



CSA Brotes Compartidos

Workshop Erasmus+ K2

Caballar (Segovia)

26.04.22





Chapter 1

Introduction

What CSA is?



CSA? What is it?



Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). Basically, is a partnership of solidarity between:

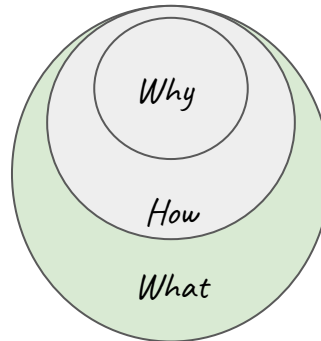


Official definition (*Urgenci*):

”CSA is a direct partnership between a group of consumers and producer(s) whereby the:

- risks,
- responsibilities
- rewards of farming activities are shared through long-term agreements.

Generally operating on a small and local scale, CSA aims at providing quality food produced in an agroecological way.”



Built on:

- Trust
- Responsibility
- Transparency

2. Local Dimension

2 - Escala local. El movimiento CSA pretende volver a la





How it Works



STARTING WITH A PROMISE

You commit to support a farmer for 19 weeks and pay a deposit up front for a CSA membership. We then start to grow produce for your family in the spring.

FROM OUR FARM

Each week starting in June, we harvest the freshest ingredients for your meals from our fields.

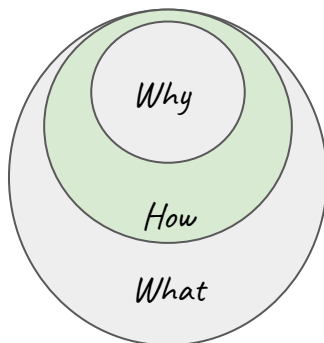


TO A PICK UP SITE

Your Farmer delivers the fresh, seasonal veggies to a place close to home.

TO YOUR PLATE

You learn to cook with incredible, seasonal ingredients all summer long. Our community of CSA members and farmers are there to support you too.



HOW IT WORKS. COMMUNITY SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE ("CSA" - our weekly veggie bucket)



1 IT STARTS WITH A PROMISE

You commit to supporting a farmer for the season (usually 18 weeks long) and pay upfront to reserve a share of the harvest. We use the money to buy seeds and supplies so we can start growing vegetables early in the spring.



2 VEGGIES FRESH FROM OUR FARM

Each week starting in June we harvest, wash, and pack the best quality produce that is growing on our farm specifically for your family.



3 TO A LOCAL PICK UP SITE

Your farmer deliver the fresh seasonal veggies to your selected pick up site each week. Locations are convenient or often you can even pick up right on the farm. You get to talk with the farmer about what is in your share and how to use it.



4 AND ON TO YOUR KITCHEN

You take home the delicious produce and make incredible meals. A newsletter is included each week with recipes, cooking/eating suggestions, and storage tips to make you a fresh veggie, seasonal eating pro.

THE FARMSTEAD
WWW.MYWISCOFARMSTEAD.COM





Why Become a Member of Local Harvest CSA?

info@localharvestnh.com



1. What is a CSA?

Community Supported Agriculture. Supporting local farmers and local economy.

2. How does it work?

Pay for your share in advance. Farmers will have money to plant & you'll have a basket full of fresh produce each week.



3. What do you get?

A variety of vegetables every week. Ever tried celeriac? What about kohlrabi? Optional add ons for bread, eggs and more.

4. We're ORGANIC

We are a collective of 5 certified organic farms. Healthy soil = healthy produce.



5. Save Money!

Purchasing directly from farmers cuts costs of packaging, transportation and market fees.

6. Share Sizes

We offer seasonal shares for Spring, Summer and Fall in various sizes so you can accommodate your household size.

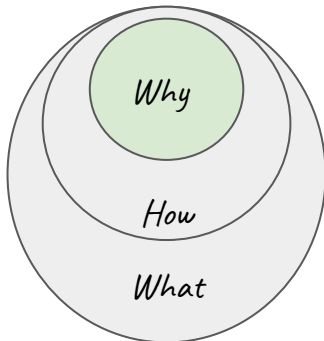


7. Locations

We offer pick-up locations in Concord, Hooksett, Manchester & Bedford, NH.

8. Grow Community

Connecting community and farmers together to form a mutually beneficial relationship. Let's talk recipes, environment and classes!



10 REASON TO JOIN A CSA

Community Supported Agriculture
itsoilisthenotadiet.com



THE TASTE
experience the flavors of fresh fruits and veggies



SUPPORT LOCAL FARMERS
local economy, and your community



OPTIMIZE YOUR HEALTH
by eliminating chemicals and substances



SURPRISE!
it is exciting to find out what is waiting for you in your basket



EAT LESS SUGAR
the fruit tastes like candy and will help curb sugar cravings



SAVE TIME
at the grocery store by skipping the produce section



TRY NEW FOODS
that you never otherwise would have tried and discover new things you love



BE A TOP CHEF
prepare new recipes that will leave everyone wanting more



MAKES MEAL PLANNING A CINCH
your weekly meals revolve around your basket, eliminating some of the decision making



SAVE MONEY
a typical CSA account boils down to about \$20/week



Find a CSA near you.



Different names for the same concept

There are many names to mean a CSA all around the world, but we have the same bases

- AMAP - France
- TEIKEI - Japan
- Reciprocos - Portugal
- Voedselteams - Belgium
- Cooperatives
- CBSA - Community Based Sustainable Agriculture
- SRA (Shared Responsibility Agriculture)

Do you know others?





