

Review Article

A critical review on Fostering Community Involvement in Sustainable Horticulture Initiatives

Abstract

Community engagement and participation play pivotal roles in advancing sustainable horticultural development. This study explores the impact of community involvement in horticulture, emphasizing collaborative efforts that drive sustainable practices and innovation. Engaging communities in horticultural activities fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to improved environmental stewardship and sustainable agricultural practices. Key strategies include participatory planning, local knowledge integration, and inclusive decision-making processes. These approaches enhance resource management, boost productivity, and ensure the long-term viability of horticultural projects. Furthermore, community participation in horticulture promotes social cohesion and empowers marginalized groups by providing economic opportunities and fostering resilience against climate change. This paper highlights successful case studies where community-driven horticultural initiatives have led to significant environmental and socio-economic benefits. The findings underscore the necessity of fostering strong community networks and partnerships with governmental and non-governmental organizations to support sustainable horticultural development. By actively involving community members in the planning and implementation stages, horticultural projects can be tailored to meet local needs and preferences, thereby enhancing their sustainability and effectiveness. This research advocates for policies that encourage community participation and provide the necessary support and resources for communities to actively engage in horticultural activities. In conclusion, community engagement is not merely an auxiliary component but a fundamental driver of sustainable horticultural development, essential for achieving environmental sustainability and social well-being.

Keywords: Community Engagement, Local Knowledge Integration, Participatory Planning, Resource Management, Sustainable Horticulture,

Introduction:

Community engagement and participation are critical components in the pursuit of sustainable horticultural development, serving as a cornerstone for tackling significant global challenges such as food security, environmental conservation, and socio-economic development (Serrano and Shah, 2017). In recent years, there has been an increasing acknowledgment of the vital role that local communities play in the success and sustainability of horticultural initiatives (Chambers, 1997). Involving community members in every stage of the process—from decision-making and project planning to implementation and monitoring—allows for the harnessing of local knowledge, resources, and expertise. This collaborative approach ensures that horticultural interventions are not only culturally appropriate but also environmentally sound and socially inclusive (Scoones 1998). The active participation of community members brings numerous benefits. It fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment, which is essential for the long-term commitment to and resilience of horticultural projects. When people feel that they have a stake in the projects affecting their lives, they are more likely to contribute positively and innovatively, driving the success and sustainability of these initiatives (Pretty, 1995a). This sense of ownership is particularly important in the context of horticulture, where the cultivation of plants and management of natural resources require ongoing care and attention. By engaging local communities, stakeholders can ensure that the practices adopted are tailored to the specific environmental and cultural contexts of the area, enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of horticultural activities. Moreover, community engagement in horticultural development promotes environmental stewardship. When communities are involved in managing their local environments, they are more likely to adopt sustainable practices that protect and conserve natural resources. This is crucial for maintaining the health of ecosystems and ensuring the long-term viability of horticultural projects. For instance, local communities often possess traditional knowledge about plant species and agricultural practices that can be invaluable in developing sustainable horticultural methods. By integrating this local knowledge with scientific research and modern techniques, horticultural projects can achieve greater success and sustainability (Pretty and Smith 2004). In addition to environmental benefits, community engagement in horticulture also supports socio-economic development. It provides economic opportunities for community members, particularly in rural areas where horticulture can be a significant source of income. By involving local people in horticultural projects, stakeholders can create jobs, improve

livelihoods, and reduce poverty (Dunphy et al. 2019a). This economic empowerment is essential for building resilient communities that can withstand and adapt to various challenges, including climate change and economic fluctuations. Furthermore, involving communities in horticultural development can enhance social cohesion. When people work together towards a common goal, it strengthens community bonds and fosters a sense of solidarity. This social capital is invaluable for addressing other community challenges and promoting overall well-being. The integration of community engagement into horticultural development also addresses food security challenges. By involving local communities in food production, horticultural projects can improve access to nutritious food, particularly in areas that are food insecure. Community gardens, for instance, can provide a reliable source of fresh produce, improving the diet and health of community members. Additionally, by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, these projects can enhance the resilience of food systems, making them less vulnerable to disruptions such as extreme weather events or economic crises. Furthermore, community engagement in horticulture can drive innovation. When community members are actively involved, they bring diverse perspectives and ideas that can lead to creative solutions to complex problems. This grassroots innovation is crucial for developing new horticultural practices that are both sustainable and effective. By fostering an environment where community members can share their knowledge and experiment with new techniques, horticultural projects can continuously improve and adapt to changing conditions.

