

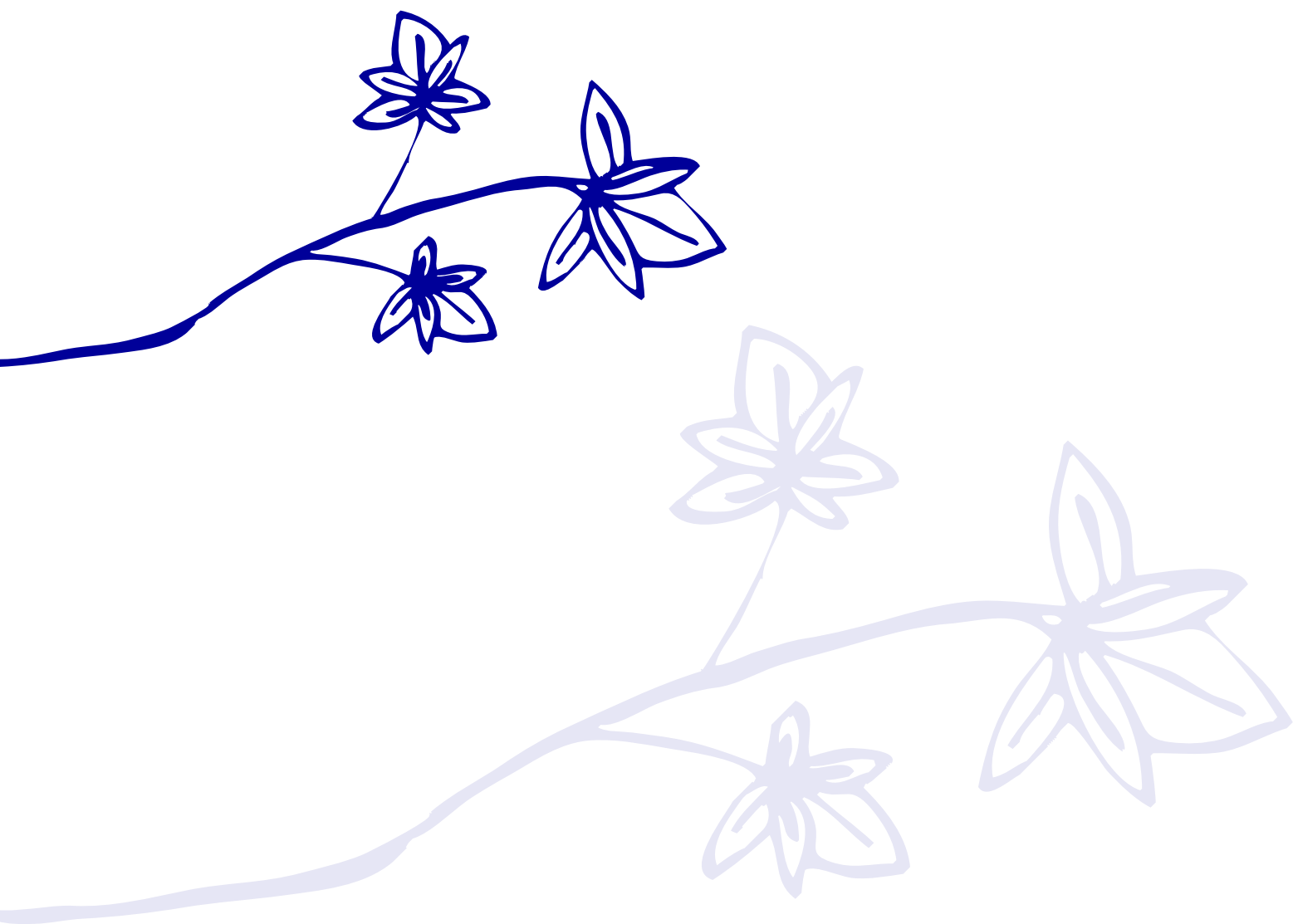
Advocacy for
Community Supported Agriculture:
A Guide for Advocates



This booklet has been developed by trainers and training participants in the course of the Erasmus+ -funded project « Voices for CSA » (2018-2019). The main objective of the project was advocacy capacity building for the national and European CSA networks.

