OUTCOMES

Materials


AFINET

AGROFORESTRY INNOVATIONS NETWORKS

How to protect young trees against grazing livestock or game? - Hungarian farmers' experiences

www.eurafagroforestry.eu/afinet/

Protection of young trees is one of the key questions to establish and maintain agroforestry systems. There are many possibilities for artificial and natural protection methods. Based on farmers' knowledge and research experiments, in Hungarian ancient wood systems with oak and wild pear trees grazed by sheep and cattle, the best option for oak tree regeneration was proved to be protection of young trees with fence and thorny shrubs around the stems or just plant young trees in small shrub plots. Note that damages by game and mowing can decrease significantly the number of young trees in a pastureland.

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Anna Varga & Andrea Vityi
University of Sopron, Co-operational Research Centre Nonprofit Ltd, Sopron

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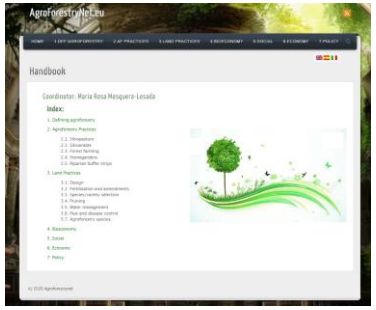
Alive Handbook

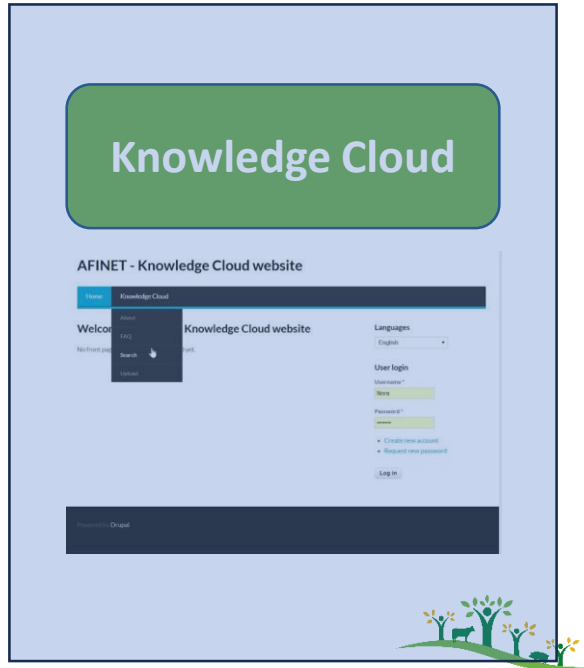


AFi-Bus DSS

MOOC

Multilingual Massive Open Online Course

Knowledge Cloud



Under Grant Agreement 101086563

AgroForestryNet.eu

Handbook

Coordinator: María Rosa Mosquera-Losada

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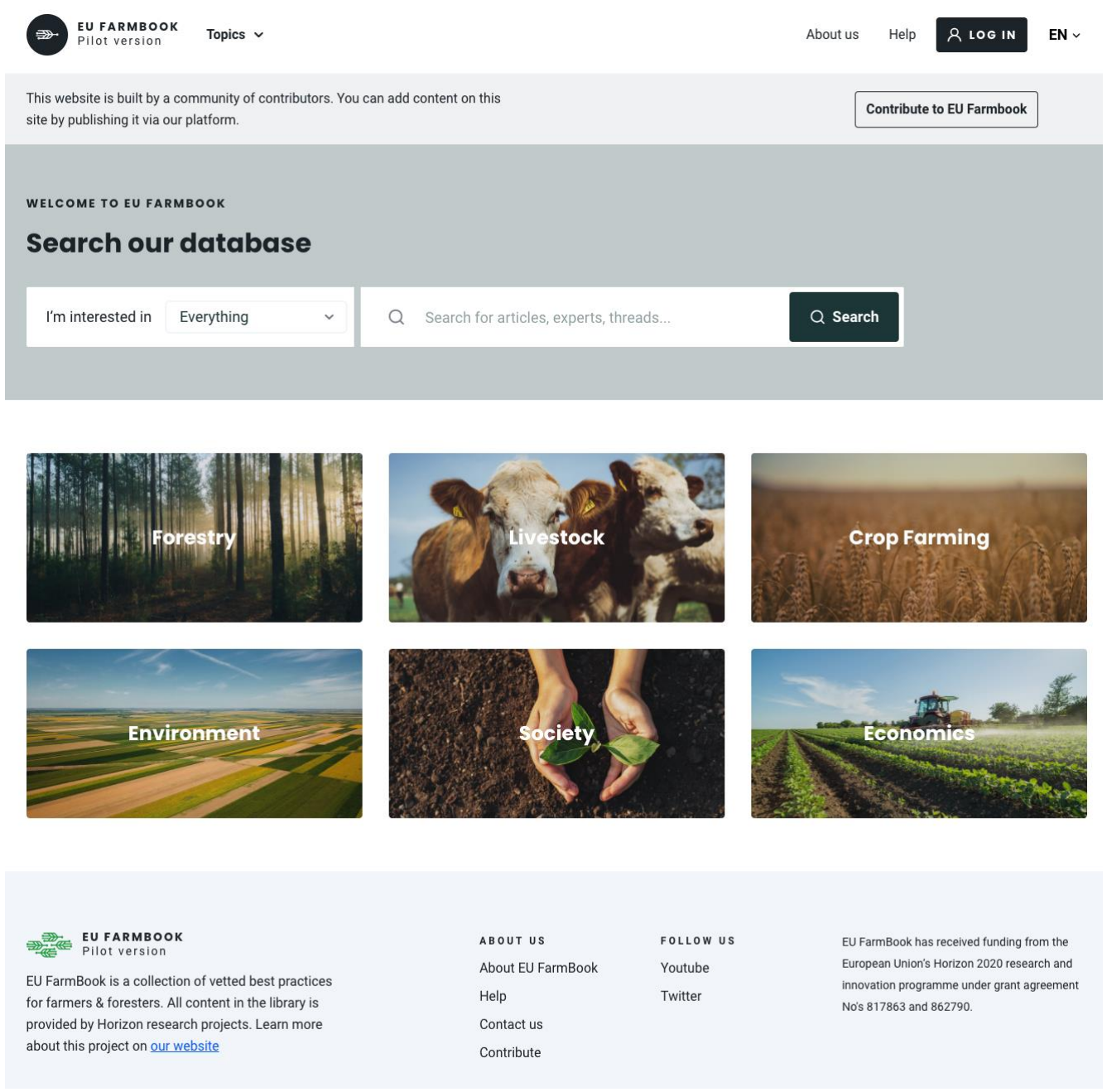