A bit of history and numbers

In the **1960s**, the first CSA emerged in Japan under the name of Teikkei, which means “compromise” or “commitment”. Currently **17 million Japanese** are fed under this model.

The **first** known CSA in **Europe**, Les Jardins de Cocagne, was founded in **1978** near Geneva, Switzerland.

It was in the **1980s** that it took off strongly in the US and Canada thanks to the Internet.
There are currently around **4,000 CSAs in the US**

In Europe:

There are about **4800** associations, which feed **+ 1.5 million people**.

2500 AMAP in France. "Association pour le Maintien d'une Agriculture Paysanne"

In England, Belgium, Italy or Germany, around **100 initiatives**.

In Spain:

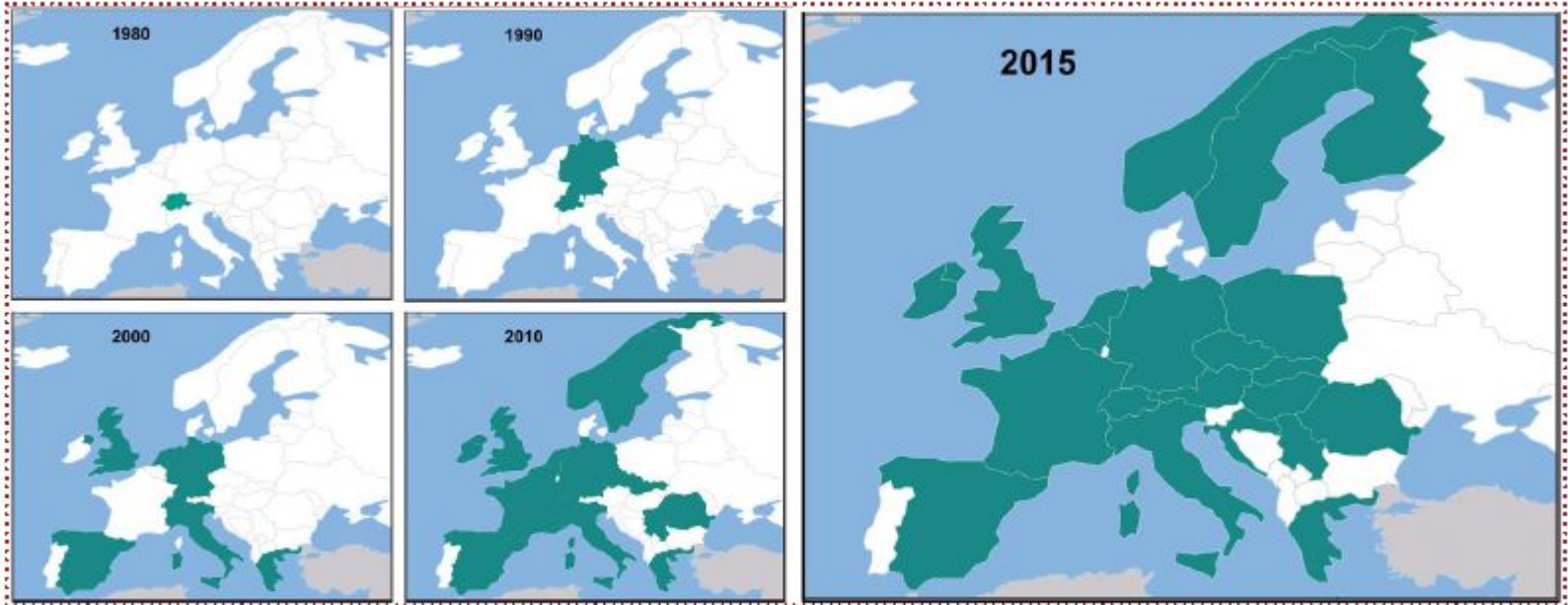
2000 – Network “Bajo el Asfalto está la huerta” (“the garden is under the asphalt”), Madrid. BAH!

2005 - Meeting of 14 initiatives with similar models.