Community engagement and participation are indispensable for sustainable horticultural development. They provide a framework for leveraging local knowledge and resources, fostering environmental stewardship, and promoting socio-economic development. By involving community members in every stage of horticultural projects, stakeholders can ensure that these initiatives are culturally appropriate, environmentally sound, and socially inclusive. This collaborative approach not only enhances the sustainability of horticultural activities but also empowers communities, promotes social cohesion, and drives innovation. As such, community engagement is not just a supplementary component but a fundamental driver of sustainable horticultural development, essential for achieving positive outcomes for both people and the planet.

Importance of Community Engagement in Sustainable Horticultural Development:

Community engagement is a fundamental aspect of sustainable horticultural development. It involves the active participation of community members in decision-making, project planning, implementation, and monitoring. This collaborative approach ensures that horticultural projects are culturally appropriate, environmentally sound, and socially inclusive. The importance of community engagement in sustainable horticultural development can be elaborated through various points, each highlighting its multifaceted benefits.

1. Leveraging Local Knowledge and Resources:

One of the primary benefits of community engagement is the ability to harness local knowledge and resources. Communities often possess a wealth of traditional knowledge regarding plant species, soil management, and local ecosystems. This knowledge, accumulated over generations, can significantly enhance the effectiveness of horticultural projects. By integrating this local expertise with scientific research and modern techniques, stakeholders can develop more sustainable and resilient horticultural practices.

2. Environmental Stewardship:

Community involvement fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility towards local environments. When communities are engaged in managing their natural resources, they are more likely to adopt sustainable practices that protect and conserve these resources. This is crucial for maintaining ecosystem health and ensuring the long-term viability of horticultural projects. For example, communities that are directly involved in reforestation or sustainable farming are more likely to adhere to practices that prevent soil erosion, protect water sources, and maintain biodiversity.

3. Socio-Economic Development:

Community engagement in horticultural projects can significantly contribute to socio-economic development, particularly in rural areas. These projects often provide economic opportunities through job creation and income generation. By involving local people in various aspects of horticulture, such as planting, harvesting, and marketing, stakeholders can improve livelihoods

and reduce poverty. Additionally, community-based horticultural projects can stimulate local economies by creating markets for local produce and related products Dunphy et al. (2019a).

4. Food Security and Nutrition:

Horticultural projects that actively involve communities can enhance food security and nutrition. Community gardens and urban agriculture initiatives, for instance, provide a reliable source of fresh produce, improving the diet and health of community members. These projects can also educate communities about nutrition and sustainable food production practices, leading to better dietary choices and overall health. By promoting local food production, communities become less dependent on external food supplies, increasing their resilience to food shortages and price fluctuations.

5. Social Cohesion and Empowerment:

Community engagement promotes social cohesion by bringing people together to work towards a common goal. This collaborative effort strengthens community bonds and fosters a sense of solidarity. When community members feel that they have a stake in the success of a project, they are more likely to contribute positively and support each other. This social capital is invaluable for addressing other community challenges and promoting overall well-being. Furthermore, involving communities in decision-making processes empowers individuals, giving them a voice and a sense of control over their environment and future.

6. Enhancing Project Sustainability:

Projects that involve community members are more likely to be sustainable in the long term. When communities are actively engaged, they are more committed to maintaining and supporting the project beyond its initial phase. This commitment is crucial for the continuity and success of horticultural initiatives. Additionally, community involvement can lead to better project outcomes, as local people are more likely to identify and address potential challenges and opportunities that external stakeholders might overlook.

7. Encouraging Innovation and Adaptation:

Community engagement drives innovation by incorporating diverse perspectives and ideas. When community members are actively involved, they bring unique insights and solutions to complex problems. This grassroots innovation is essential for developing new horticultural

practices that are both sustainable and effective. Moreover, community-driven projects are often more adaptable to changing conditions, as local people are quick to identify shifts in environmental, social, or economic circumstances and adjust their practices accordingly.

