Capstone project:

Urban farming and proximity farming in Midi-Pyrénées.

The CSAs, an interesting way to provide a sustainable economic, social and environmental development of urban agriculture within Grand Toulouse.

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Roux Lucille
Sloan Hale
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Introduction

Since ever people consume local food. Currently, with the development of urbanization, the agriculture industrialization and the globalization, people can consume products coming from all over countries and without seasonal caring. However, some people wish to consume local products, and to know where they come from and how they are produced. This can be by knowing the farmer and his way of production. In this context, producers and consumers found different ways of production and distribution in order to answer their wishes. Some people are also looking for sustainable way of providing food. Add to an economical aspect, there are also social and environmental aspects which can link producers and consumers to make durable the system. Combining urban agriculture and proximity farming, CSA can be an example of a sustainable system of food production and consumption, assessable from social, economical and environmental points of view.

This report is focussed on CSAs in the Grand Toulouse area (31, France). We tried to evaluate this system of food commercialization at social, economical and environmental points of view. First, we will expose the methodology we used for this study. Next, we will establish a current state thanks to different bibliographical informations concerning CSAs. Then, we will show our results obtained from interviews of different CSA’s actors (consumers, producers, governance…) and people concerned by urban agriculture and proximity farming. To finish, we will analyze our results and try to find perspectives for CSA’s ways of production and consumption, and more globally for urban agriculture’s.
I. Methodology

Starting with the Capstone global theme of urban agriculture and proximity farming within Midi-Pyrénées, we discussed and determinate our study perimeter and our main issue.

A. Choice of the study perimeter

Midi-Pyrénées being too large to study with the time allocated, we decided to work on the perimeter of Grand Toulouse. It is constituted by 25 municipalities on 366 km², has 670,000 habitants and 15,000 new inhabitants arrive every year. There are 50 CSA distribution points in this area.
B. Main issue and sub-questions

Starting with the Capstone global theme of urban agriculture and proximity farming within Midi-Pyrénées, we discussed and arrived to the following main issue: “CSA, an interesting way to provide a sustainable economic, social and environmental development of urban agriculture within Grand Toulouse”.

Then, we established the different sub-questions linked to our main issue:

• What CSAs bring to production and consumption within the urban area? Perspectives and limits in economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainability of CSA in Grand Toulouse.
• What type of people (farmers and consumers) take part in CSA and how many (rate)?
• What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking part in a CSA (environmental, sociological and economical aspect)?
• How did the CSA change farm management and food consumption practices?
• Is the concept of CSA a recent one?
• Is it a concept extendable at the global scale of “Grand Toulouse”?

C. Schedule
D. Work organization

1. Groups and interviewees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>Hale Jonhatan Olivier</th>
<th>Juliette Lucille Tristan</th>
<th>Pierre Henri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMAP Côte Pavée - légumes -</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAP La Flambère - légumes - Toulouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAP des Chayottes - légumes - l’Union, Stéphanie</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAP du Biais - viandes &amp; fromages - St Cyprien</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAP 4 Saisons - légumes - Cinéma UTOPIA, Tournefeuille</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCHE bio producteurs, place du Capitole</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAMBRE D’AGRI, Mme Espagnac</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RÉSEAU AMAP M.P., Annie Weidknnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIP Teacher, Josiane Lacombe</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producteur en AMAP, Allan Gatti</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBANISM AGENCY</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Location of visited CSA

A : AMAP Côte pavée (légumes)  
B : AMAP de la Flambère (légumes)  
C : AMAP 4 saisons (légumes)  
D : AMAP Biais (fromage et viande)  
E : AMAP des Chayottes (légumes)
## E. Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trips</th>
<th>Total Distance (km)</th>
<th>Rate /km</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1 (Olivier, Johnatan, Hale)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte Pavée</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>3,60 €</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>4,90 €</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les Chayottes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>4,68 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midi-Pyrénées AMAP Alliance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>3,60 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer of St Jory (plus toll 1.40€)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>10,40 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency of Urbanism</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>2,16 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2 (Juliette, Lucille, Tristan)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Saisons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>2,70 €</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>0,00 €</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Agency</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>1,44 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitole</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>0,54 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3 (Pierre, Henry)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Flambère</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>0,36 €</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>9,15 €</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Cyprien</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,18</td>
<td>0,36 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report(s)</td>
<td>30pgs*4</td>
<td></td>
<td>0,06 €</td>
<td>7,20 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,5 €</td>
<td>10 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total to Date</td>
<td>29,84 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>56,09 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Bibliographical summary

A. Definitions

1. Urban farming

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has defined urban agriculture as “an industry that produces, processes and markets food and fuel, largely in response to the daily demand of consumers within a town, city, or metropolis, on land and water dispersed throughout the urban and peri-urban area, applying intensive production methods, using and reusing natural resources and urban wastes to yield a diversity of crops and livestock.”

2. Proximity farming and local food

The different ways of direct-selling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of proximity selling</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selling at the farm</td>
<td>Producers are selling their products, processed or not, to consumers at the farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective selling</td>
<td>Some producers, who want to do direct selling, create an association to commercialize their products on their own shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collectives shares (CSA)</td>
<td>Share of products from one or several producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Organized by municipalities, not sedentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose market</td>
<td>Generally in public place, regular or seasonal, and reserved for producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer market</td>
<td>Selling at the farm for an animation or for a visit day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market at farm</td>
<td>Producers move to the consumer, in proximity round or at fixed place and date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling round</td>
<td>Producers move to the consumer and deliver at a fixed point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery point</td>
<td>The selling contract is signed at home place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home selling</td>
<td>Home delivery from a catalogue of the producer products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling by mail order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibition selling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of proximity selling</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct selling</td>
<td>Catering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional catering</td>
<td>Restaurant owner buys his products from a producer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective catering</td>
<td>Community buys food products from a producer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostelry</td>
<td>With hostelry activities, farmers can also sell their products and products from neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect selling</td>
<td>In grocery store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling to an independent seller or a commercial establishment or a central purchasing system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non in grocery store</td>
<td>Selling at secondhand shop at the farm or to another producer farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The production and consumption of local food is a collaborative effort to build locally based, self-reliant food economies. It is defined as sustainable food production, processing, distribution, and consumption which is integrated to enhance the economic, environmental and social health of a particular place.

The definitions of "local" and "regional" are flexible and are different depending on the person in question. Some local businesses with specific retail and production focuses, such as cheese, may take a larger view of what is 'local'. While a local farm may see the area within a day's driving as local because it is a reasonable distance to transport goods and services. Some see "local" as being a very small area (typically, the size of a city and its surroundings), others suggest the ecoregion or bioregion size, yet others refer to the borders of their nation or state. The concept of "local" is also seen in terms of ecology, where food production is considered from the perspective of a basic ecological unit defined by its climate, soil, watershed, species and local agro-systems, a unit also called an ego-region or a “food-shed” (the area where food is grown and eaten). The size of the food-shed varies depending on the availability of year round foods and the variety of foods grown and processed.

A link between urban farming and proximity farming can be established when urban agriculture responds to the nutritional demands of a city, from within that city, with the use and reuse of the city's resources.