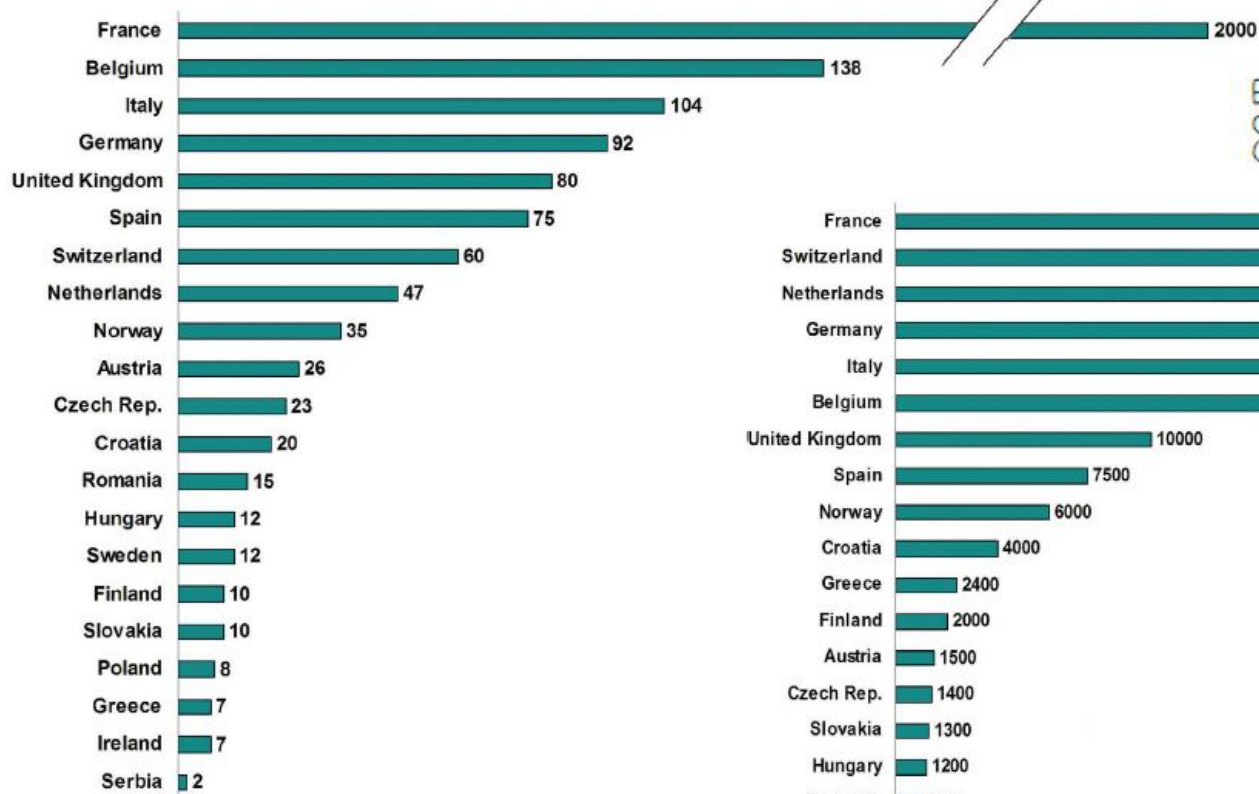
2006 - Network Nekasarea, Basque Country. “Agriculture of Shared Responsibility”.

2012 – Red Basherri Sarea, Gipuzkoa

Currently more than **100 projects (+ 10,000 people)**.

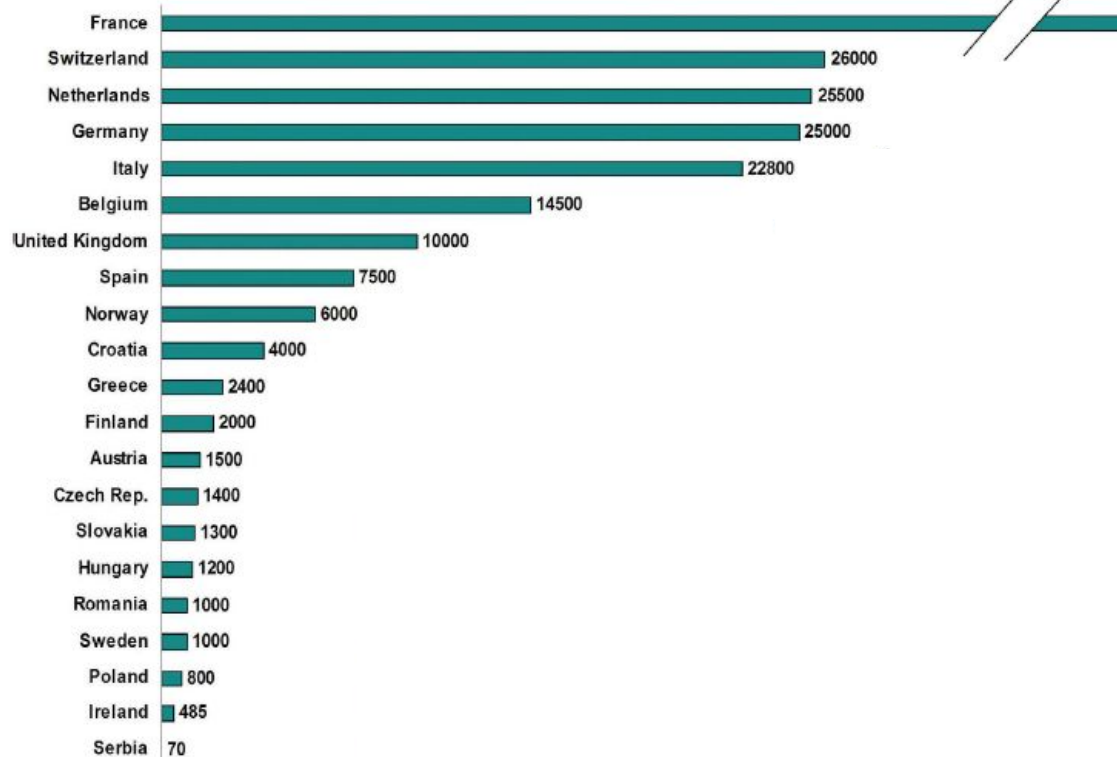


EU1: Map showing the spread of CSAs throughout Europe 1978-2015.



EU2. Estimated number of CSAs.

EU3: Estimated number of eaters in European CSAs.





Models of CSA I

1. Number:
Of farms involved:
 - One farm CSA
 - Two or more Farm CSAs. Eg: AMAPs (France)Of members: from few to thousands
2. Degree of participation of members:
 - Farmers promise to consumers to work in a particular way
 - Social events at the farm
 - Consumers volunteer farm work
 - Consumers provide by contract farm work or other help eg marketing or distribution.
 - Consumers work in exchange for food
 - Consumers pay in advance
 - Consumers contribute to capital costs and/ or the running cost of the farm
 - Consumers rent land and employ farmers
 - Consumers improve farmers employment conditions
 - Consumers can rent a fruit tree with care provided by the farmer and collect the fruit
 - Farmers teach consumers or children
 - ...
3. Degree of Economic Trust:
 - Fixed price (per box or season/year)
 - Different price for people according with their income
 - The costs are transparent and everybody gives what they want and can





Models of CSA II

4. Organised:

- Farmer driven
- Community/consumer-driven
- Farmer co-operative (two or more farms)
- Farmer-consumer co-operative

5. Legal form:

- Informal
- Legal
- According to country formal legislation
- Non-profit association (NGO)
- Cooperative
- Organic certification
- PGS - Participatory Guarantee Systems *

6. Production:

- Vegetables
- Fruit
- Meat, eggs, cheese, honey, fish...
- Community Supported Supported Beekeeping, Community Supported Bakeries, Community Supported Fisheries...



