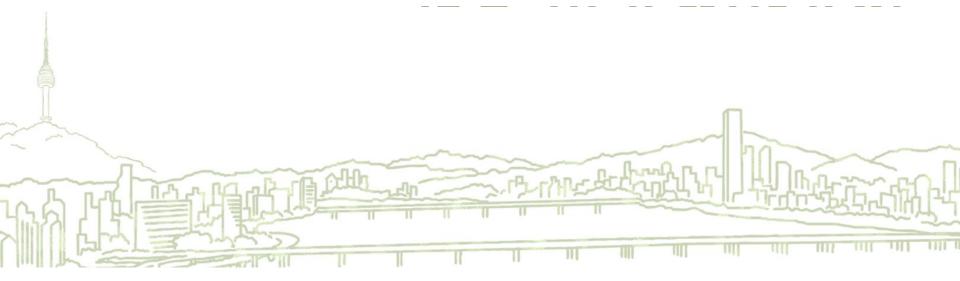
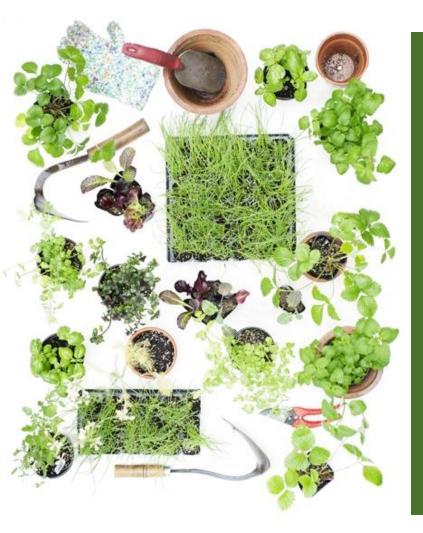
Urban Agriculture Policy of Seoul



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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Urban Agriculture Policy of Seoul Today
- 3. Urban Agriculture Policy of Seoul Tomorrow
- 4. Conclusion

Introduction

The Background of Urban Agriculture in Seoul

There were already a lot of kitchen gardens in Seoul during the Chosun Dynasty. (1394-1910)

2004 and 2010 in Korea caused citizens' interest in urban agriculture. are

Food safety and

supply problems in

Citizens are increasingly sensitive to healthy and safe local food. The age of the urbanization of rural area is going away while the age of the ruralization of urban area is coming up. The City of Seoul

> declares the Year of Urban Agriculture. (2012. 6. 2)

Urban Agriculture Ordinance enacted (2012. 11) and Urban Agriculture Committee established.(2012. 11)

The Definition and Types of UA in Seoul

Small-scale gardening activities in urban and suburban areas

Backyard Gardens

growing food in backyards, balconies, and rooftops

The Types of Urban Agriculture in Seoul

Commercial Farms

cultivating crops mainly in Green Belt areas for sale

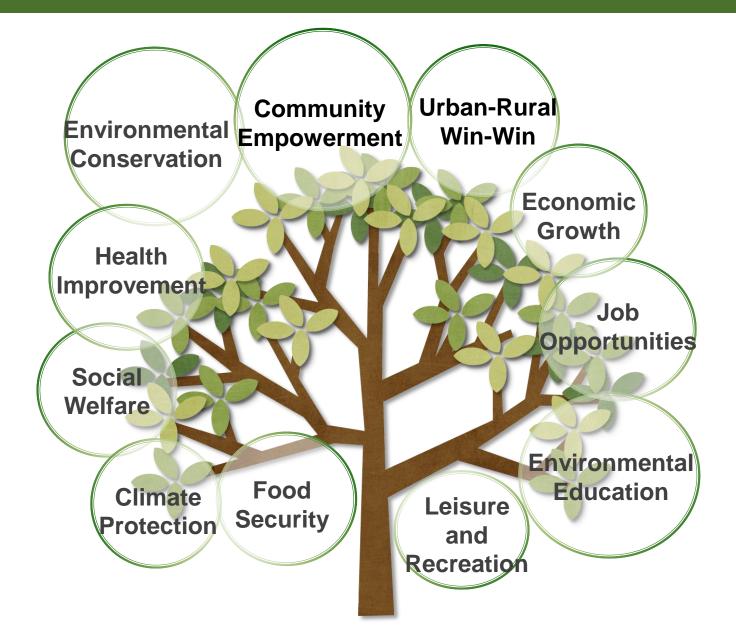
Guerrilla Gardens

cultivating vacant lots owned by others

Community Gardens

growing crops mainly for leisure and recreation in the plots provided by local authorities