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URGENCI



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Mouvement
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**Solidarische
Landwirtschaft**

sich die Ernte teilen



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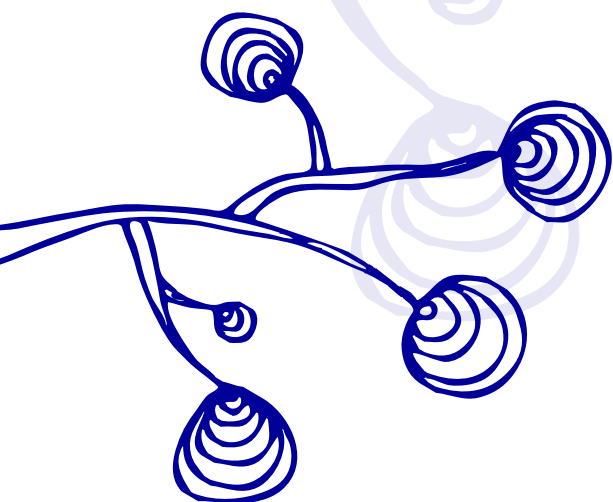
1. Introduction

Are you a member of a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program or a farmer making a living from CSA relationships? Do you want to see the CSA model grow? Do you have ideas for removing obstacles and expanding opportunities for CSA and other direct partnership exchanges?

If so, you're in the right place! This booklet is for CSA core group members, farmers, and others who see CSA as more than just another way of buying and selling food, but as a movement that is cultivating sustainable food systems and producer-consumer solidarity relationships.

Around the world, CSA stakeholders are learning to advocate for land access, peasant rights, and a host of other issues, at all levels of government—with local and national policymakers and at the European Union and the United Nations. URGENCI, the International Network of Community Supported Agriculture, developed this booklet to demystify the idea of advocacy for CSA and encourage more CSA participants to get involved. This material is based on experiences shared by grassroots stakeholders at Voices for CSA, the first advocacy capacity building training for CSA farmers, consumers, and network staff, held first in Rome in 2018.

If you think CSA is more than just another marketing option, but a movement with a message – and you want to spread that message! – this booklet is for you. We're happy you're here.



2. Who is Urgenci?

What we now call CSA began in the 1960s in Japan, where it was known as Teikei. As the movement took off in Europe and North America in the early 2000s, URGENCI, the International Network of Community Supported Agriculture, was founded in France in 2006, to bring together CSA stakeholders from around the world. 15 years later, CSA is a recognized global social movement, with participating farmers, consumers, and networks in many countries and on all continents.

URGENCI promotes all forms of direct partnerships between producers and consumers, particularly Community Supported Agriculture. We meet the problems of intensive agricultural production and distribution with the solution of connecting family farmers to just and supportive markets. We are committed to partnership, local exchange, and

direct relationships where producers are fairly paid and consumers share the risks and rewards of sustainable agriculture in return for their share of healthy, nutritious, locally-grown food. We are also committed to agroecology and all farming practices that protect healthy soil and biodiversity and fight the climate crisis.

Much of URGENCI's work connects people and networks across borders to learn from each other through development and sharing of practical tools. This practical work is motivated by our involvement in the international movements for food sovereignty and solidarity economy.

Food sovereignty : The right of people to healthy and culturally-appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and to have control over their own food and agriculture systems.

Solidarity economy : An ethical and values-based approach to economic development that prioritizes the welfare of people and planet over profits and blind growth.

3. What do we mean by *advocacy* ?

Advocacy is not an easy concept to translate across languages. Sometimes confused with related terms like lobbying or campaigning, advocacy is actually an umbrella that includes these activities. The aim of all three activities is similar, but the processes are different.