*PGS: locally focused quality assurance systems. Certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange (IFOAM)



Models of CSA III

Different ways of CSA models, with slight differences based on: promotion, decisions and risk/reward sharing

MODEL TITLE	DESCRIPTION	INITIATOR / ADMINISTRATOR / FARMING DECISIONS	RISK AND REWARD SHARING
Community shared farm	Community run enterprise which hires farmer to take care of their own/rented land. All costs are covered by and all produce is divided among members. Delivery and outlet is organized by the community	Community / community / community	Community bears all the risks and accepts rewards, farmer has no risk
Community subscriber group	Community of consumers seeks farmer(s) with whom they discuss the production and price. Delivery is organized by the farmer, outlet is organized by the community.	Community / Farmer+Community / Farmer	Community usually bears the risk of low yields.
Multi-farm CSA	Two or more farmers supply one or more consumer groups. Their produce based on seasonal subscription from the consumers. Delivery and outlet is organized by the farmer	Farmer / Farmer / Farmer	Producer usually bears the most risk
Subscription CSA	Farmer offers his produce and consumers subscribe shares for a whole season. Delivery and outlet is organized by the farmer	Farmer / Farmer / Farmer	Producers bear the most risks



What makes a CSA different from other models?

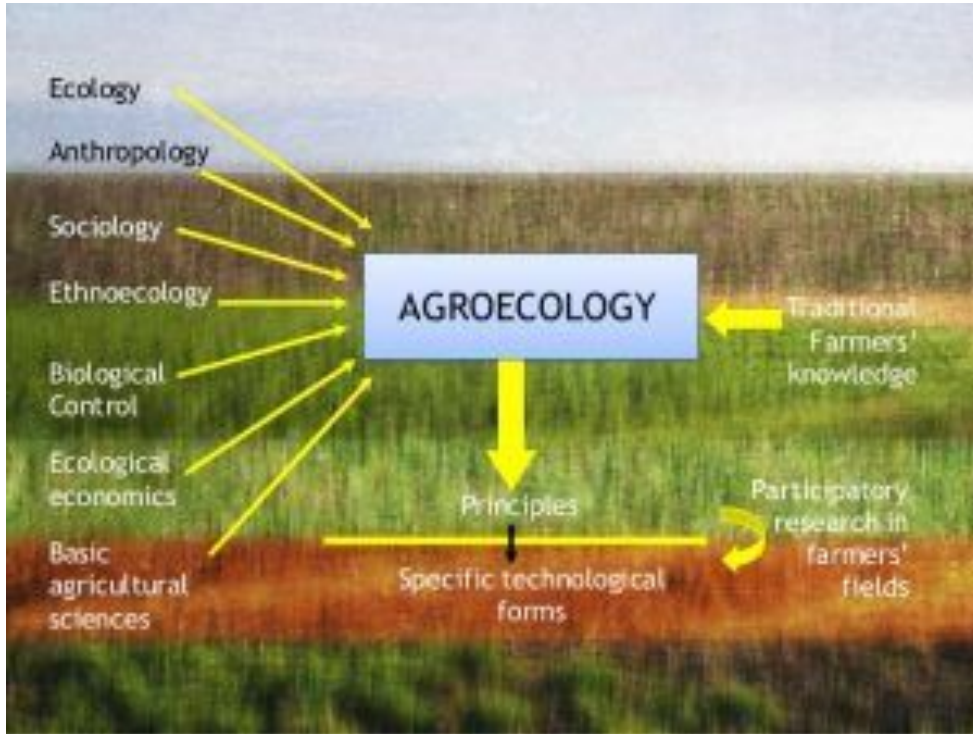
ASPECTS	MARKET ORIENTED MODEL (SUPER-MARKET-SHOP)	TRANSITIVE MODEL (FARMER'S MARKET)	SOLIDARITY-BASED MODEL (CSA)
Farming method	Industrial	Industrial / large scale organic	Organic / small-scale
Decision making	Corporations, governments decisions affect the food system most	Buyer's demand (with face-to-face interaction)	Collective discussion of needs and options among actors
Origin of food	Global	Regional	Local
Payment method	Direct payment after purchase producer gets money with delay	Direct (after purchase) or in advance (month/share) producer gets money immediately	In advance for whole/part of season
Relationship between producer and consumer	Consumers do not have an opportunity to find out who is the producer	Consumers may know the name of the producer, can meet him/her at distribution spot	They usually know each other personally and recognize their mutual needs
Freedom of choice	Consumers choice is limited by offer of the middlemen (trader), usually with no respect to seasonality and localization	Consumers respect seasonality while composition is highly individual and limited by the offer of producers.	Consumer accepts what is produced on the farm according to season and farm possibilities.
Distribution place	Store or home delivery	Market, farm yard sale or home delivery	Farm yard or negotiated distribution place
Commitment	Consumer is not committed to the producer	Consumer is not formally committed to the producer however the can negotiate mutual commitment on an informal basis.	Consumer is committed to the producer for whole season produce, shares risks and rewards of farming.
Distribution	Producer sells to wholesaler	Producer packs and distributes on his/her own or through middlemen	Consumers organize distribution by themselves
Food initiative organization	Entrepreneur or company with no connection to farming	Producer him/herself, force paid by the producer or among customers	Self-organization of community
Other commitments	No other activities apart from purchase	No further commitment is required but some farmers invite consumers to the farm on fairs or pick your own activities.	Consumers support producer in case of bad season or other difficulties they might help with farming, planning and other community activities.