The Functions of UA in Seoul



Urban Agriculture Policy of Seoul Today

The Performances of UA in Seoul in 2012

Basic Projects	Projects in Details	Goals	Performances
Ensuring Sites	Leftover Gardens	2,500 plots	3,398 plots (79,090 m²)
	Box Gardens	6,250 sets	20,200 sets (4,806m²)
	Local Community Gardens	25 sites(groups)	135 sites(groups) (59,001 m²)
	Small-scale Rooftop Gardens	40 sites	104 sites (21,145 m ²)
	Urban Park Model Farms	2 sites	3 sites (4,544 m ²)
Promotion of UA	Kwanghwamun Rice Farming Project (Box Rice Exhibition)	1,218 boxes	1,218 boxes (rice35kg harvested) (840m²)
	Nodul Island UA Park	1 site	1 site (22,554 m²)
	Urban Beekeeping on the City Hall Rooftop	5 hives	5 hives (70ł honey harvested)
	UA Exhibition	1 time 4 days	1 time 4 days (125,000 visits)
	School Gardens	25 schools	30 schools (9,166 m²)
	UA Ordinance Enactment	enacted(this year)	enacted('12.11.1)

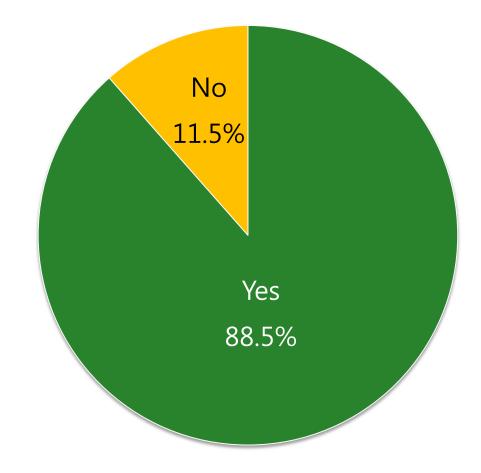
The Performances of UA in Seoul in 2012

Basic Projects	Projects in Details	Goals	Performances
Specified UA Practices	The Elderly, Multi-Culture Family Farms	5 sites 850 plots	5 sites 850 plots (11,600 m²)
	Private Farms' Leisure Gardens	55 sites	55 sites
	Hopeful Seoul Environmentally Friendly Farms	13 sites 7,000 plots	13 sites 7,000 plots (115,500 m²)
City Farmers' School	UA Experts Training Course	first course 50 persons	first course 52 persons
	City Farmers' School Operation	60 times 2,500 persons	60 times 3,391 persons
Governance-Based UA	Consultation with NGOs	-	14 times
	Workshop on UA		1 time (12.2.7)
	Seoul UA Committee	established	established : 13 persons meeting (12.11.27)

Questionnaire Survey Results

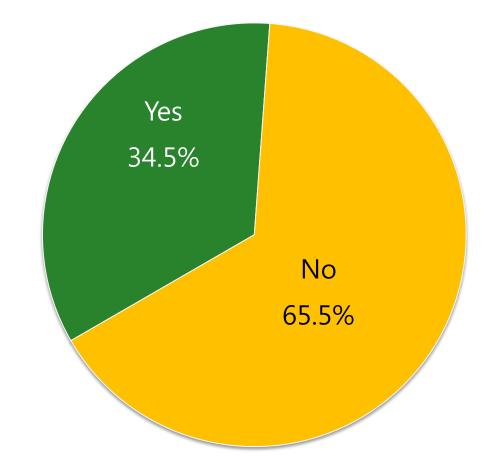
Survey Target	 Men and Women over 20 living in Seoul
Sampling Method	 Proportional Sampling Method (area, gender, age)
Survey Method	 Online Web Survey using a Structured Questionnaire
Sample Size	 1,000 Samples (95% Confidence Interval, ±3.1 Margin of Error)
Survey Dates	 October 4th, 2012 ~ October 6th, 2012 (Survey Agency : Research Plus)

Do you Know Urban Agriculture?



