Community supported agriculture (CSA)



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Directly linking small farmers with ...

... consumer families





How the CSA works

- Network established
 - (5 farming families and 30 consumer families)
- Weekly deliveries of fresh produce to drop-off points
- Advance payment for food
- Regular communication with farmers
 - Cannot pick and choose
 - Can request farmers to grow certain crops
- Farm visits
- Donation to temple when consumers cannot pick up



Fair Earth Farm's role

- Helped connect farmers and consumers in network
- Farmer-consumer liaison
- Disseminate knowledge of CSA innovation
 - TV programs/articles
 - Food fairs/conferences
 - Farm visits



CSA and natural farming

 Industrial food systems are incompatible with natural farming

 Natural farm systems need alternative trading systems

CSA trading system needs natural farming systems

CSA and poverty

Livelihood security

- -farmers paid in advance (10 weeks)
- -continuous support
- -produce according to seasons
- -system can absorb increase in labor
- -farmers also consume organic food
- -niche in green food movement



Constraints to spread of innovation

Recruiting consumers is NOT the problem

Conventional farming practices ARE the problem

 CSA can reward farmers for organic conversion, but takes awareness, time, skills

Conclusions

- Significant trend in natural food consumption
- Trend is reaction to ills of industrial food
- Trend has little influence on small farmers
- Big gap between extension and farmers
- Gap is being bridged in diverse ways
- "green consumption" is one such bridge
- High potential for consumers to support natural farmers

Further research and action

- Study existing CSA in Chiang Mai using agronomic and ecological approaches
 - Challenges? New opportunities?
 - Sustainability?
- Promote and assist in the establishment of new CSAs
 - Other communities
 - Other innovations
 - Farm to restaurant; farm to school