Are you confused?



Agroecology

What do we mean by agroecology? What does it look like? Is it scalable? Can we give concrete examples?





Organic

Certified by standards

Only focused on food production

Agroecological

Not necessarily certified

Multi-dimensional focus (not just food production)

Conventional
















Well... we all know it

Agroecology doesn't imply CSA and vice versa

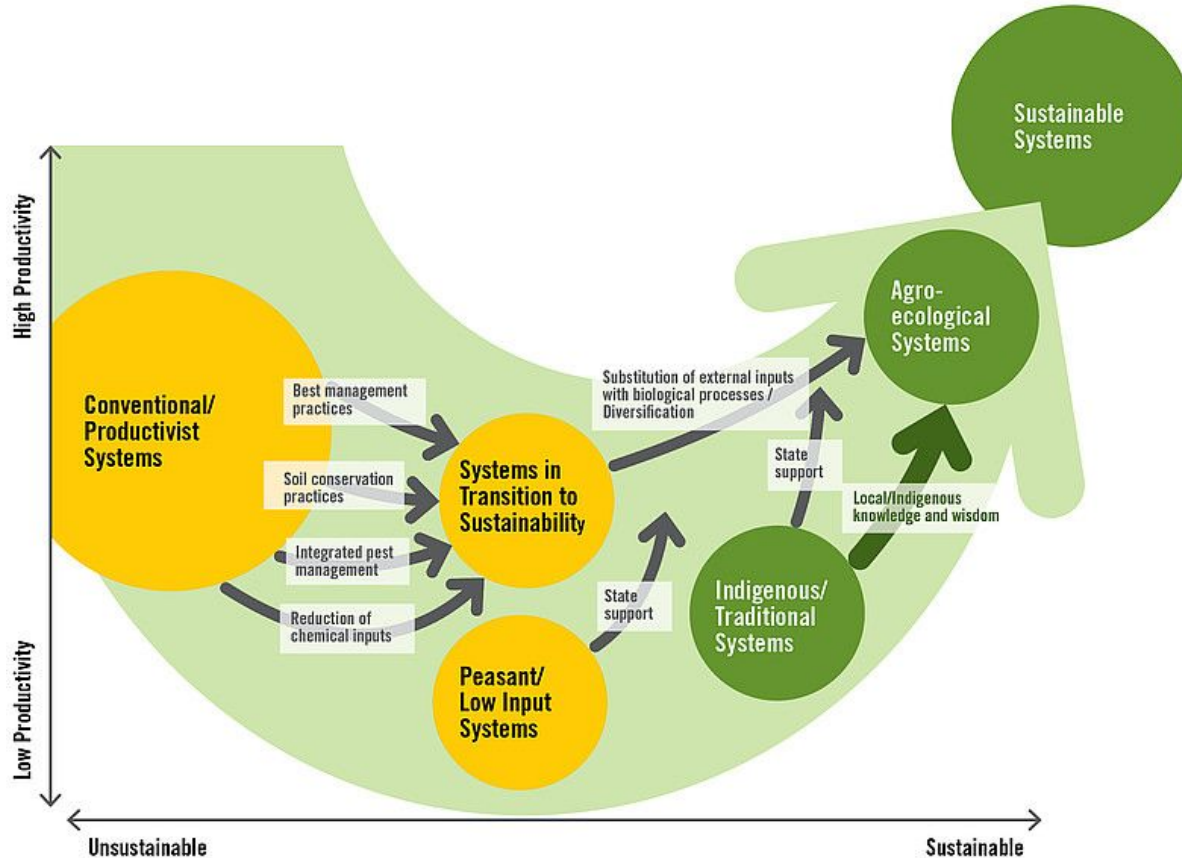


CSA dimensions

A CSA generally cover most of the **agroecological dimensions**

Economic	Political	Environmental	Socio-cultural
 <p>Promotes fair, short, distribution webs, producers working together</p>	 <p>Aims to put control of seeds, land and territories in the hands of people</p>	 <p>Supports resilience and adaptation to climate change</p>	 <p>Promotes farmer to farmer exchanges for sharing knowledge</p>
 <p>Increases resilience through diversification of farm incomes and strengthens community autonomy</p>	 <p>Encourages new forms of decentralized, collective, participatory governance of food systems</p>	 <p>Nourishes biodiversity and soils</p>	 <p>Strengthens food producers, local communities, culture, knowledge, spirituality</p>
 <p>Aims to enhance the power of local markets and build on a social and solidarity economy vision</p>	 <p>Requires supportive public policies and investments</p>	 <p>Gradual outphasing of and dependence on agrochemicals</p>	 <p>Promotes healthy diets and livelihoods</p>
	 <p>Encourages stronger participation of food producers/consumers in decision making</p>	 <p>Enhances integration of various elements of agro-ecosystems (plants, animals, ...)</p>	 <p>Encourages diversity and solidarity among peoples, encourages women and youth empowerment</p>

Agroecology: the path to the sustainability





Chapter 2

CSA Brotes Compartidos
(Shared Buds)