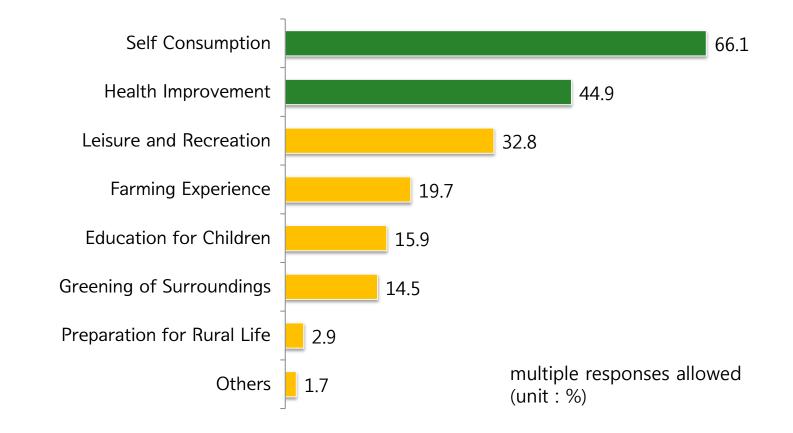
Base : Total Respondents (N=1,000)

Do you Grow Crops in Seoul Now?



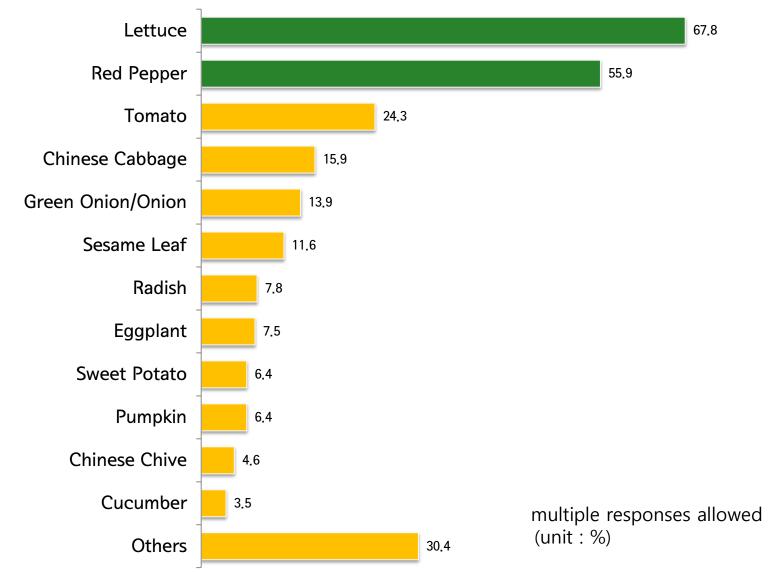
Base : Total Respondents (N=1,000)

Why Do You Grow Crops in Seoul?



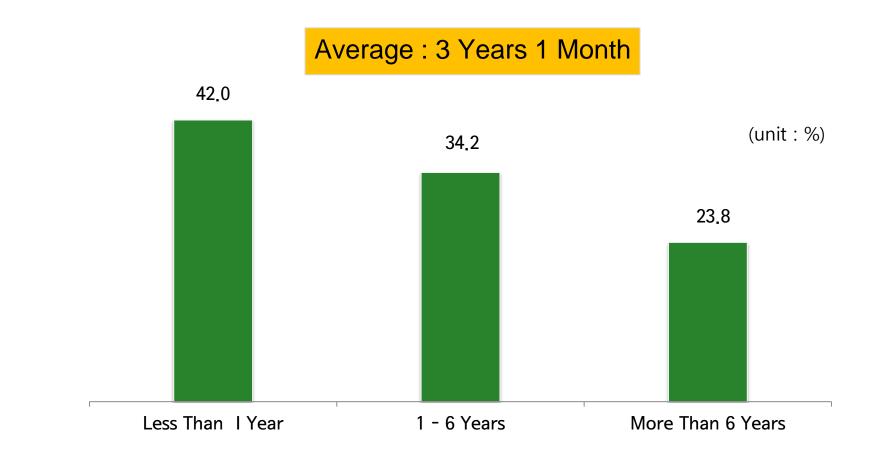
Base : Selected Respondents (N=345)

What Kind of Crops Do You Grow?



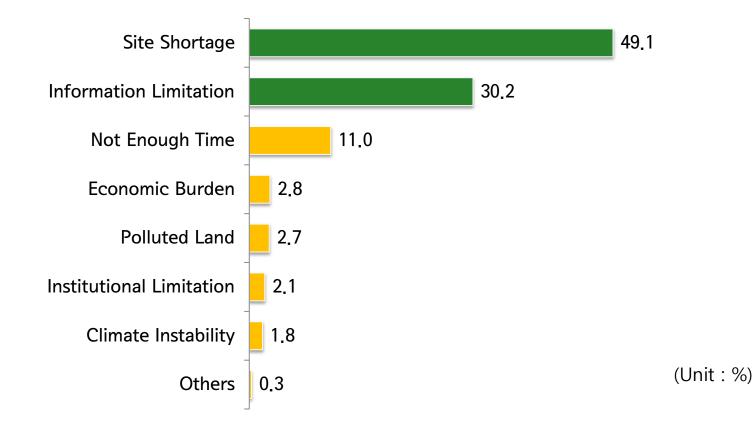
Base : Selected Respondents (N=345)

How Long Have You Grown Crops in the City?



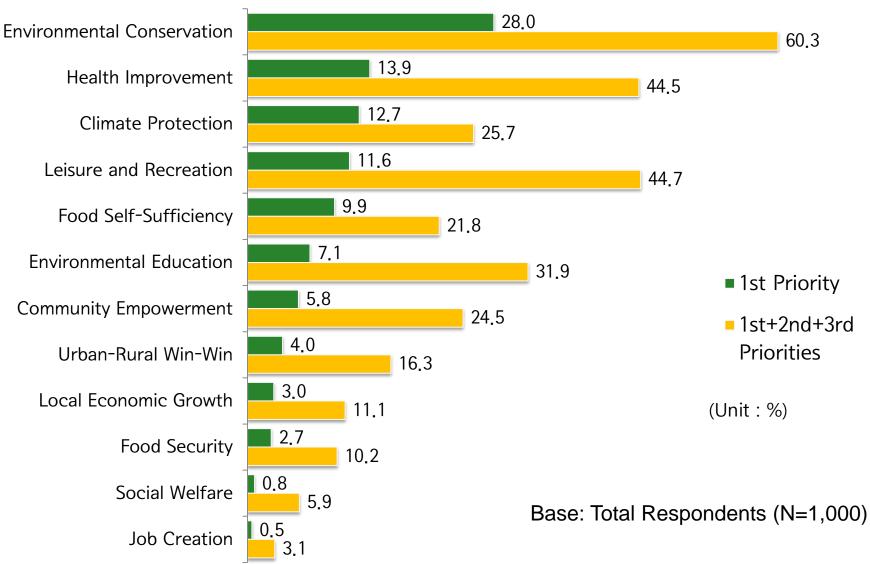
Base : Selected Respondents (N=345)

What are the Barriers to UA in Seoul?

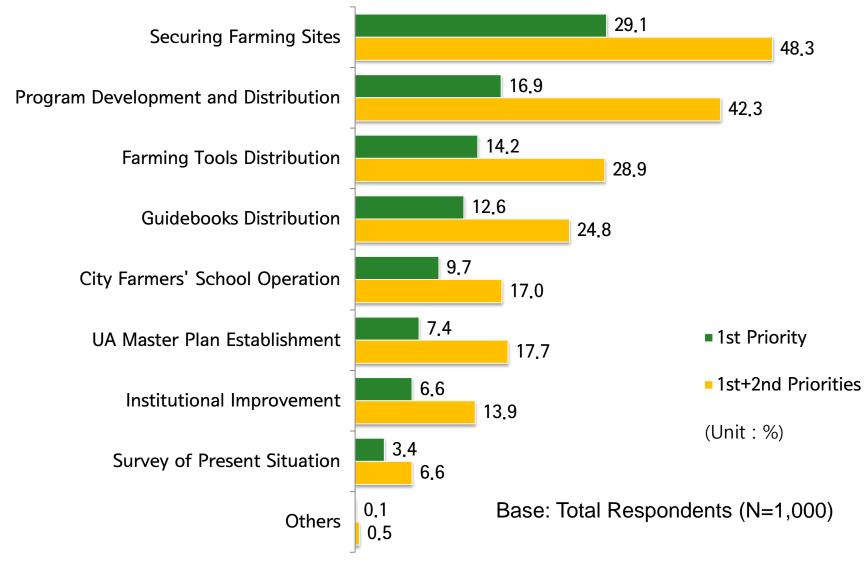


Base : Total Respondents (N=1,000)

What Should Be the Objectives of UA in Seoul?



What Measures are Needed for the Future of UA in Seoul?



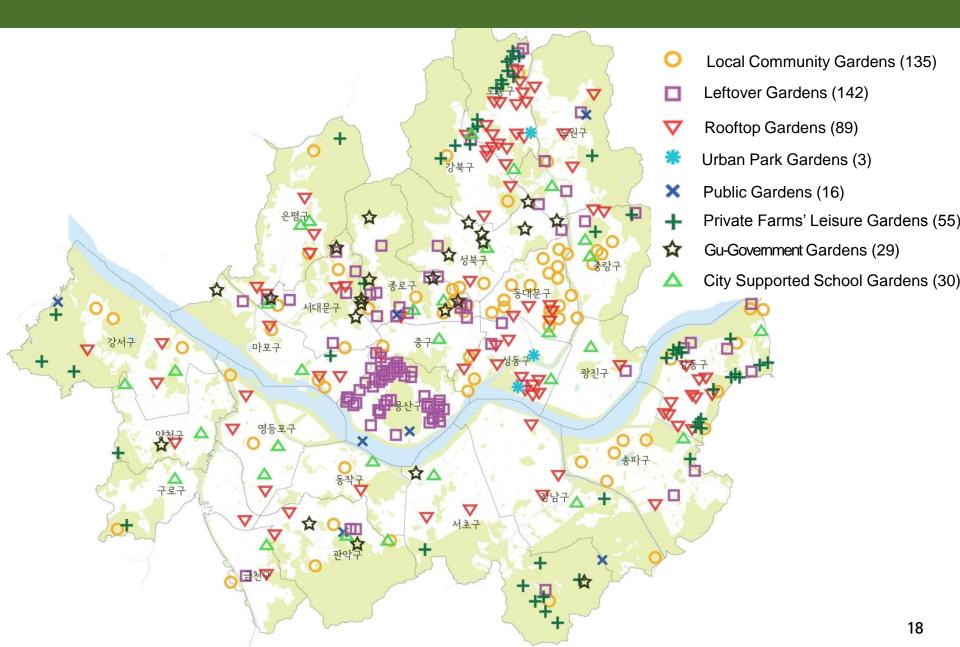
Trend of Interests in UA in Korea

Accumulated Volume of Newspaper Articles on UA

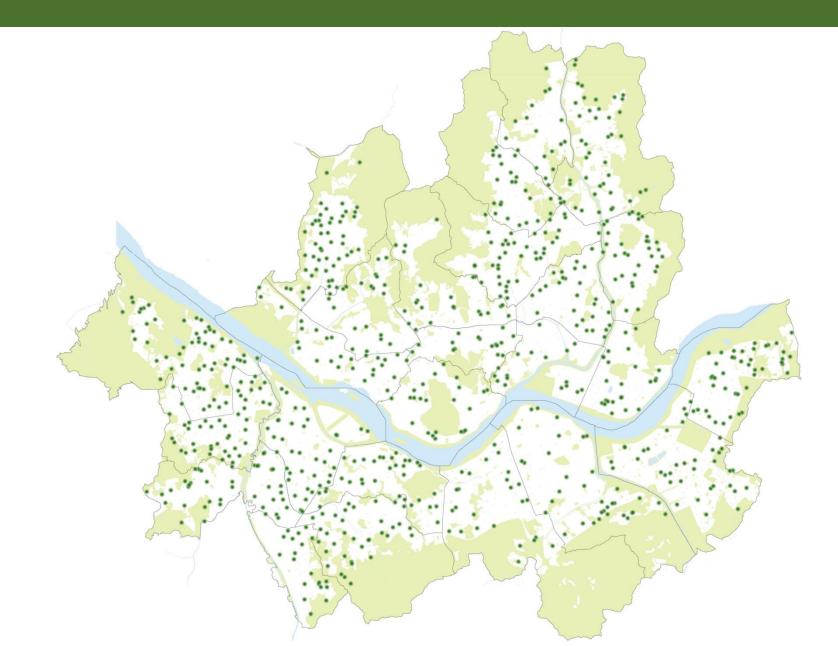
1,400,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 800,000 600,000 400,000 200,000 0 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2009 2008 2010 2011 2012