3. CSA

Community-supported agriculture (CSA) is a socioeconomic model of agriculture and food distribution. They are the primary agents of local contract between farmers and consumers. They exist in Europe, North America, Asia, Africa and they are based on strong values like commitment, trust, openness, solidarity, proximity, fair trade. A CSA consists of a community of individuals who pledge support to a farm operation where the growers and consumers share the risks and benefits of food production. CSA’s usually consist of a system of weekly delivery or pick-up of vegetables and fruit in a vegetable box scheme, sometimes including dairy products and meat. There are three commitments for each part:

- For the producer: an economic commitment to provide food of quality periodically, an associative commitment to the cooperative (pedagogy, animation, information), and a commitment to divulging farming practices (economic situation, origin of the products, farm practices).

- For the consumer: a financial contract (prepaid and/or installment plans), an economic and moral commitment through solidarity with the producer during natural disasters, and an associative commitment to manage the cooperative.
B. History of CSAs and current state:

CSAs started in Japan in the 1960-70’s, known as “Teikei”. Initially originating from consumers (unlike the others movements of direct selling which were ideas from producers), they appeared in the 80’s in USA and in 90’s in England. In France, the first CSA was created in 2001 in Provence region; by 2006 there were 300 CSAs in France and 3500 in the world.

1. The Alliance Midi-Pyrénées network and charter:

A network called Alliance, which first appeared in CSAs from Provence, governs most of the French CSAs. They created a charter in 2003 to unify CSAs’ practices. All the French CSAs affiliated to the Alliance (even those located in other French regions) network have to respect it.

The different members of the CSA (consumers and producer) sign the charter. It sets:

- the organization of the CSA: bylaws, place and date of distribution, cooperation between producers, extern communication, transparency rules…

- commitments of the producers: presence to distribution, type of basket following the season, length of season, reports at the end of the season, pedagogy (visits of the farm, workshops…).

- commitments of the consumers: cost of baskets, length of contracts, payment terms…

It also sets the fundamental principles:

- transparency of production (organic agriculture) especially in case of supply in the outside, toward the price calculation…
- environmental protection,
- mutual aid between the members (consumers / producers, but also consumers / consumers).

2. Prices setting

Depending on the CSA, prices are set after a discussion between consumers and the farmer. Or they are calculated as a “harvest share”. They can vary a lot if the harvest is spoiled by bad weather conditions. Prices set by CSAs are approximately equal to street market prices, they are higher than supermarkets prices, and are quite competitive toward these of organic farming. However, depending on the season and CSA, the consumer advantage is quite variable.

3. CSAs in the Midi-Pyrénées region:

CSAs progression:

CSAs experienced a boom during the last few years: there was only one CSA in 2003, whereas 101 in 2007, which made Midi-Pyrénées one of the most dynamic regions of France. In comparison, Rhône-Alpes counted 117 CSAs at the same date but for a population two times greater (6 millions in Rhône-Alpes and 2,8 millions in Midi-Pyrénées). The increase between 2005 and 2006 has been very important, close to the doubling. At the beginning of 2009, there were more than a hundred of CSAs, who supply 3500 homes, with 80 to 90 producers affiliated.
Progress of CSAs in Midi-Pyrénées since 2003:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>more than 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spatial localization:**

Most of the CSAs are located in Haute-Garonne department (administrative sub-area). Number of CSA by Midi-Pyrénéés department in 2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aveyron</th>
<th>Ariège</th>
<th>Gers</th>
<th>Haute-Garonne</th>
<th>Hautes-Pyrénées</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Tarn</th>
<th>Tarn-et-Garonne</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Grand Toulouse area is predominant, even if CSAs are spread over the entire region. Half of the CSAs from Midi-Pyrénéés are located in the urban area around Toulouse. On a larger scale, 2/3 of the CSAs are situated in the Toulousian outskirts. 1/10 are located in the peri-urban belt, and more than a quarter in rural areas. However, production itself is 1/10 in urban areas, 1/4 in urban fringes, and 2/3 in rural areas. These numbers clearly show that CSAs are mainly an urban phenomenon in Midi-Pyrénéés.

The large distance between production and distribution places also characterizes Midi-Pyrénéés’ CSAs. 80% of the Toulousian CSAs have production places 45 minutes away. This last point put into perspective the fundamental principle of CSAs: the immediate proximity of consumers with producers. The probability that members come to help the farmers and do farm work is quite low.

One of the biggest problems of CSAs in the region is the very low proportion of production and distribution sites in the urban fringe. This makes potential participants reconsider the idea that peri-urban spaces possess favorable conditions for CSAs. The biggest largest portion of CSAs neglect urban fringe producers to seek producers in more rural areas.

The proximity between the different participants of the CSAs and the trust they share seems to annihilate the notion of region. This notion is very present in actual French agriculture and fashionable in the spirit of most consumers. This lack of reference to the land does not mean that CSAs are not strongly established in their region, but that members do not express it.
Les AMAP en 2007 en Midi-Pyrénées : lieux de production et lieux de distribution

Positionnement des lieux de distribution vis-à-vis des aires urbaines

Positionnement des lieux de production vis-à-vis des aires urbaines

sources : inventaire en 2007 à partir du site internet d'Alliance Midi-Pyrénées (amapresseur-np.org) - consultation de personnes-réseaux, recherches sur internet, entretiens et enquête téléphonique, dans le cadre de l'étude “AMAP-PVC”.

nota : information manquante sur le lieu de production pour 6 des 101 AMAP recensées.

réalisation L. Jégou (Atelier de cartographie) et M. Pouzenc (UMR Dynamiques Rurales) - Université de Toulouse
4. **CSAs' productions:**

Most CSAs deliver vegetables to their members. However, a small diversification of products has begun to appear, especially for meat and fruits.

Different kinds of CSAs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of share</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Share’s characteristics</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Periodicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables CSA</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>7 to 12 products (by units or weight)</td>
<td>between 15 and 25€</td>
<td>1 delivery every week during 6 to 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat CSA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 to 10 kg of meat</td>
<td>By kg</td>
<td>1 to 10 deliveries by year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits CSA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 to 10 kg of juice, jam or sirup</td>
<td>Varying</td>
<td>1 or 2 by month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese CSA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 or 5 products</td>
<td>Varying</td>
<td>1 or 2 by month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the charter of the Alliance network imposes the affiliated farmers to follow the principles of organic agriculture, they do not necessarily need to get a certification. So a significant number of CSAs do not have one. Thanks to the trust between consumers and producers, even staples, basic food such as potatoes or flour are considered “quality”.

5. **A marginal phenomenon with a growing influence:**

CSAs are still a marginal phenomenon in French agriculture; so their real impact on the economy and society is very reduced. Nowadays in France, more than 1000 CSAs guarantee the income of 1600 producers and a constant supply of food for 250,000 people. The yearly turnover generated on the scale of the country was evaluated at approximately 52 million euros in 2007 (where it is about 1.9 billion for organic agriculture, and 163 billion for all French agriculture).

However, global CSA turnover is getting higher year after year, and still represents a significant percentage of French organic farming turnover. CSAs also receive important media coverage and are very popular in public opinion; CSAs have a big impact on commercialization channels of organic farming, which are quickly evolving.

The main problem with developing CSAs is not on the side of the consumers (who flock to the waiting lists) but on the production side. The CSA networks of Midi-Pyrénées decided to pay some of their producer members so that they could train young farmers and encourage them to join a CSA. In 2007, 6 new producers were established, however this small development is hardly enough.