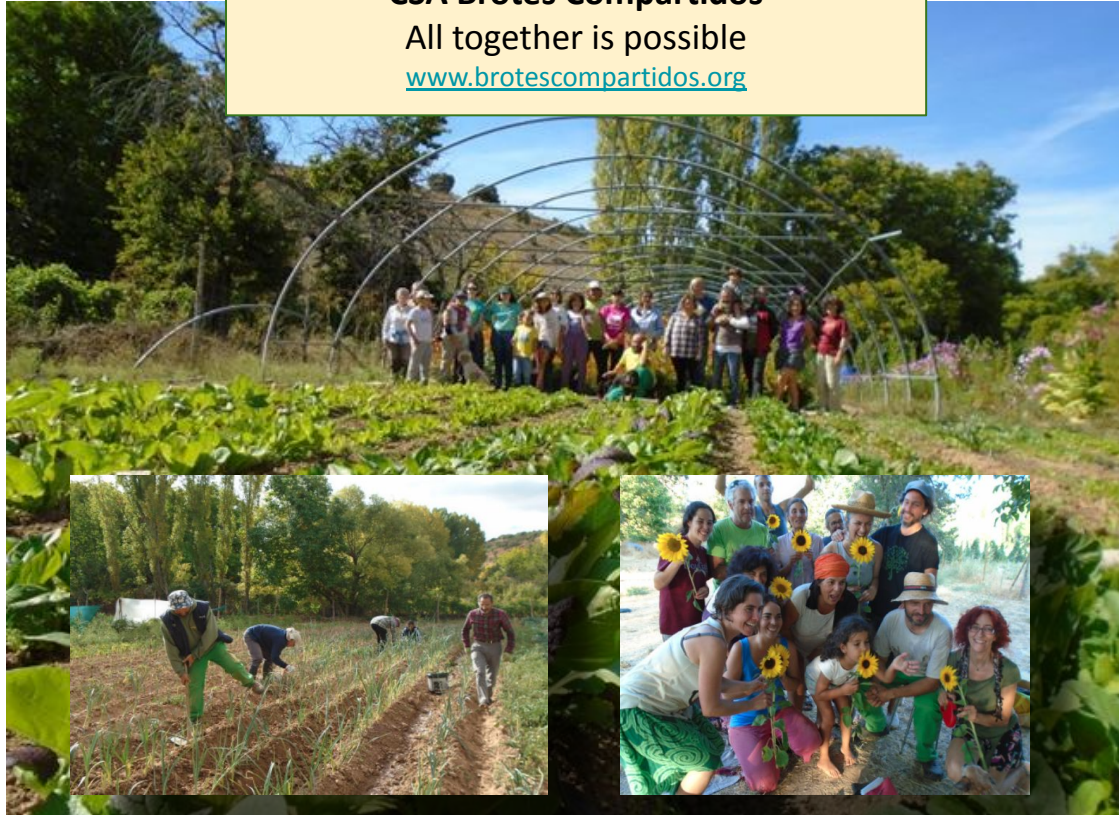


CSA Brotes Compartidos

All together is possible

www.brotescompartidos.org

Gardens
People
Vegetables
Health
Agroecology
Solidarity
Local economy
Food
sovereignty



Cooking
Fun
Community
Mutual assistance
Learning
Biodiversity
Living rural world
Labor
self-management



CSA Brotes Compartidos

Partnership of solidarity between:

Prosumers and cofarmers
(*producer + consumer*)

What we share (through agreements and compromises agreed in assembly):

- Benefits: harvesting and much more
- Responsibilities: active participation (decisions, organization and work)
- Activity risks: a bad season will result into a bad harvesting for all