unit : letters

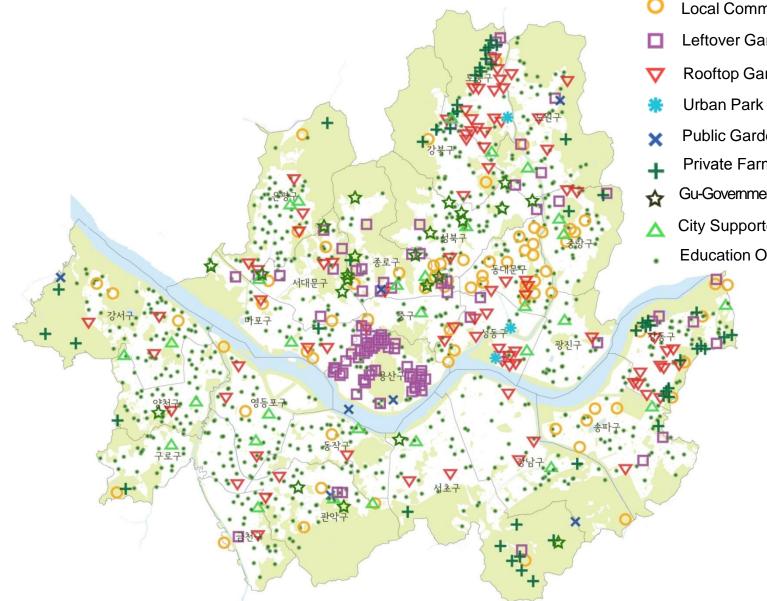
The Sites of Urban Agriculture in Seoul in 2013



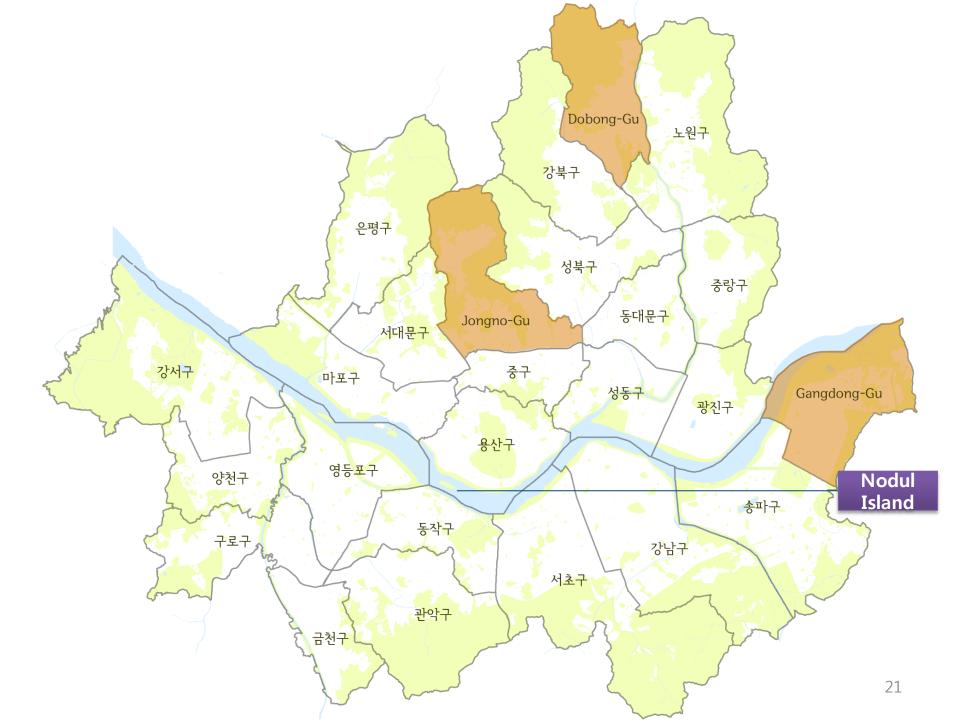
School Gardens in Seoul in 2013



The Sites of UA including School Gardens in Seoul in 2013 (115ha)



- Local Community Gardens (135)
- Leftover Gardens (142)
- Rooftop Gardens (89)
- Urban Park Gardens (3)
- Public Gardens (16)
 - Private Farms' Leisure Gardens (55)
- Gu-Government Gardens (29)
- City Supported School Gardens (30)
- Education Office School Gardens (878)



The Community Garden on the Nodul Island in Seoul





Source : The Nodul Community Garden Support Center, 2012.