The SAFER (society of land settlement and rural organization) was revealed to be powerless in maintaining a “green agricultural belt” of small producers around Toulouse (and most of the cities from Midi-Pyrénées) which were devoured by the increasing urbanization of the region.
III. Obtained results and interviews synthesis

A. Synthesis of CSAs’ interviews

Generally, the interviewed consumers have discovered the CSA’s concept by people they know, and also through media. 60% of them take part of other CSAs for different products (vegetables, meat, fruits or cheese). They buy the rest of their food mainly at supermarkets, and also at farmers’ markets, organic supermarkets or small specialty shops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-professional categories of interviewed consumers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>student 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retired 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>professional 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other 0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of people interviewed consumers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 - 40 years: 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 60 years: 41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consumers size of home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 and more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interviewed CSAs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAP Côte Pavée</th>
<th>AMAP La Flambère</th>
<th>AMAP des Chayottes</th>
<th>AMAP du Biais</th>
<th>AMAP 4 Saisons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>meat &amp; cheese</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb of ha</td>
<td>1ha</td>
<td>6ha</td>
<td>20ha, 50 goats, pigs</td>
<td>1ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb of shares</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60 (with 35 half shares)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23(with 5 half shares)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price of share</td>
<td>22€</td>
<td>15€</td>
<td>25€</td>
<td>15€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb of weeks (/52)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance farm-point of distribution</td>
<td>90km</td>
<td>60km</td>
<td>90km</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>20% CSA, 80% farmers’ markets &amp; direct selling</td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>CSA, farmers’ markets &amp; direct selling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb of people working on the farm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2-2.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Advantages and disadvantages for the consumers

Because the advantages are more important than the disadvantages of taking part in a CSA, almost all of them are satisfied with their participation in the CSA and want to continue this relationship. Also, they think that this concept is going to develop; more and more people would like to take part in CSAs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>• Regular and various supplies with a same producer.</td>
<td>Global functioning&lt;br&gt;• Going far from the original concept when the farmer produces for several CSAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For some CSAs: shares all over the year.</td>
<td>• Risks at a big scale because of personal interests (powerfulness).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>• No go-between.</td>
<td>Supplies&lt;br&gt;• Lack of diversity in winter, different quantities according to the season (summer/winter contrast) and the CSA. For some CSAs: no shares during some periods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Correct prices, but sometime to high. Less expensive than in organic markets and supermarkets</td>
<td>• Lack of supply (waiting lists).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Good value for money.</td>
<td>Budget&lt;br&gt;• Expensive prices, especially for meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No choice to do.</td>
<td>Contract&lt;br&gt;• Engaged for several months (6 months to 1 year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Expenses planning (more reasoned choice).</td>
<td>• Paid-before shares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production system</td>
<td>• Organic, natural, traditional farming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Biodiversity in the food produced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Products of quality and good taste, fresh, “more healthy”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>• Known origin of the products.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Proximity (less transports), local food.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal development</td>
<td>• Ethical choice, citizen thought process, engagement in solidarity.</td>
<td>Personal schedule&lt;br&gt;• Set timetables and dates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Being an active member, participation to the CSA life.</td>
<td>• Time of schedule, need of implication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discovery of diversified and rare products (ancient vegetables), cooking advices, stimulation of the creativity.</td>
<td>• Cooking obligation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming support</td>
<td>• Support of small farmers.</td>
<td>Supplies&lt;br&gt;• No choice of products, seasonal products only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Visit and participation on the farm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social link</td>
<td>• Direct relationship producer-consumer, confidence, transparency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Friendliness, meetings of new and various people (mixed people : ages, professions, opinions).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Advantages and disadvantages for the producers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economical</td>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Previous payment: the harvest is paid before (every 6 months), there is no fluctuation of incomes, the farmer doesn’t need to have a lot of treasury.</td>
<td>• Sometimes: low incomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fair price, which is more encouraging, the farmer can live of his production. There is no loss due to intermediate margins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Schedulable investments (for materials, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Supplies</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sure openings: no loss of production, less risk and no need of stock, which is reassuring and allows to organize the planting. No real product aesthetically constraints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gain of time: the farmer does not have to spend time in selling his production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gain of labor force: there is no seller, but a voluntary help by the consumers who come and help at the farm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td><strong>Production system</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Organic farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• More products’ diversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extended production in the season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td><strong>Social link</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social link</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• More proximity, friendliness, solidarity. Communication and exchanges between producer and consumers about the way of food production, etc.</td>
<td>• Personal engagement: participation in the association’s life (late meetings in the evening,…).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Motivated active members, few regarding on quality of the products, members’ help on the farm.</td>
<td>• Difficulties to obtain lands, especially in urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develops pedagogic skills</td>
<td>• Sometimes: difficulties on organization of work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Production network</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Emancipation from big food-processing groups</td>
<td><strong>Production network</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Alliance network: exchanges of good practices, and solidarity between producers.</td>
<td>• Alliance network: engagement on practices with the chart, controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Agricultural agency: few help and support.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The interviewed producers are satisfied by the CSA and want to continue to produce for their shareholders. Taking part of a CSA increases public awareness on economic, social and ecologic facets of the farm. Moreover, low incomes are supplemented with sustenance farming practices, plural-activity and independence from state subsidies and their evolution (but not from norms).
Interview with Annie Weidknnet, President of Alliance Midi-Pyrénées.

Retired teacher, A. Weidknnet is one of the creators of the first CSA of Midi-Pyrénées in 2003. Alliance Midi-Pyrénées is a tool for the transmission of experience between people. It does not search for new consumers but links volunteers and interested parties who wish to take part in a CSA. People who work for Alliance Midi-Pyrénées are volunteers. They give advice to people who are starting a CSA. The Alliance Midi-Pyrénées does not provide real technical advice but facilitates the exchange of knowledge about farming and CSA. Through the network, small farms who face economical difficulties can be helped and supported. The network regroups around 100 CSA, most of them produce vegetables (70%), others produce meat, cheese, cereals (bread, pasta, flour), or oil. 70% of the CSAs in Haute-Garonne are located in Toulouse.

The price of the share must be enough to guarantee a good development of the farmer’s structure and to provide a good way of life for the farmer. Indeed, it is linked to the costs of production.

The board of Alliance Midi-Pyrénées is composed of consumers and producers. They have the same share in votes (50/50) but this is not the case in the other CSA networks in the rest of France. Finances are mainly donations coming from all the participants of Alliance Midi-Pyrénées (15 euros per person per year) and sometimes a few subsidies from the Consul General.

The CSA's structure has been stereotyped to vegetable farmers and needed an evolution to expand to all productions. The first objective for the CSA’s is to free producers from market constraints. The agriculture modernization, intensification and specialization led to a loss of agricultural knowledge and competences, and to social and ecological problems.

There is no agronomic limit, it depends on the type of production (industrial / local) and of the amount of labor force per ha. For instance, it is possible to feed 200 families with 2,5 ha of vegetable production.

Taking part in a CSA is a political choice for the organization of production. It is a social choice to allocate more resources for the production of food; this differs from the norm. Actually, supermarkets hold the largest share of food consumption. With this system, the small producers are in trouble and there are basically no parties interested in solving this social problem.

For producers, CSA are a good way to face economical difficulties, this is due to higher commodity prices. Also, they use fewer chemicals, which is good for the farmers health, and the aesthetic appearance of the products is less important. They do not sell the standard type of products. CSAs provide more security for the farmer concerning his production management. The farmer can take some risks (like innovation of way of production, organic conversion…).