8. Building Resilience to Climate Change:

Engaged communities are better equipped to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Through sustainable horticultural practices, communities can enhance their resilience to extreme weather events, changes in precipitation patterns, and other climate-related challenges. For instance, community-led initiatives in water conservation, crop diversification, and soil health improvement can mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on local agriculture. By involving communities in climate adaptation strategies, horticultural projects can build more resilient food systems and ecosystems.

9. Cultural Preservation:

Community engagement in horticultural development helps preserve cultural heritage. Many traditional horticultural practices are deeply rooted in cultural traditions and rituals. By involving communities in these practices, stakeholders can help preserve and promote cultural heritage, ensuring that it is passed down to future generations. This cultural preservation adds value to horticultural projects, making them more meaningful and relevant to local communities.

10. Holistic Development:

Finally, community engagement promotes holistic development by addressing multiple dimensions of sustainability. It integrates environmental, social, and economic considerations, creating a comprehensive approach to horticultural development. This holistic perspective ensures that horticultural projects contribute to overall community well-being, enhancing quality of life and promoting sustainable development goals.

Community engagement is indispensable for sustainable horticultural development. It leverages local knowledge, fosters environmental stewardship, supports socio-economic development, enhances food security, promotes social cohesion, ensures project sustainability, encourages innovation, builds climate resilience, preserves cultural heritage, and promotes holistic development. By actively involving communities in horticultural projects, stakeholders

can create more effective, resilient, and sustainable initiatives that benefit both people and the planet.

Community engagement serves as a cornerstone in sustainable horticultural development by fostering ownership, empowerment, and collective responsibility among stakeholders. Local communities possess invaluable traditional knowledge regarding plant cultivation, pest management, and soil conservation, which, when combined with modern agricultural techniques, can enhance sustainability and resilience in horticultural systems (Scoones, 1998). Involving communities in decision-making processes ensures that development initiatives align with their needs, aspirations, and cultural values, thereby enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of interventions (Chambers, 1997). Community participation promotes social cohesion and equity by fostering inclusive decision-making processes that consider the interests of all stakeholders, including marginalized groups (Pretty, 1995b). By empowering communities to actively engage in planning, implementation, and monitoring of horticultural projects, sustainable practices are more likely to be adopted and maintained over the long term (Blackstock et al., 2007).

Community engagement plays a pivotal role in ensuring the success and sustainability of horticultural development initiatives. Through active involvement and participation of community members, these projects can achieve greater efficiency, effectiveness, and long-term viability. Below are several key points illustrating the importance of community engagement in sustainable horticultural development:

Local Knowledge and Expertise Utilization (Table 1):

- Communities possess invaluable indigenous knowledge about local plant species, growing conditions, and agricultural practices.
- By engaging community members, horticultural projects can tap into this wealth of expertise, leading to more informed decision-making and culturally appropriate solutions.

Table 1

Demonstrates the diverse knowledge areas that communities contribute to sustainable horticultural development.

Area of Knowledge	Examples
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Plant Cultivation Techniques	Traditional farming methods, crop rotation practices
Pest and Disease Management	Natural remedies, pest-resistant plant varieties
Environmental Conservation	Soil conservation techniques, water management practices
Local Market Dynamics	Seasonal demand patterns, preferred produce varieties

Enhanced Social Cohesion and Ownership:

- Involving community members in horticultural projects fosters a sense of ownership and pride in the initiatives.
- As stakeholders, community members are more likely to actively participate in project activities, leading to increased social cohesion and cooperation.
- Research by Smith et al. (2018) highlights the positive correlation between community engagement and social capital development in agricultural settings.

Tailored Solutions for Sustainable Development:

- Communities understand their unique socio-economic and environmental contexts better than external actors.
- Through participatory approaches such as community meetings and focus groups, stakeholders can co-design horticultural interventions that address local needs and challenges.
- This bottom-up approach ensures that solutions are contextually relevant, sustainable, and responsive to community aspirations (Hickey et al., 2020).

Empowerment and Capacity Building:

- Engaging community members in horticultural activities empowers them to take control of their livelihoods and economic well-being.
- Training programs and skill-building workshops enhance the capacity of individuals, particularly women and marginalized groups, to actively participate in agricultural activities.