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All content Community Experts

A TOTAL OF 13 RESULTS

Biodiversity in Agroforestry Systems

FORESTRY PRESENTATION

A presentation on biodiversity and its economic benefits in agroforestry systems

KEYWORDS:

BIODIVERSITY AGROFORESTRY AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS

On va reconstruire

FORESTRY VIDEO

a series of interviews talking about agroforestry in France, challenges and opportunities for french farmers and for the whole french Agriof...

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FORESTRY PRESENTATION

This presentation is about the EU rural development regulation, policy agenda and its forestry relevant measures

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT REGULATION

FORESTRY

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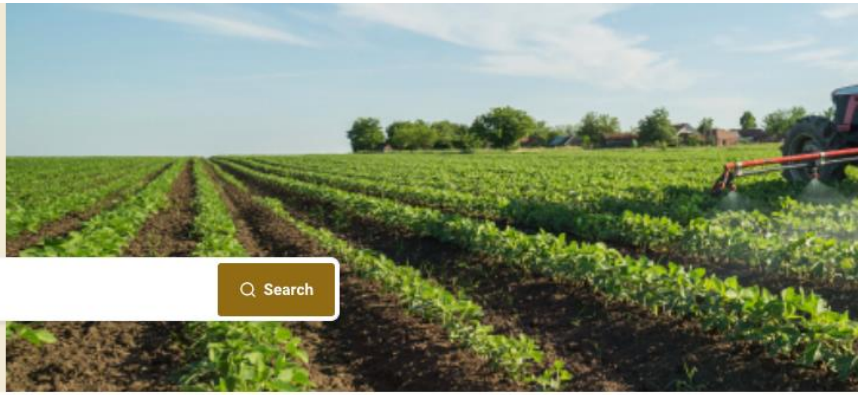

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SORT BY Relevance

Short supply food chains experts : eyes on logistics

ECONOMICS VIDEO

Discover the relevance of logistic aspects for a succesful implementation of the short food supply chain model from the words of our expert

KEYWORDS:

LOGISTIC COST-EFFECTIVE

QUALITY GOODS

Food miles

ECONOMICS VIDEO

This video shows an example of the possibility of connecting producers and consumers by promoting the development of short supply food throu...

KEYWORDS:

SHORT FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

NEW DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES

ECOMMERCE PLATFORMS

AFS Connect - PLM Connect

ECONOMICS DOCUMENT

PLMConnect / AFS Connect enables the farmer or his fleet manager to connect to his machines from the comfort of his office through the utili...

KEYWORDS:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

FARMING EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

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Biodiversity in Agroforestry Systems

FORESTRY PRESENTATION

A presentation on biodiversity and its economic benefits in agroforestry systems

KEYWORDS:

BIODIVERSITY AGROFORESTRY

AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS

Biodiversity in Agroforestry Systems

a year ago

by **Agroforestry Innovation Networks**

AFINET

A presentation on biodiversity and its economic benefits in agroforestry systems

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How will AF4EU synergise with the EU-Farmbook?

Partners AF4EU

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