If the farm and production grow it allows the creation of new employment. It is a good way of to transmit knowledge. For example, the employee can then create his own farm and CSA. It provides security in case of accident or long-term diseases.

Alliance Midi-Pyrénées tries to diffuse the concept of CSA in Europe, especially in eastern Europe in Czech Republic.
C. CSAs and the Agricultural Agency

1. The Agricultural Agency and the CSA’s network

The functions of the agricultural agency organic truck farming section are to offer and provide technical, economical and commercial advice for the farmers. Connecting consumers interested in participating in a CSA with producers is another. The agency also works with organic farmers, who do not join the CSA network, selling their vegetables through baskets and functioning in the same way the CSAs do.

The agricultural agency has a negative image in CSA members’ minds and reminds them of mass production agriculture. But it works with any farmer, organic or not, who requests its advice and support. The agency’s goal is to be integrated to the CSA network in an advisory role in order to put in place supports, advice and accompaniments for CSA farmers’ installations. For now there is a real lack of communication between the agricultural agency and the CSA’s network, mainly because some members of the CSA’s network do not want to have any relationship with the agricultural agency.

However, the CSA’s network would like to have its own agency with an advisory center instead of using the agricultural office skills. This is not really possible because there are not enough general skills within the network because farms are diverse and few in number.

2. The CSA’s network and its limits from Agricultural Agency

The CSA’s network is organized. It is a growing commercial circuit. There are demands from consumers which producers respond to. It is a niche market, even if there is a significant social demand. It works well in urban areas.

A close relationship between producers and consumers can create interesting issues. There can be some contempt on the profession of farmer, a micro-managed relationship, like when the consumer starts to give advice about the production techniques, and can be degrading to the farmer’s professional experience. The farmer has to be a competent manager, producer, administrator and retailer at the same time in order to know where to set boundary and have a respectful relationship between producer-consumer.

The CSAs have great repore with the media and administrative authoritarians which help some of them, but forget other non-CSA truck farmers, especially the organic ones.

The solidarity consideration, for the consumer, overcomes economic considerations, whereas the farmer is participating to make a living.

There are some conflicts within the network, between some producers, consumers and/or the network coordinators.
D. Synthesis of interviews on the organic farmers’ market at Capitole Place: an other way of commercialization for urban agriculture

1. Interviews of the consumers

A majority of people are between 40 and 70 years old, but a few are younger (4/7). All are aware about food issues and are buying their food at organic markets for several reasons: First of all, because it is organic, known as a healthier food and for its quality. Also, because with direct selling, there is not an intermediary between them and the producer; they know where their food comes from and that it is only seasonal and local product. They can choose the product they purchase, and enjoy interaction with the producer and the other consumers.

However, they find that the prices of organic food are really high, and some people find that coming at required days and hours.

Generally, they purchase the rest of their produce in organic supermarkets, other markets, small specialty shops and supermarkets.

50% of them know the concept of CSA. A majority think it is a good idea but are not interested in taking part mainly because there is not a choice of products, there is just one distribution per week and every week of the year, and they are impeded by a waiting list.

2. Interviews of the producers

A majority of producers are between 40 and 60 years old (3/4) and have been farming for around 30 years. They have around two hectares of vegetables, near Toulouse. They usually do not hire people to work with them and favor partnership. They do several markets during the week, and all over the year.

One of them is already in 2 CSAs and wants to give up his participation in a local market for another CSA because of all the advantages of a CSA (forward-looking, simply organization, economic advantage, regularity of demand).

The others prefer selling at market because of no intermediary, valorization of the products, gratefulness from consumers and no forward management of product quantity. However, they spend more time marketing the produce and are required to provide their produce regardless of inconvenient events. There are not interested in taking part in a CSA because they usually have a fake idea of the concept: they think it needs more time, and has more constraints. Moreover, they already have committed clients and do not want to change their habits.
E. Urban agriculture and the Urbanism Agency

1. The landscape architect’s opinion

CSA is part of the urban agriculture. That is why Urbanism Agency policies have a direct impact on the development of CSA. Recently, the collectivities become aware of the importance of green spaces in town. They want to protect agricultural areas close to the city against the spread of the city. So, territorial collectivities try to protect small farms and to avoid urban sprawl.

There is a different point of view between the Agricultural Agency and the Urbanism Agency about the definition of urban farming. The agriculture Agency prefers large and intensive farms close to the city and thinks that small farms are not viable. On the contrary, the Urbanism Agency would like to protect land for small farms and link farmers to urban inhabitants.

Agriculture is essential in the landscape structure because it keeps space opened. Truck farming associated with a CSA seem to be the best way to have a viable small farm close to a city. However, in order to produce all over the year, the farmer has to use greenhouses, which can represent a landscape damage for some people.

2. SCOT: a tool of governance

The territorial coherency scheme (SCOT = schema de coherence territorial) is done by the Urbanism Agency in consultation of Grand Toulouse collectivities. It is defined at the “Grand Toulouse” scale and precises the allocation of land for different uses. It plans the areas useable for urbanization and the non built lands.

The SCOT has a strong judicial power. The new one will be finished in the end of 2010 and is aware about urban farming protection. A public survey is going to be done for 2010 to get the opinion of inhabitants (bottom-up communication).

3. An example: the Urban Natural Park project

The PNU (Parc Naturel Urbain) is an initiative of the Urbanism Agency. It is centralized on agriculture. The objective is to protect a green area close to Toulouse and to develop links between the farmers and the city inhabitants. Sales, animations and awareness will be developed and based on farm production, and animated by farmers and their employees. For the moment, it is just a project.
IV. Synthesis and perspectives

A. Why create a CSA?

Farming practices and contract structure create unique environments specific to individual countries. The aim of a CSA is not to increase the maximum farm benefit but to create viable farms. This is done nontraditionally to improve the life of the farmer. CSAs can be a solution to several issues as food security and independence, or unemployment (the average of cultivated land on a CSA farm is 1 hectare, which allows a lot of people to do it). CSA will be a good way to improve life of many families if they have a good access to land and market. It also can contribute to the good wealth of human and natural resources, and participated on stability of worldwide climate, or on stability of worldwide geopolitics.

B. CSA’s and organic farming global impacts:

CSAs, associated with organic farming, have several positive impacts at different levels:

**Ecological level:**
- Create globally minded farming with an equal balance of export and import elements, to avoid wasting and squandering
- Preserve, renew and increase organic matter to fight against soil destruction, erosion and leaching with diversified crops and breeding
- Farming without polluting
- Use crops and breeds adapted to the specific farming environment
- Provide quality and healthy food to human and animals
- Integrating farming environment and landscape diversity
- Promote an ecological approach in all levels of the supply chain
Social level:
> International solidarity
> Increased proximity between consumer and producer
> Fair trade between all actors of the market
> Promote cooperation instead of competition
> Maintain existence of small farms and farmers
> Provide everyone access to healthy food and seasonal products

Economical level:
> Encourage the small farm
> Organize the market and provide fair prices to all participants
> Total transparency of all the economical aspects
> Develop the supply chain by welcoming new participants with progressive, realistic conversion of nonorganic to organic
> Promote local, regional, national and international partnerships
> Give favor to local distribution

C. SWOT analysis

1. Economical aspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weaknesses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers:</td>
<td>Consumers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Good quality/price balance</em></td>
<td><em>Set timetables and dates</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Better financial management</em></td>
<td><em>Risk of too high prices</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Producers:</strong></td>
<td><em>Risk of non regular supplies</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Production and income planned</em></td>
<td><strong>Producers:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Better sale prices of the products (no intermediary margins)</em></td>
<td><em>Availability of a local</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Can be a good complement of income</em></td>
<td><em>Regular supplies</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Existence of the CSA network</em></td>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Threats</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Large demand from consumers</em></td>
<td><em>Global market: concurrency with low prices of supermarkets</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Development of the CSA national network</em></td>
<td><em>Lack of communication between CSA network and agricultural agency</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A niche market</em></td>
<td><em>Real estate pressure on agricultural lands</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Environmental aspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Positive</strong></th>
<th><strong>Negative</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>• Farms management (few use of pesticide, low inputs and extensive productions, possibility of certification (Ecocert, Nature &amp; Progrès), Good ecological footprint</td>
<td>• Possibility of drifts due to the lack of regular production controls (risk concerning the honesty of the producers and the confidence between consumers and producers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gustative and health quality of products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>• Development of the organic production because of consumers awareness concerning quality of products an good farming practices</td>
<td>• Concurrency organic / conventional production (easiness to practice conventional farming compared to organic farming in terms of labour and subsidies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Possibility of close urban farming development</td>
<td>• Risks of contamination of productions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Social aspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Positive</strong></th>
<th><strong>Negative</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>• Direct relationship and confidence between consumers and producers</td>
<td>• Necessity for the producer to be present and able to discuss with consumers during the supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Friendliness and social links</td>
<td>• Interest conflicts (farmer who uses CSA network and do not share the values)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Solider actions (participation of consumers to the CSA organization and to some farming works)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sensibilization of consumers about farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>• General tendency from consumers to come back to simpler ways of consumption and to closer relationships with producers</td>
<td>• Difficulty for consumers to change their consumption habits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. DPSIR**

**Driving Forces:** Socio-economic or Socio-cultural forces driving human activities which increase or mitigate pressures on the environment

**Pressures:** Stresses human activity place directly on the environment

**State of Environment:** Condition of the environment, quality of natural resources

**Impacts:** Effects resulting from the condition of the environment

**Responses:** Responses by society to the environmental situation
Driving Forces

• Higher gross producer income
• Planned income
• Planned production amounts
• Facilities for distribution
• Desires of cooperative
• Lifestyle of producer

Responses

• Development of alternative food distribution network
• Development of organic farming

DPSIR -- Production

Pressures

• Global market
• Environmental degradation and politics

State of Environment

• Large scale domination
• Low cost food
• Low remuneration of producers
• Estate pressure
• Alternative food source
• Mainly organic

Impacts

• Hard for small farmers to be viable if they are alone
• Need for connection to land, food, social
• Desire for pastoral lifestyle
• Current tendency to adopt more traditional farming systems

DPSIR -- Consumption

Pressures

• Industrialization of agriculture
• Environmental degradation

State of Environment

• Large scale domination
• Low cost food
• Standardized food
• Alternative food source (Mainly organic)

Impacts

• People are ready to pay more for higher quality food
• Need for connection to land, food, social
• Awareness of industrial agriculture’s limits
• Will to use an alternative supply chain
• Tendency to know the origin of the products
• Tendency to eat seasonal products

Legend:

Economic aspect
Social aspect
Environmental aspect
E. Sociograph

A sociograph is a scheme that positions the different actors of a system and allows us to understand the kind of relationships they have between each other.

As in every CSA, producers and consumers have a direct social link by the way of products exchanges. Concerning the CSA system of Grand-Toulouse, all different CSAs are in relationship with the Alliance network at a regional scale. This network gives them some advices and helps them for their general functioning. The Alliance network is itself related to a more global CSA network at the national scale. In the same way, they exchange ideas and advices to develop and improve the CSA system in France.

Numbers of consumers told that they had known the CSA concept because of radios or newspapers, that is why medias appear in the scheme.

By helping to take agricultural interests in account in the territorial management, different organisms are indirectly linked to CSAs through producers (they are brown-colored on the scheme). They interact between each other when decisions have to be taken during concertations in the framework of territorial management programs.

Two main issues are shown in the sociograph:

The lack of cooperation between Alliance network and the agricultural agency. It can disturb the development of CSAs in Grand-Toulouse.
The bad relationship between SAFER (that manages agricultural lands) and some producers. In fact several little producers have some difficulties to obtain agricultural lands through the SAFER for their expansion.

It must be noted that Alliance network can sometimes get subsidies from the Regional Council of Midi-Pyrénées, even if it tries to keep its autonomy as much as possible.

F. Summarization

1. Advantages

- **Producers**
  - Improve their lifestyle
  - Better valorization of the production
  - Gratitude of the farmer’s work
  - Use less pesticides: good for the farmer’s health and for the environment

- **Consumers**
  - Healthy food
  - Small scale consumption
  - New products
  - Want to protect the environment

- **Governancy**
  - Alliance Midi Pyrénées network
  - Urbanism Agency
  - Agricultural Agency

- **Development of CSA**
  - Alternative way of production, selling and consumption
  - Mutual support between consumers and producers
  - Ethical approach

2. Limits
- Demand superior than the offer.
- Lack of communication between the Alliance network at a national scale.
- Lack of interaction between the Alliance network and the Agricultural Agency.
- Adapting the CSA concept to larger product range (well adapted for vegetables).
- Lack of participation of some consumers in the association.
- Can be difficult to have a distribution place.
G. Responses to some sub-questions
• Is the concept of CSA a recent one?

It began in Japan in the 1960-70’s, known as Teikei. It has expanded to a large scale 1 in 4 homes participate, but as urbanization increases the number has begun to decrease. In France, the concept had taken more time to grow, the first one was created in 2001 and they are now more than 500.

• What type of people and how many (farmers and consumers) take part in CSA?

People participating in CSAs are influenced by social and environmental issues surrounding food production. In December 2006: 50 CSAs in MP with 1200 members for 5000 consumers. In 2007: 101 CSAs so approximately 2400 members and 10000 consumers.

• What are the advantages and disadvantages to take part of a CSA (environmental, sociological and economical aspect)?

✴ Advantages:
Social aspect:
Creation of employments and transmission of knowledge.
Facilities for farm transmission.
Economical aspect:
Development of an alternative way to global distribution.
Employments
Environmental aspect:
Development of better farm practices (at a bigger scale)

✴ Limits:
Social aspect:
Actually, a lot of people are not ready to be engaged for food.
At a large scale: losses of contact and trust between producers and consumers.
Economical aspect:
Low income families can not be engaged and invest their income in CSA system.

• What did the CSA change on the farm management and food consumption practices?

Farm management practices:
✴ Social aspect:
Give favor to local distribution.
Organizational difficulties due to diversification.
Emancipation from big food-processing groups.
*Economical aspect:

Small and diversified farm,
Diversify and extend production season,
Producer’s income equivalent to production costs,
Sustenance farming limits cost of living expenditures,
Independence from state subsidies and their evolution,
Forward financial planning.

*Environmental aspect:

Promote ecological approach throughout supply chain.
Globally minded farming: avoid wasting, squandering.
Soil issues: increase organic matter and diversify products.
Farming without polluting.
Use crops and breeds adapted to the specific farming environment.
Quality food for human and animals.
Integrating farming environment and landscape diversity.