Advocacy : Any activities that aim to change attitudes, policies, or practices.

Lobbying : Strategic, formal and informal means of influencing specific decision makers on a specific issue.

Campaigning : Actions, events, and activities to raise awareness and make change on an issue, working more widely across organized groups or people.

Advocacy is more broad-based, while lobbying and campaigning are more focused, specific kinds of advocacy. In some languages, there is also an ethical distinction: advocacy is about rights (especially human rights), while lobbying focuses on interests.



4. Why Advocate?

For decades, farmers have shouldered the risks of the increasingly ruthless global agriculture market alone. Millions have been forced out of farming, while untold thousands more struggle every day to keep going. For many farmers, Community Supported Agriculture offers one of the most hopeful alternatives. Indeed, for some it is the only way to stay on the land, as it is the only model in which consumers intentionally agree to share the risks and benefits. Modeling this alternative by being part of a CSA is important, but the global market is shaped by deliberate policy forces and power relationships that are dominated by industrial agriculture. In order to make meaningful change, we must actively advocate against those forces and for the world we want.

Many people see CSA as simply being about fresh produce and a close farmer-consumer relationship. So what is there to advocate for? The surprising answer is: a lot! Government policies from the international level through the local can have a big impact on who has access to CSA, on the ability of farmers to grow for CSA, on how land can be used, and more.

International and national advocacy

Effects of European Union policies can ripple out in ways that can be felt in local communities. Restrictive EU rules can make it extremely hard to expand CSA programs on the ground, while friendly policies can instead provide opportunities for farmers, core group members, and others to think creatively about how to grow CSA.

International and national bodies also make frameworks and define language that determine how issues will be discussed. If CSA advocates aren't at the table, someone else will draft the guidelines or define the terms—and their ideas may be just the opposite of yours.

For example...

In 2012, the Committee on World Food Security and Nutrition, the policymaking body of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, developed guidelines for national lawmakers who face decisions about land use and land grabs. The resulting [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure \(VGGT\)](#) has become a global reference point in the governance of land tenure, offering principles and practices that governments can refer to when making laws and administering land, fishery, and forestry rights. Developed in a collaborative process with a wide range of advocates and deep participation of social movements, the guidelines are a legal document that can be easily used in a local context.

The French government launched an interdepartmental working group in 2009 on how to foster short supply chains. At the first meeting, representatives from large retail outlets and supermarkets offered a definition of short supply chains that fit their own business model. They defined short supply chains as involving just one intermediary. For the advocates of CSA and other direct partnerships that involve *no* intermediaries, this was an unacceptable definition. By being at the table, those advocates were able to defend an alternative vision of short supply chains and prevent the term from being co-opted.

For specific tips on advocating at the European Union, see Appendix II.

Regional and local advocacy

At the regional and local level, there are also plenty of opportunities to advocate for CSA-friendly policy. Some laws about issues such as land tenure or access to heirloom or non-genetically modified seeds are made internationally and nationally, but there is often room for regional interpretations of the law, as with the VGGT.

Other issues to advocate for with local authorities could include:

- » Land use, through zoning and rules on working lands preservation.
- » Use of agricultural chemicals, as an increasing number of local governments have declared their regions to be pesticide- and herbicide-free zones.
- » Exemptions to onerous food safety regulations for small farmers.
- » Initiatives to support low-income residents joining CSA programs.

Many towns and cities have a Food Policy Council, which brings together local food system actors to build policy to benefit the whole community. This can be a good venue for making your case and building allies.

Finally, don't limit your thinking about advocacy to governments. Advocacy can also be aimed at corporations, universities, and other institutions – perhaps you want to make it easier for employees of a local company to join a CSA, or you want hospitals to offer a discount to patients who join. The steps for successful advocacy offered in later pages apply when targeting these entities as well.