From 2017

More than 150 people

40 basquets

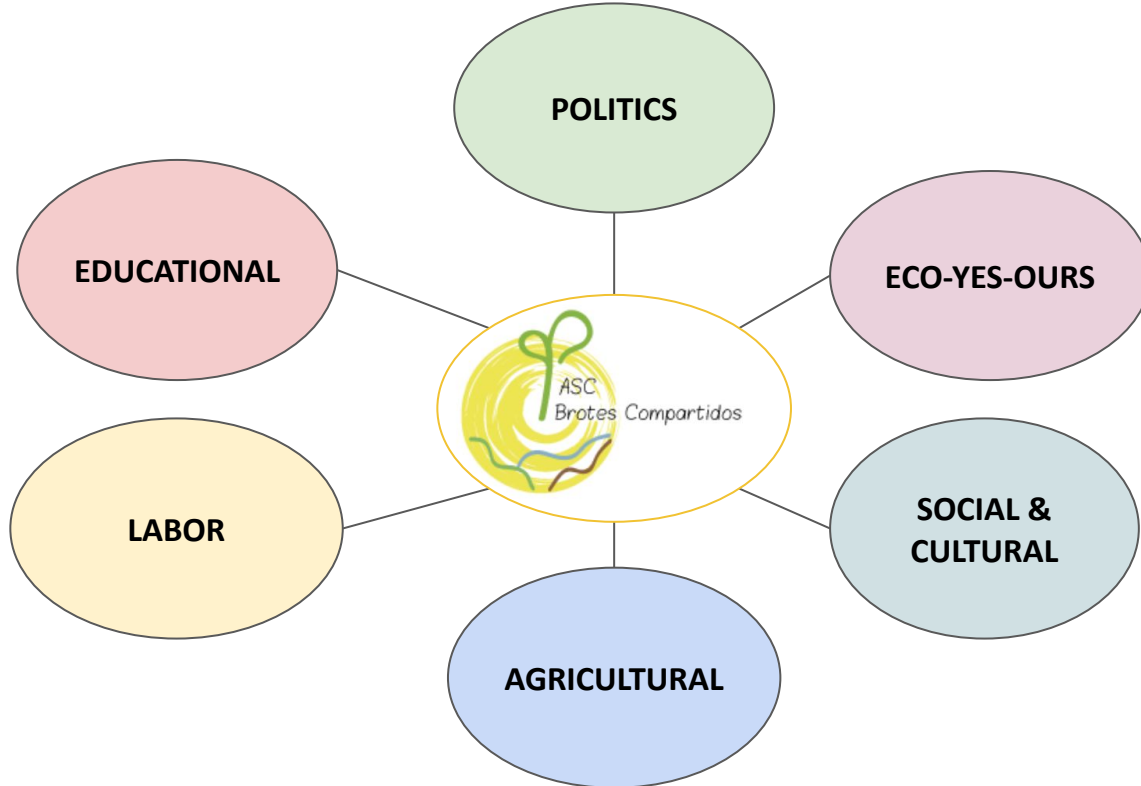
From Segovia (city) and the province





Brotes Compartidos is multidimensional

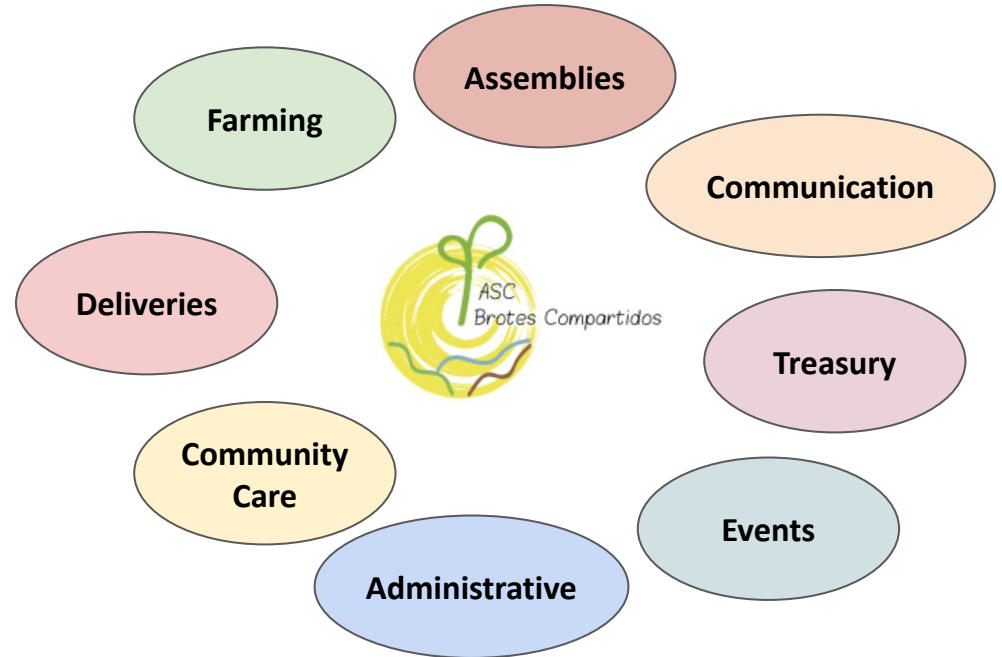
Not just farming





CSA Brotes Compartidos

Working commissions: division of labour





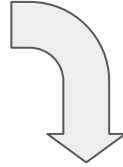
Eco-Sí-Nuestra

Our particular vision of the eco-no-my

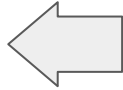
Fair share



Prosumers



Harvests



Agroecological
Farming

Gardeners

Incomes

- Joining fees
- Fixed monthly fees
- Donations

that become

- Salaries
- Food
- Expenses and investments
- Resistance piggy bank

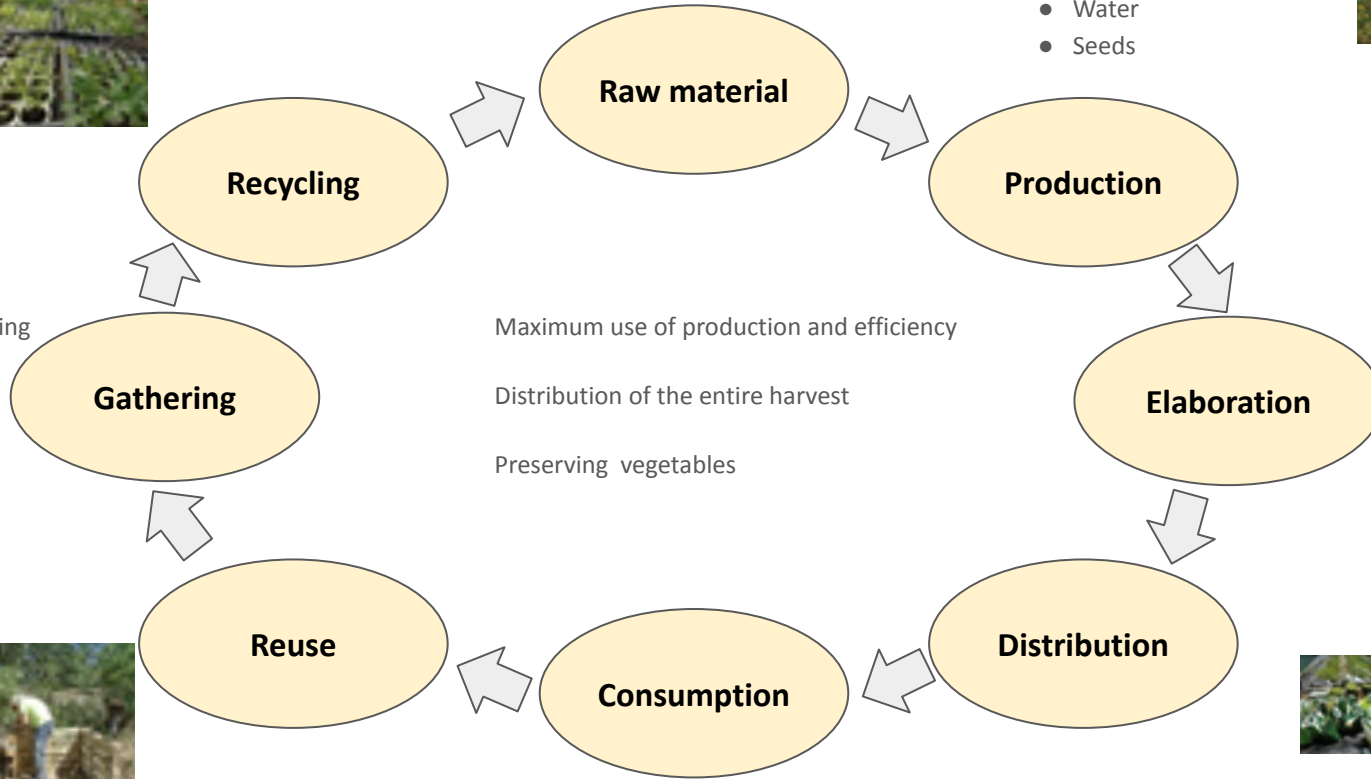
- Barter
- Quota reduction/adaptation
- Payment exemption
- Grace periods
- Financing
- Local-social currency: "La Canica"