Food consumption practices:

*Social aspect:

Regular and various supplies.
Awareness of production practices and product origin.
No choice of products, seasonal and local products only.
Proximity of supply chain.
Diversify the food eaten, and discovery of new products.

*Economical aspect:

Purchase food at actual production price.
Maintain local activity.
Planned annual budget for food.

*Environmental aspect:

Eat products with less environmental impacts (organic, local, fresh)
Eat quality and healthy products

Is the concept of CSA extendable at the scale of Grand Toulouse?

The economic impact of the CSA on the farm depends; 20% to 100% of the produce is commercialized by CSA. For those who are starting farming, CSA is mostly the only wage. But, nevertheless only a few farmers are utilizing CSAs compared to the PACA region. Established producers are selling off the majority of their production at several markets. CSAs are gradually taking the place of market. But, small farmers are disappearing due to economics issues, real estate pressure, access to land and markets (norms, market and world competition).
The average turnover of the typical CSA from Midi-Pyrénées is about 25,000 € and the yearly turnover that CSAs represent (28 baskets * 20 euros per basket * 101 CSA * 45 weeks of delivering) is approximately 2.5 million euros. As CSAs refuse to collaborate with the Agriculture Agency, and as all the CSAs from Midi-Pyrénées are not necessarily affiliated with the Alliance network, no global economic stud has ever been done. For this reason, no official data or statistics are available.

CSA way of production can provide 100 homes with 1 hectare. In Midi-Pyrénées, there are 1 195 000 homes. So to provide all the population in vegetables with CSA way of production, it needs 11 950 hectares. Actually, the production in this region of fresh vegetables concern 8431 hectares, so it misses around 3500 hectares. But, 11 950 hectares represent less than 1% of arable land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface (in ha)</th>
<th>% of the land used for growing vegetables for all homes of Midi Pyrénées with CSA concept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arable land</td>
<td>1 630 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,73 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land used by agriculture</td>
<td>2 343 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,48 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning the employment, one worker can provide around 40 shares, which can be approximatively being assimilated to 40 homes. So for all people (1 195 000 homes) it is needed 30 000 workers.

It seems to be possible to extend CSA system to a global scale, and it will create some employment. The extension of CSA presents advantages as the facility of farm transmission (smaller structure), the transmission of knowledge with the Alliance networks and employment. The new way to provide vegetables to the population can develop an alternative way of commercialization (not only global distribution). Concerning the environmental aspect, it could permit to develop at a larger scale better farm practices. Nevertheless, this extension presents some limits, as the state of mind of people which are not ready to spend more money for the alimentation. Also, CSA at a large scale can reduce the contact and the trust between consumers and producers (which is one base of CSA functionality). To finish, CSA could be difficult to be adopted by low incomes family, because it stay a more expensive way to get vegetables.

**H. United States and Kansas CSAs**

Many similarities exist between CSAs around the world. But we find differences attributed to geographic region, social differences and cultural issues. The structural operation of CSAs in the United States reflects quite similarly to those studied in France. For example: a single producer with multiple pre-contracted consumers operating on a weekly or biweekly distribution of select produce.

Qualitative comparison using the average price of one CSA share, euro base currency, provides interesting results. In Grand Toulouse, share price in our sample ranged from 15€ to 25€ with an average of 21€. The Kansas City Center for Urban Agriculture priced shares at approximately
13.6€ in 2007. Note: price of KCCUA CSA was calculated at average currency exchange rate of 2007. Fluctuation in share prices depends on region, type of production and most importantly demand.

California is home to CSAs operating on the edge of the envelope. Communal CSAs are one type existing in California’s heavily populated CSA environment. These CSAs act on a very social level. Members of the CSA pay at different rates depending on their income, while share value remains the same.

Figure of CSA located in the United States
Conclusion

As we seen CSAs have many advantages for small farms, especially in economical point of view but also in a social and environmental point of views. A CSA emerges from a consumers group who wish to have a new way of food consuming, more fair. For the consumer, it is a voluntary involvement.

As we have seen, CSAs still have a important potential development, especially in urban areas. Actually, CSA’s production represents a very small part of the national food production (less of 1%). So, it is still a marginal phenomenon and a niche market. However, our results must be taken with caution because figures increase quickly.

Furthermore, there is a distinction between standard organic products and CSA’s products. Moreover, the CSA’s production seems to increase more than the “classic” organic production. However, it is difficult to see this evolution because of the actual increase of all organic products' offer in supermarkets or in industrial processes, mainly because of a fashion effect.

Now, CSAs are a source inspiration for other alternative networks and other kind of direct-selling (website, detail selling…).
Bibliographie

BOISOT H., 1995. Les représentations de l'agriculture péri-urbaine : Périgny sur Yerres ou l'utopie d'un lieu de rencontre entre le monde rural et le monde citadin. Mémoire de DEA de l'école d'architecture de Paris-la-Villette et de l'EHESS.


SITES INTERNET :

Site Internet de l’association française des Cafés Géographiques.
Dernière visite le 10/12/09.

http://www.reseau-ama... Site national du réseau Alliance des AMAPs. Webmaster : Laurent Petr.
Dernière visite le 10/12/09.

http://www.amapreseau-mp.org/ Site regional du réseau des AMAPs de Midi-Pyrénées.
Dernière visite le 10/12/09.
Annexes
Contacts

- SOCIÉTÉ D’AMÉNAGEMENT FONCIER ET D’ÉTABLISSEMENT RURAL GASCOGNE HAUT-LANGUEDOC
  Téléphone : 05 61 75 45 45   Web : www.safer.fr
  Adresse : «La Pradine»  Auzeville - BP 22125  31321 CASTANET-TOLOSAN Cedex

- AGENCE D’URBANISME ET D’AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE - TOULOUSE AIRE URBAINNE
  Téléphone : 05 62 26 86 26   Web : www.auat-toulouse.org
  Adresse : Le Belvédère  11, boulevard des Récollets  31078 TOULOUSE Cedex 4

- Réseau AMAP Midi-Pyrénées
  05 34 25 15 42  10 chemin de Jaffary TOULOUSE Haute Garonne France 31200

- Bénédictie Dierickx  8 Chemin de Douyssats  31560 Nailloux
  Mail : benevop@gmail.com
  AMAP pour une agriculture nourricière, 2007 - 26 minutes

- Chercheu au Mirail, Département Dynamique Rurale, Michael Pouzenc : pouzenc@univ-tlse2.fr
  0561504143

- Chambre d’agriculture 31 : 61 allée de Brienne – BP 7044  31069 Toulouse Cedex 7
  05 61 10 42 50  accueil@agriculture31.com  Mme Espagnac, maraîchage (com et techn) 146 av des Etats-Unis,
  marché gare. 06 74 05 27 49

AMAP du Grand Toulouse

Aucamville
AMAP AUCAMVILLE - Légumes Distribution : Foyer Municipal Aucamville  mardi 18h30-20h
Contact  amap31.aucamvillefleurettes@yahoo.fr

Balma
AMAP LE VERDIER – Légumes. Distribution : Eglise de Balma - Fond Impasse -derrière presbytère le
Mardi et le vendredi 19h-20h  http://www.amapleverdier.fr

AMAP PICHAUDRIOL - Viandes PLACES DISPONIBLES Distribution : Salle de réception du
stade de Balma Le Jeudi de 18h30  20hamap31.balma.pichaudirol@gmail.com