The Sites of Urban Agriculture in Gangdong-Gu



The Sites of Urban Agriculture in Dobong-Gu



The Sites of Urban Agriculture in Jongno-Gu



Vision and Goals of Urban Agriculture in Seoul

Goals	A Plot of 3.3m ² for Each Household in Seoul Sustainable Local Food and Food Security Job Creation and A New Green Economy			
Vision Strategies	Improvement of Urban Agriculture Base	Establishment of Local Food System	Development of Urban Agriculture Industry	Governance and Promotion
Agro-City Seoul Implementation Tasks	Ensuring and Increasing Sites	Diversification of Food Supply	Supporting UA Technology	Establishment of Governance Network
	Implementation of Survey Establishment of UA	Supporting Local Food Business Establishment of	Environmentally Friendly UA Industry	Supporting Gu- Government UA
	Information System	Local Food Network	R&D for UA	Development of Various Programs
	Institutional Changes	Food Security Reduction of Food	Social Enterprises and	Publicity of Urban
	City Farmers' Schools	Waste & Promotion of Composting	Community Business	Agriculture

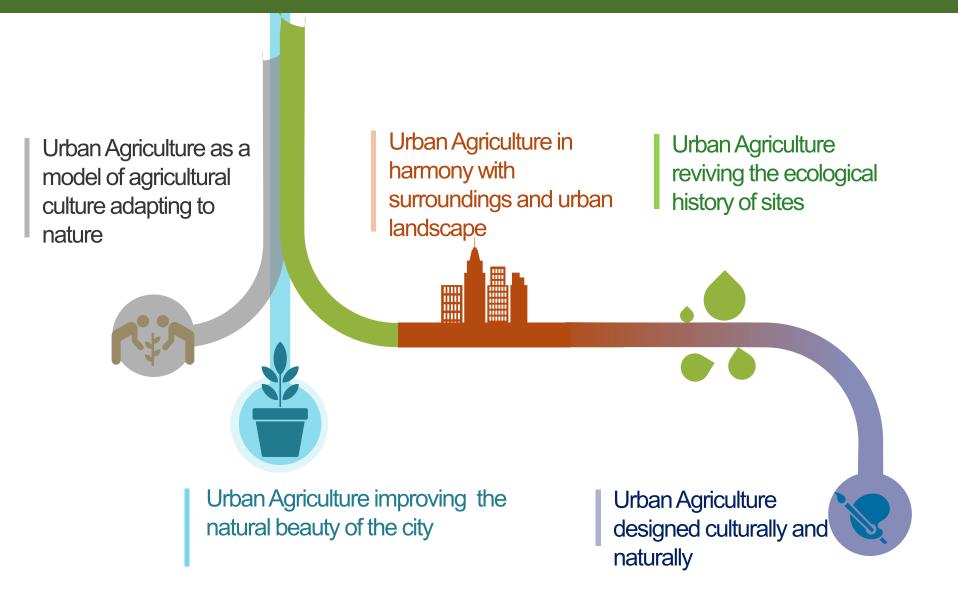
Urban Agriculture Policy

of Seoul Tomorrow

From Quantitative Growth to Qualitative Development



The Importance of the Cultural Aspect of UA



Conclusion



In the age of climate change, we have to promote urban agriculture for the sustainable and resilient city.

Seoul is now being ruralized. The day every citizen of Seoul will be a farmer is coming up.



We must know the limitation of urban agriculture. Urban agriculture is not a panacea but a cornerstone for transition.

We should now promote urban agriculture in order to prepare the world without oil. We have to make a new vision of Seoul urban agriculture. The cultural aspect of urban agriculture is important.



Thank you