- By investing in human capital, horticultural projects contribute to broader community development goals, including poverty alleviation and food security (Dunphy et al., 2019b).

Environmental Stewardship and Conservation:

- Sustainable horticultural practices promote environmental stewardship and conservation of natural resources.
- Community engagement initiatives raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation, soil health, and water management.
- By incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into modern agricultural practices, communities contribute to ecosystem resilience and climate change mitigation efforts (Oliver et al., 2021).

Community engagement is indispensable for the success and sustainability of horticultural development initiatives. By harnessing local knowledge, fostering social cohesion, tailoring solutions, empowering individuals, and promoting environmental stewardship, these projects can achieve meaningful impact and contribute to the broader goals of sustainable development.

Benefits of Community Engagement in Sustainable Horticultural Development:

Engaging communities in sustainable horticultural development yields numerous benefits at the individual, community, and environmental levels. Firstly, it enhances food security and livelihoods by promoting diversified cropping systems, improved access to markets, and increased income generation opportunities for smallholder farmers (Pimbert, 2001). Through participatory approaches such as farmer field schools and community-based seed systems, local communities gain knowledge and skills that enable them to enhance productivity while preserving biodiversity (Pretty and Smith, 2004).

Community engagement fosters environmental stewardship by promoting agroecological approaches that prioritize soil health, water conservation, and biodiversity conservation (Altieri, 2003). By involving communities in agroforestry initiatives, organic farming practices, and the establishment of community-managed conservation areas, sustainable horticultural development contributes to ecosystem resilience and climate change adaptation (FAO, 2014).

Community participation in horticultural value chains enhances market access and competitiveness by strengthening linkages between producers, processors, and consumers (Sumberg and Okali, 1997). Through collective marketing initiatives, value addition, and quality assurance measures, communities can capture greater value from their horticultural produce while promoting fair trade and equitable distribution of benefits (IFAD, 2019).

Community engagement plays a pivotal role in driving sustainable horticultural development, offering a myriad of benefits that positively impact both the environment and the communities involved. By actively involving local communities in horticultural initiatives, various advantages emerge, fostering a more sustainable and inclusive approach to agriculture.

Enhanced Environmental Stewardship:

Engaging communities in sustainable horticultural practices fosters a sense of environmental stewardship. Through active participation in activities such as organic farming, agroforestry, and water conservation, community members develop a deeper appreciation for the environment. This heightened awareness often translates into proactive efforts to protect natural resources and mitigate environmental degradation.

Increased Food Security:

Community engagement in horticultural development enhances food security by diversifying local food sources and improving access to nutritious produce. By involving community members in the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and other horticultural crops, societies can reduce their dependence on external food sources and ensure a steady supply of fresh, locally-grown produce.

Empowerment and Capacity Building:

Participating in sustainable horticultural initiatives empowers community members by providing them with valuable knowledge and skills. Training programs on topics such as organic farming techniques, pest management, and market gardening equip individuals with the tools they need to succeed in horticultural endeavors. This capacity building not only enhances livelihoods but also promotes self-reliance within communities.

Social Cohesion and Inclusivity:

Community engagement in horticultural development fosters social cohesion and inclusivity by bringing people together around a common goal. Collaborative farming projects, community gardens, and farmers' cooperatives create spaces for interaction and cooperation, strengthening social ties and promoting solidarity among community members from diverse backgrounds.

Economic Opportunities:

Sustainable horticultural development generates economic opportunities for communities, particularly in rural areas where agriculture serves as a primary source of livelihood. By engaging in horticultural activities such as crop cultivation, value-added processing, and marketing, community members can generate income and improve their economic well-being. Furthermore, the establishment of local markets and agribusiness enterprises stimulates economic growth and creates employment opportunities.

Health and Well-being:

Participating in horticultural activities promotes physical health and well-being among community members. Engaging in outdoor gardening activities provides opportunities for exercise and exposure to sunlight, contributing to overall health. Additionally, consuming fresh fruits and vegetables grown locally enhances nutrition and reduces the prevalence of diet-related illnesses within communities.

Biodiversity Conservation:

Community involvement in sustainable horticulture contributes to biodiversity conservation efforts by preserving indigenous plant varieties and promoting ecosystem resilience Oliver et al. (2021). By cultivating diverse crops and practicing agroecological principles, communities help safeguard genetic resources and protect against the loss of biodiversity caused by monoculture farming practices.