AMAPAPILLE - Légumes
Distribution : Salle de réunion préfabriqué - derrière salle des fêtes Le Mercredi de 19h-20h30
Contact : amap31.balma.amapapille@gmail.com  http://www.amapapille.fr

Blagnac
AMAP Saint Pierre d'Ax - Légumes
distribution le mardi 18h30 à 19h30 porche de l'école de musique à Blagnac Inscriptions :
amapstpierredax@gmail.com  http://amapstpierredax.free.fr

Colomiers
AMAP CROC LEGUMES démarrage juin 2009
distribution : poney club de Colomiers mardi de 18h30 à 20h00 informations : eric-n-roll@orange.fr

AMAP Colomiers LA GRANGE A LEGUMES
distribution : au Poney Club de Colomiers le vendredi soir de 18h30 à 20h
amap31.colomiers_lagrangelegume@yahoo.fr

AMAP  viandes Montplaisir PLACES DISPONIBLES distributions un mercredi /mois de 18h À  20h
Contact : Dominique d_dedieu@orange.fr  http://amap-montplaisir.over-blog.com/

Pibrac

35
AMAP petits paniers de Pibrac distribution  chemin du collège à Pibrac le jeudi de 18h à 19h,
http://amap-pibrac.over-blog.com/  Contact : amap.pibrac@gmail.com

Toulouse
AMAP LA GARRIGUE Toulouse hyper centre, légumes et pommes, distribution cour Montoyol, rue Montoyol (local Mairie de Toulouse) 31000 Toulouse, le mercredi de 18h à 19h30 inscriptions :
laurerohles@aliceadsl.fr

AMAP des Cosmonautes - légumes et fruits AMAP au sein de l'entreprise distribution CE Astrium rue Villet le mardi de 18h00 à 19h30 contact philippe.clavieres@club-internet.fr

AMAP de CANDIE - Viande, volailles et fruits Distribution : THALES ALENIA SPACE.
amap31.toulouse.candie@gmail.com

AMAP des 7 DENIERS Amidonniers - Légumes
Distribution : été : devant l'Eglise Saint Jean-Bapt ou hiver : MJC des Ammidonniers Le mercredi 18h30-20h
http://amap.a7d.free.fr  amap31.toulousea7d@free.fr

AMAP ARNAUD BERNARD – Légumes. Distribution : Local associatif comité de quartier - Rue Escoussière distributions le JEUDEI de 18h30 à 20h
http://amaparnaudbernard.over-blog.com/ inscriptions : amap31.toulouse_arnaudbernard@yahoo.fr

AMAP BAGATELLE - Légumes Distribution : Maison de quartier de Bagatelle Le jeudi de 18h-20h
Contact : amap31.toulouse.bagatelle@gmail.com

AMAP DU BIAIS  Viande - contact:  tel: 06 63 98 85 69 Distribution : Le temps des vendanges, 9 place de l'estrapade le jeudi soir de 18h00 à 20h00 les jeudis du calendrier. bureau-amap-du-biais@freegroup.com

AMAP Bonnefoy Légumes
distribution : à Fitness Evasion, 61 chemin de Lapujade mercredi de 18h30 à 20h00 inscriptions :
amapbonnefoy@gmail.com

AMAP Bougnole Bonnefoy- Viande -Distribution : Local amap - 10 chemin de Jaffary Le vendredi planning mensuel de 18h00-19h00

AMAP CEPIERE-FLEURETTES - légumes - Distribution :Paroisse du Sacré Cœur, 2 place Patte d'Oie 31300 TOULOUSE, jeudi 18H30 à 19H45 Contact :amap31.toulouse.cepiere@gmail.com http://fleurettes.cepiere.free.fr/spip/index.php

AMAP Monde du Volvestre, viandes / AGNEAU POULETS PORC quartier Cépière St Cyprien.
inscriptions : julie.bognier@free.fr

AMAP COTE PAVEE - Légumes Distribution : Bar des crêtes, - Av des crêtes Le lundi de 19h-20h.
Contact : piloliv@free.fr http://www.amapcoteavee.fr

AMAP des DEMOISELLES - Légumes Distribution : Restaurant la clé des champs - 2, imp de l'aviation le mercredi de 17h30-19h contact :planes.sague@free.frhttp://amap-pont-des-demoiselles.blogspot.com/

AMAP PRADETTEs-légumes
Distribution au café culturel "les Folles saisons" aux Pradettes mercredi 18h30 20h
Contact :amap31.toulousepradettes@yahoo.fr
Création d'une branche volailles à partir de janvier 2009
amap31toulousevolaillespradettes@freegroup.com

LARDENNE - légumes - Distribution: Le Petit Capitole (153 avenue de Lardenne), jeudi soir (horaires à préciser) première distribution le 18 juin. Contact : amap31.lardenne@gmail.com http://amap-lardenne.over-blog.fr/

AMAP La terrasse, légumes mercredi 18h30 19h39 Eglise du Christ Roi, rue de l'Aude--
AMAP PONTS JUMEAUX (ex NEGRENEYS) - Légumes Distribution : Mix'Art - rue Ferdinand Lassalle
Le jeudi de 18h30-20h Contact : amap.ponts.jumeaux@free.fr http://amap-negreneys.over-blog.org

AMAP CASANOVA (Minimes) - légumes Distribution : Chapelle - Rue Danielle Casanova Le lundi de 18h-19h30 Contact : amap31.toulouse-casanova@hotmail.fr

AMAP DU CANAL (Minimes) - Viande Distribution : Mix'Art - Rue Ferdinand Lassalle selon calendrier une fois par mois Le lundi de 19h-20h contact : helene.ritoux@orange.fr

AMAP des MINIMES - Légumes Distribution : Atelier des Pianophiles - 81, rue de Chaussas Le vendredi de 17h30-19h Contact : amap31.toulouse.minimes@gmail.com

AMAP MINIMES FRUITS

AMAP RAISINS FMR (Minimes ) proche gare SNCF - Légumes Distribution : Radio FMR - Bd des Minimes Le mardi de 19-20h amap.fmr@gmail.com 06 77 74 35 76

AMAP DE LA FLAMBERE (quartier Purpan) - Légumes - Distribution : Copie Flash - 79 chemin de la Flamère Les mardis de 17h15 -18h
Inscriptions : amap31.toulouse.flambere@gmail.com

AMAP JOLIMONT - Légumes Distribution : Terrain de boules de Jolimont, à l'Angle de la rue Kepler et Flammarion, à Toulouse. Le mardi de 19h-20h
Contact : amap-jolimont@hotmail.fr

AMAP CASSO LEBRES CROIX DE PIERRE - Légumes Distribution : Chez Pierre Charlas - 58 rue du cimetière St Cyprien Le lundi de 18h30 à 20h inscriptions : amap31.toulouse-cassolebres@falguerolles.org

AMAP DES FONTAINES (St Cyprien) - Légumes Distribution : Résidence Parc des Fontaines - Rue Jean Bruhnes Le mercredi de 17h30-18h30 contact : pmages@free.fr

AMAP ESTRAPADE (St Cyprien) - Légumes Distribution : Distribution derrière l'Eglise Saint-Nicolas jardin du presbytère Le lundi de 18h-19h30 bureau-amap-estrapade@googlegroupes.com

