

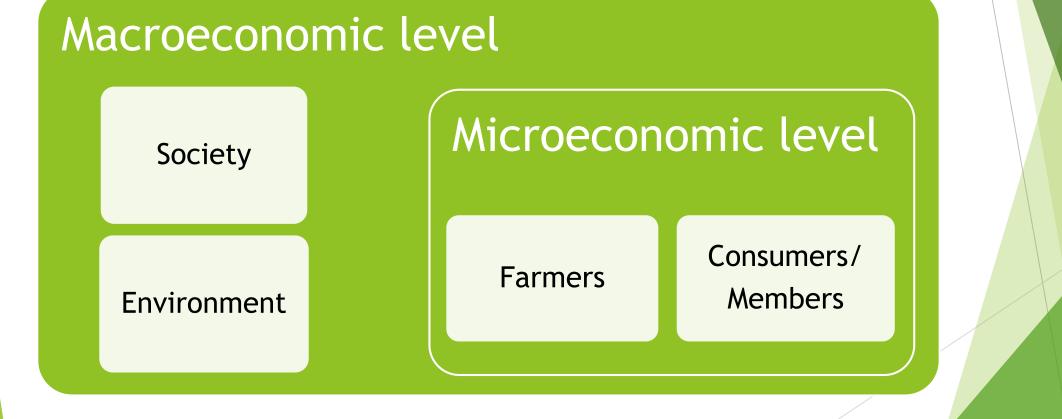


# Benefits of Community Supported Agriculture in rural communities

Nóra Gombkötő, PhD

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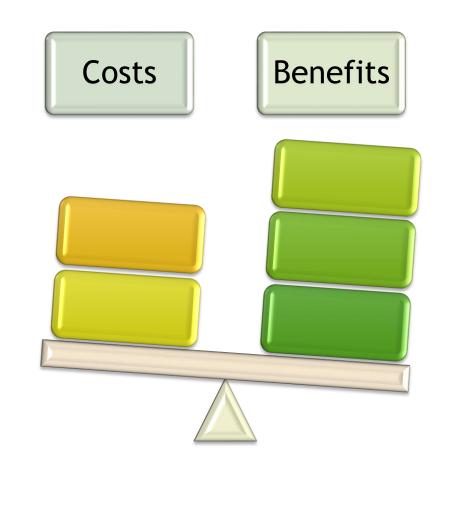
# Effects of Community Supported Agriculture



#### Farmers



#### Costs and benefits of farmers

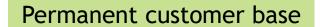


#### Costs

- Production costs
  - Increased labour demand
  - Purchase of special varieties
- The costs of agricultural activities adapting to the needs of CSA partnership (e.g. initial investment costs for setting up organic farming, drip irrigation, etc.)
- Costs of direct marketing (e.g. packaging, weekly delivery)
- There is a need for thorough accounting on the management side.
- The need to open the farm to visitors and frequent customer relationships can lead to changes in the family's personal lifestyle.

# Benefits

#### Stable and decent income



Prepayment

Stable market

Pricing control

Low production risk

Low market competition

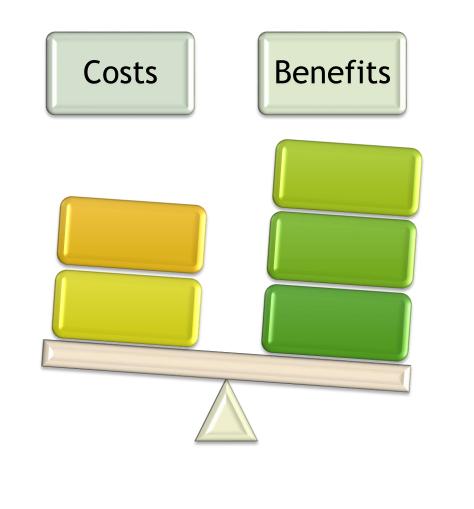
### Benefits

- Financial and moral support from customers the farmer can concetrate on production and food processing.
- There is no need for an intermediary or retailer.
- A close personal relationship can be established between farmers and consumers, who provide regular feedback and also can manage the farm themselves.
- Community building among farmers.
- There is a safty net.

#### Consumers



### Costs and benefits of consumers



### Costs

- Higher prices than in supermarkets.
- Commitment for the whole season.
- Risk of investing in crop damage.
- Abandonment of the wide range of products offered by traditional food distribution channels.
- Unpredictability of quality and quantity of vegetables.
- The weekly pick up of the share is inconvenience.
- The contents of the vegetable box are not chosen by the consumers. (The box may contain unknown varieties of vegetables and can be difficult to store, process and cook.)
- Consumers' routines are changing dramatically.









# **Benefits**

- They can get products with beneficial properties (organic, safe, fresh, healthy, delicious) every week.
- These products have higher quality than products from supermarket.
- They can get seasonal and special products.
- Positive change in consumer behavior (healthier eating habits, varied vegetable consumption, less shoping).
- They know the farm and the farmer they are buying from.
- They are members of a community.
- Addressing the concerns of environmentally conscious customers.
- They can visit the farm and work there, therefore, they get education, information, and stress relief.
- Access to organic products at reasonable prices.
- Direct contact with the farm, the producer and the rural area.









# Society

- Social integration
- Building partnerships
- Building social communities
- Sharing knowledge
- Civil renewal and cooperation at community level
- Support of local identity
- Personal contact with the place of residence
- Promotion of rural development
- Regional development with the support of local farmers.
- Some CSA partnerships give the poor surplus or take measures aimed at social inclusion.
- Education role
  - Education of volunteers
  - Host of interns
  - employment of employees
- Offer new jobs (organic farm, social farm people with disabilities)
- The possibility of access to healthy foods
- Global food security



# Environment

- Organic or biodynamic farming
- Local varieties
- local food production and consumption —> shorter food kilometers (reducing the

- ecological sustainability
- Maintaining of land
- Maintaining of farming traditions in the area
- Maintaining of landscape
- Reduction of ecological footprint
- Less food waste
- Role in spatial planning

(maintaining green areas near cities)

- environmentally friendly cultivation
  - biodiversity
- - need for energy and the adverse
  - environmental effects of transport)











# Conclusion



#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTANTION!