

## **2I - New organizational forms 2: Different models of community supported agriculture (CSA) and food distribution**

Theme: Shorts chains and urban agriculture  
Moderator: Helmer Wieringa (Land&Co)  
Speakers: Marijtje Mulder (Het Zoete Land), Jocelyn Parot (Urgenci)

### **Report**

Jocelyn Parot (Urgenci) summarized his research, just recently finished, of response of 400 people in EU about CSA. Urgenci has made a definition of CSA in a European, participative meeting with the network Urgenci. He presented the data, and emphasized differences between EU countries, based on these data. He showed that CSAs are represented in large numbers in Italy and France, and that CSAs have large variation in response to the key indicators, such as shared responsibility, risks, labor, land ownership and income. He concludes that CSA should be linked with other local networks (schools, etc.) and that this agricultural future has to be supported with advocated actions.

Marijtje Mulder (CSA Het Zoete Land, Leiden) spoke about the CSA in Leiden where she's involved as a board member and also the CSA in Delft where she's involved as farm coordinator and paid as freelance. The examples are both forms of gardens without an external farmer but with consumers producing for themselves. She emphasizes the social, educational, gender and circular economical aspects, as well as the role of board, volunteers and experts.

The discussion focused on different questions. First the one shop focus of consumer was discussed. Also the partial income with with CSA to a farmer and it turned out no or few farmers are fully CSA paid. They have other clients or other jobs next to their farm work.

Thirdly, it was coined that CSAs could be linked with other community cooperations like local energy and that running around with food is not ecological. Gender involvement and gender importance in urban farming were also a topic of importance.

Subsequently, it was argued that boxes like Hello Fresh and selling methods that are not consumer-linked like subscribers are not CSAs, but should be integrated in a CSA concept.

Also, CSAs are mostly focused on one agricultural product like vegetables. What about bread, meat, eggs, etc. in different CSAs? Lastly, there was a question about agricultural education of CSA farmers and volunteers.

### **Outcomes**

1. CSAs are variable due to cultural and geographical situation/focus;
2. CSA are partly supporting full time farmers;
3. In some CSAs consumers are farmers at the same time.

### **More information**

A handout of his slides is available and will be send to participants upon request.