AMAP PAVE FLEURETTES (St Michel) - Légumes et Fleurs Distribution : Théâtre du Pavé - Rue Maran Le mercredi de 18h00-19h30 Contact : amap31.pavefleurette@gmail.com site internet : http://amap.pavefleurettes.free.fr

AMAP SAINT SIMON - Légumes vernusse romain@yahoo.frCet tournefeuille/ http://amap-st-simon.over-blog.com/

Tournefeuille
AMAP 4 SAISONS - Légumes Distribution : Cinéma UTOPIA - Parking côté restaurant le jeudi de 18h30-19h30 contact : amap31.tournefeuille4saisons@gmail.com mailto:amap31.tournefeuille4saisons@gmail.com AMAP

AMAP BREBIS - Fromage Distribution : Cinéma UTOPIA - Marché du vendredi Le vendredi par quinzaine de 17h00-19h00

AMAP DE LA LEZE - Viande PLACES DISPONIBLES Distribution : Cinéma UTOPIA - coin cheminée
Le premier jeudi du mois de 19h-20h selon calendrier annuel inscription sur place au cinéma lors de la distribution Contact : amapleze@zanzibart.com

AMAP PASTEL - Légumes Distribution : 1 rue de l'Ariège Le mercredi à partir de 18h30
contact : amap31.tournefeuille-pastel@laposte.fr

AMAP SUZY FRUITS - fruits transformés, fruits en saison Distribution : Cinéma UTOPIA - Marché du vendredi Le vendredi de 16h30-20h amap31.tournefeuillesuzyfruits@gmail.com

AMAP TOURNELEGUMES - Légumes Distribution : Amicale Laïque Le jeudi de 18h30-19h30
amap31.tournelegumes@gmail.com
L'Union
AMAP DES LILAS - Légumes
Distribution : parking de la Bonne Auberge, la belle Hôtesse, 2 Bis rue Autan Blanc 31240 l'Union
vendredi de 18h00 à 19h30 contact : amaprilas@gmail.com L'UNION 2

AMAP DES CHAYOTTES contact adhésions et informations : amapchayottes@gmail.com parking de la
Bonne Auberge, la belle Hôtesse, 2 Bis rue Autan Blanc 31240 l'Union mercredi 18h 19h

Villeneuve-Tolosane
AMAP DES PLATANES - Légumes et fruits Distribution : Devant la boutique Auprès de mon Art
Le Vendredi de 18h-20h amap31.villeneuvet.platanes@gmail.com http://amaplesplatanes.olympennetwork.com

AMAP DES TERRASSES DE LA GARONNE - Légumes et fruits Distribution : Le Jeudi de 18h-19h30
chez adhérent amap31.cugnaux_terrasses@yahoo.fr

AMAP POUY DE TOUGES- Légumes, fruits, viande PLACES DISPONIBLES Distribution : le jardin
presbytère du 31 rue de la République (accès par la petite rue de l'Esplanade, à partir de la rue de la
République) le jeudi soir de 18h à 19 h
contact : MAITE lucien.habouzit@laposte.net
Guide d’entretien destiné aux producteurs du marché

• Comment définiriez-vous les termes « agriculture de proximité » et « agriculture urbaine »?
• Tranche d’âge
  • Entre 25 et 40 ans
  • Entre 40 et 60 ans
  • + de 60 ans
• Quel est votre parcours professionnel et personnel ? (études, installation)
• Exercez-vous une activité annexe ?
• Quelles sont les caractéristiques de l’exploitation (localisation, types de productions, surfaces, commercialisation) ?
• Combien de personnes travaillent sur votre exploitation (salariés) ?
• Pourquoi avez-vous choisi de produire pour les marchés ?
• Quels sont les avantage que vous retirez de ce mode de commercialisation ?
• Quels en sont les inconvénients ?
• Combien de marchés par semaine faites-vous ? Toute l’année ?
• Connaissez-vous le terme AMAP et sa signification ? Ce concept vous paraît-il intéressant ?
• Seriez-vous prêt à en monter une ?

Questionnaire destiné aux consommateurs du marché

• Comment définiriez-vous les termes « agriculture de proximité » et « agriculture urbaine »?
• Connaissez-vous le terme AMAP et sa signification ?
• Pourquoi avez-vous décidé acheter-vous sur le marché ?
• Pourquoi celui-ci plus particulièrement ?
• Où vous procurez-vous le reste de votre alimentation ?
• Quels sont les principaux avantages et les principaux inconvénients de ce lieu d’achat ?
• Mode de transport pour venir au marché ?
• Catégorie socioprofessionnelle : Cadres moyens et sup, Professions libérales, Artisans/Commerçants, Ouvriers, Employés, Enseignants, Autres, Sans profession, Retraités, Etudiants.
• Sexe        F        M
• Age : - de 25 ans, Entre 25 et 40 ans, Entre 40 et 60 ans, + de 60 ans
• Lieu d’habitation
Guide d’entretien destiné aux producteurs des AMAP

• Comment définiriez-vous les termes « agriculture de proximité » et « agriculture urbaine »?
• Tranche d’âge
  • Entre 25 et 40 ans
  • Entre 40 et 60 ans
  • + de 60 ans
• Quel est votre parcours professionnel et personnel? (études, installation)
• Comment avez-vous découvert les AMAP ?
• Pourquoi avez-vous choisi d’entrer dans une AMAP ?
• Quelles sont les caractéristiques de l’exploitation (types de productions, surfaces, commercialisation) ? Bio ou pas ?
• Comment a évolué votre exploitation depuis l’entrée dans l’AMAP ?
• Quels sont les avantages que vous retirez de cette coopération ?
• Quels en sont les inconvénients ?
• Combien de mois dans l’année livrer-vous les paniers ? A quelle fréquence livrez vous l’AMAP ?
• Quel est le nombre de paniers livrés ?
• Pourriez-vous accueillir plus d’adhérents ?
• Produisez-vous pour d’autres consommateurs que ceux en AMAP (marchés, GMS,…) ?
• Quelle est votre vision pour l’avenir (AMAP propre, AMAP en général) ?

Questionnaire destiné aux consommateurs des AMAP

• Comment définiriez-vous les termes « agriculture de proximité » et « agriculture urbaine »?
• Comment avez-vous découvert le principe des AMAP ?
• Pourquoi avez-vous décidé d’adhérer à une AMAP ?
• Pourquoi celle-ci plus particulièrement ?
• Quelles sont les autres AMAP auxquelles vous adhérez ?
• Où vous procurez-vous le reste de votre alimentation ?
• Quels sont les principaux avantages que vous avez découvert depuis votre adhésion ?
• Quels en sont les principaux inconvénients ?
• Le prix à payer vous paraît-il correct ? par rapport à si vous alliez faire vos achats en GMS, au marché de producteurs, au produits bio ?
• Comment voyez-vous votre avenir avec l’AMAP ?
• Quel regard portez-vous sur l’avenir des AMAP en général ?
• Durée d’adhésion
• Liste d’attente lors de l’adhésion Oui / Non
• Mode de transport pour venir à l’AMAP
• Taille du panier
• Nombre de personnes dans le foyer familial
• Catégorie socioprofessionnelle : Cadres moyens et sup, Professions libérales, Artisans/Commerçants, Ouvriers, Employés, Enseignants, Autres, Sans profession, Retraités, Etudiants.
• Sexe   F   M
• Age : de 25 ans; Entre 25 et 40 ans; Entre 40 et 60 ans; + de 60 ans
• Lieu d’habitation