In summary, community engagement is integral to the success of sustainable horticultural development, offering a range of benefits that encompass environmental, social, economic, and health dimensions. By actively involving communities in horticultural initiatives, stakeholders can cultivate a more resilient and inclusive agricultural system that addresses the complex challenges of food security, environmental degradation, and rural livelihoods.

Limitations and challenges of Community Engagement in Sustainable Horticultural Development:

Despite its numerous benefits, community engagement in sustainable horticultural development faces various challenges that hinder its effectiveness and sustainability. One major challenge is the unequal distribution of power and resources, which often marginalizes certain groups within communities, such as women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Limited access to land, credit, and extension services further exacerbates inequalities and constrains the participation of marginalized groups in decision-making processes. Conflicting interests and priorities among stakeholders can impede collaboration and consensus-building efforts, leading to project delays and inefficiencies. Cultural norms, institutional barriers, and lack of trust may also hinder effective communication and cooperation between external agencies and local communities. Inadequate capacity building and institutional support pose significant challenges to sustaining community-led initiatives beyond project lifecycles. Without adequate training, technical assistance, and financial resources, communities may struggle to maintain momentum and overcome barriers to adoption of sustainable horticultural practices (Chambers, 1983).

Engaging communities in sustainable horticultural development initiatives presents a multitude of challenges, spanning from socio-economic constraints to cultural barriers.

- **Limited Resources and Infrastructure:** Communities often face resource constraints, including inadequate access to land, water, and capital for horticultural projects. Furthermore, poor infrastructure such as roads and storage facilities hinders the transportation and marketing of horticultural produce, limiting the potential for community engagement.
- **Lack of Technical Knowledge and Skills:** Many community members lack the necessary expertise in horticulture techniques, including crop management, pest control, and irrigation practices. This knowledge gap inhibits their ability to adopt sustainable methods, resulting in lower yields and profitability.
- **Lack of Awareness and Education:** Many community members might not be aware of the benefits of sustainable horticulture or might not understand how to practice it effectively. Overcoming misinformation or indifference requires substantial educational efforts.

- **Market Access and Value Chains:** Weak market linkages and limited access to markets pose significant challenges for community engagement in horticultural development. Small-scale farmers often struggle to connect with buyers or negotiate fair prices, relegating them to subsistence farming and hindering their participation in sustainable practices.
- **Climate Change Vulnerability:** Horticultural activities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, erratic rainfall patterns, and pest infestations. These environmental challenges exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and undermine the sustainability of community-led initiatives.
- **Cultural and Social Norms:** Deep-rooted cultural beliefs and social norms can impede community engagement in sustainable horticultural development. Gender disparities, for instance, may restrict women's access to land and decision-making processes, limiting their participation in horticultural activities.
- **Policy and Governance Issues:** Inadequate policy frameworks and weak governance structures undermine efforts to promote community engagement in horticultural development. Ambiguous land tenure systems, bureaucratic hurdles, and regulatory inconsistencies often discourage community involvement and investment in sustainable practices.
- **Resource Constraints:** Limited financial resources can hinder the establishment and maintenance of sustainable horticulture projects. Insufficient access to tools, seeds, water, and other necessary materials can be a barrier.
- **Time Commitment:** Sustainable horticulture requires ongoing effort and commitment, which can be difficult for individuals with busy schedules or other obligations. Volunteer fatigue can also be an issue over time.
- **Land and Space Availability:** Not all communities have access to sufficient land or suitable spaces for horticulture projects. Urban areas may face particular challenges due to limited green spaces.

- **Environmental Challenges:** Variability in local climate conditions can affect the success of horticultural practices. Pests, diseases, and other environmental factors can pose ongoing challenges.
- **Community Engagement and Cohesion:** Engaging a diverse group of community members and maintaining their interest and participation can be difficult. Conflicts or differing priorities within the community can hinder collaborative efforts.
- **Policy and Regulatory Barriers:** Local regulations and zoning laws may restrict certain types of horticultural activities. Navigating bureaucratic processes to obtain necessary permits can be cumbersome.
- **Sustainability and Scalability:** Ensuring that horticultural initiatives are not only sustainable but also scalable can be challenging. Initial success might not translate into long-term sustainability without continuous support and adaptation.
- **Cultural and Social Factors:** Cultural preferences and social norms can influence acceptance and participation in horticultural projects. Language barriers and differing levels of experience can also impact engagement.
- **Economic Factors:** Economic instability or lack of incentives can dissuade participation. Ensuring that the benefits of sustainable horticulture are equitably distributed can be challenging.