EcoSInuestra seeks the management of resources based on ethical principles for the common good of a community, offering a model based on people and not on the currency that governs almost all our relationships



Circular economy

- Soil
- Compost
- Water
- Seeds



- Food preserves



- Organic remains from animal farming and houses
- Containers and baskets





Agroecological planning and techniques

Give life to the soil, improvement and increase of biodiversity.

- Crop rotation
- Manure supply
- Green manures
- Crop Associations
- Companion plants
- Pollinating plants
- Repellent plants
- Straw mulch
- Biosolarization
- Producing custom compost
- Drip irrigation
- Vegetable hedges
- Preparation of biofertilizers
- Plant treatments
- Traditional varieties
- Seedbeds



Social and ethical dimension



Reliance

Community

Transparency

Solidarity

Sharing

Trust

Sovereignty

Co-working

Caring

Cooperation

Intergenerational

Supporting

We are
social



Cultural and educational implies sustainability



it's not all about food



Talleres

Charlas

Visitas

Jornadas

Chiquitactor

Boletín de las cestas

Autoedición de publicaciones

Revista mensual "El Calabazal"

6



Catas

Fiestas

Paseos

Crianza

Alianzas

Excursiones

Convivencia

Exhibiciones

Juegos - Canciones - Poesía



As a CSA we are not isolated



Membership in Brotes Compartidos



Partner

- 100€ initial fee
- 780€ annual fee
- weekly basket
- Assembly: voice and vote
- Community



Friend

- 100€ initial fee
- Assembly: voice
- Community



Donor

- Community





The heartbeat of our garden





Bird's eye view





Chapter 3

KEEP INFORMED



URGENCI - the international grassroots network. <https://urgenci.net/>

Booklets:

- European Handbook on Community Supported Agriculture:
https://urgenci.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/CSA4EUrope_Handbook.pdf
- Be part of CSA! supporting booklet for training on community supported agriculture:
https://urgenci.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/BPCSABooklet_2016_eng.pdf
- Overview of CSA in Europe:
<https://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/overview-of-community-supported-agriculture-in-europe-f.pdf>
- European Handbook on Community Supported Agriculture: Sharing experiences. Retrieved from http://urgenci.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/CSA4EUrope_Handbook.pdf.
- What is Community Supported Agriculture? Retrieved from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cd019>



Videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PPCGevYDTf8>

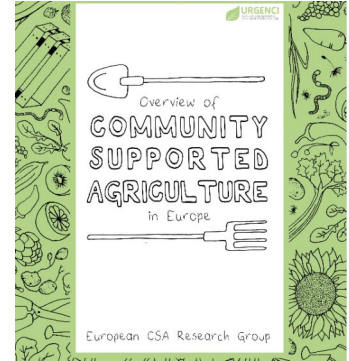
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LX1CsfYDU_M

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDy4gt-mR8U>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YtmeMv6rKJI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tmAXIWouctA>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wznms0_dIMc





Specific for each country:

- CSA in Czech Republic: Pro-Bio Liga.
Komunitou podporované zemědělství (KPZ) www.kpzinfo.cz
<https://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/overview-of-community-supported-agriculture-in-europe-f.pdf> (Page 26)
Jídlo s tvářící farmáře: komunitou podporované zemědělství v
České republice. MUNI, FSS, Brno 2013. Retrieved from
http://is.muni.cz/th/220209/fss_m/Diplomova_prace.pdf.
- CSA in Belgium: Voedselteams and Groupes d'achats solidaires de l'agriculture paysanne (GASAP)
<https://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/overview-of-community-supported-agriculture-in-europe-f.pdf> (Page 16)
- CSA in Lithuania:
<https://www.accesstoland.eu/IMG/pdf/overview-of-community-supported-agriculture-in-europe-f.pdf> (Page 66)



ARE YOU IN A FARM CSA?