Strategies for Effective Community Engagement in Sustainable Horticultural Development:

Community engagement plays a pivotal role in fostering sustainable horticultural development initiatives. By involving local communities, stakeholders can ensure that projects are culturally appropriate, environmentally sound, and economically viable. Implementing effective strategies for community engagement is crucial for the success and longevity of such endeavors. Below are key strategies for fostering community engagement in sustainable horticultural development:

Stakeholder Identification and Analysis:

- Conduct comprehensive stakeholder mapping to identify all relevant parties, including community members, local leaders, government agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities.
- Analyze the interests, needs, and priorities of each stakeholder group to tailor engagement strategies accordingly.

Building Trust and Relationships:

- Establishing trust is essential for meaningful engagement. Invest time in building relationships with community members through dialogue, transparency, and mutual respect.
- Engage in regular communication channels such as community meetings, workshops, and informal gatherings to foster trust and understanding.

Capacity Building:

- Empower community members with the knowledge and skills necessary for active participation in horticultural development activities. Offer training programs on sustainable farming practices, crop management, and market access.
- Provide educational resources and technical assistance to enhance community capacity and self-reliance.

Promoting Inclusivity and Diversity:

- Ensure that engagement efforts are inclusive and accessible to all segments of the community, including marginalized groups such as women, youth, and indigenous populations.
- Foster diversity of perspectives and ideas by encouraging participation from individuals with varied backgrounds and experiences.

Participatory Decision-Making:

- Adopt a participatory approach to decision-making, where community members are actively involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of horticultural projects.

- Facilitate consensus-building processes and democratic mechanisms for resolving conflicts and reaching collective agreements.

Resource Mobilization and Support:

- Facilitate access to financial resources, inputs, and infrastructure needed for sustainable horticultural development. Advocate for government support and leverage partnerships with donors, NGOs, and businesses.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance and extension services to support farmers in overcoming challenges and optimizing productivity.

Celebrating Successes and Learning from Failures:

- Acknowledge and celebrate achievements and milestones to reinforce positive behavior and motivation within the community.
- Embrace a culture of learning and continuous improvement by reflecting on past experiences, identifying lessons learned, and adapting strategies accordingly.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the progress and impact of community engagement efforts.
- Solicit feedback from stakeholders regularly to assess effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and ensure accountability.

Sustainability and Long-Term Planning:

- Foster a sense of ownership and stewardship among community members by emphasizing the long-term benefits of sustainable horticultural practices.
- Integrate environmental conservation, social equity, and economic viability into project planning to ensure resilience and longevity.

Conclusion

In conclusion, community engagement and participation are foundational to sustainable horticultural development, offering multifaceted benefits that encompass environmental, socio-economic, and cultural dimensions. By leveraging local knowledge and resources, communities can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of horticultural projects, ensuring they are

culturally appropriate and environmentally sound. Community involvement fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment, crucial for the long-term commitment to and resilience of horticultural initiatives. This engagement promotes environmental stewardship, as communities are more likely to adopt sustainable practices that protect and conserve natural resources.

Furthermore, community participation supports socio-economic development by creating economic opportunities, improving livelihoods, and reducing poverty, particularly in rural areas. It enhances food security and nutrition by providing reliable sources of fresh produce and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Social cohesion and empowerment are strengthened through collaborative efforts, fostering a sense of solidarity and inclusive decision-making. Additionally, community-driven innovation and adaptation are crucial for developing new, sustainable horticultural practices that can address local challenges and changing conditions.

Overall, the integration of community engagement in horticultural development is essential for achieving sustainable outcomes. It ensures that projects are more effective, resilient, and inclusive, benefiting both people and the planet. As such, community engagement should not be seen as supplementary but rather as a fundamental driver of sustainable horticultural development, vital for addressing global challenges related to food security, environmental conservation, and socio-economic growth.

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