5. Common Principles

As CSA participants and advocates, our starting point is the principles that inform and guide our work. These include the principles of Teikei, the European CSA Declaration, and the URGENCI pledge. The full text of these principles can be found in Appendix I.

Teikei means “cooperation” in Japanese. The Teikei movement developed as part of the organic agriculture movement in Japan in the 1960s, when strengthening the producer-consumer relationship was seen as an essential part of developing the organic agriculture movement and addressing industrial pollution. The ten principles of Teikei were formalized in 1978 by Teruo Ichiraku, a leading organic farmer, and are considered to be the backbone of the global CSA movement.

The ten principles of Teikei

- » Mutual assistance
- » Accepting the produce
- » Mutual agreement on price
- » Deepening friendly relationships
- » Self-distribution
- » Democratic management
- » Learning within the group
- » Maintaining appropriate group scale
- » Steady development
- » Intended production

The European CSA Declaration calls for strengthening the CSA movement, sharing knowledge between countries, conducting participatory research, empowering people to develop the movement, showing the benefits of CSA for society, engagement in local food governance, supporting the use of agroecology, and working with the food sovereignty and solidarity economy movements.

At a meeting in Beijing in 2015, the URGENCI network made a formal pledge to guide its next ten years of work, committing to communicate the benefits of CSA, build nourishing personal and organizational relationships and alliances, support and empower CSA networks around the world, enable knowledge sharing, celebrate farmers and communities, and support growers and eaters as they care for the land and people.

These principles and others have been formally adopted in the charters of national CSA networks in France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and many others.

6. Steps to Take for Successful Advocacy

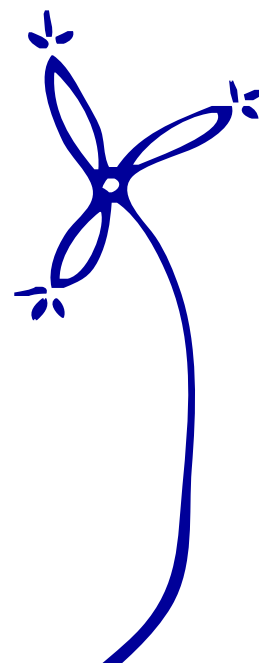
Whether you are planning a formal campaign or more general information sharing, certain steps will make your advocacy work more successful. These steps may look different depending on the circumstance; perhaps they will be in a different order or one of them is less relevant in a given campaign. We suggest reviewing these steps when you engage in any kind of advocacy work. They will help you map out your plan and ensure you don't forget anything – and they may help you think about your project from a different angle or inspire a new idea.

6.1. Start from a Strong Base

An advocacy campaign can be a big project – often much bigger than it seems at the beginning. So you want to start from the strongest place possible, knowing you have the necessary human resources in place. Otherwise you may get to the middle of the campaign and discover that you are missing a key skill set or expertise.

Before engaging in any advocacy or policy-making process, take stock of your assets: what skills, experience, relationships, and capacity do you need to achieve your goals? What do you have in your team? What are you missing? How can you find those missing pieces?

Be creative: this could be through building alliances, training, a new hire, shifting people's job descriptions, engaging an energetic new volunteer, or working with university students. At the same time, be realistic about capacity, as sometimes it takes nearly as much work to manage volunteers or interns as they produce. You also want to make sure that the skills you need will be around for as long as you need them – for example, consider training two people in case one should leave.



6.2. Articulate Your Goals

It is important that everyone involved in your advocacy work is on the same page about where you're going and what you hope to change. Taking the time to clearly articulate the mission and vision of your work and lay out your specific goals will focus your work. Going through this process will also identify any areas of disagreement among group members and create an opportunity to resolve them. The end result, developed with input from all stakeholders, will make everyone involved feel invested in the goals – and will make it simple to share them with newcomers.

6.3. Gather Data and Learn the Landscape

Advocacy must start from a well-informed position. As you clarify your goals and vision, you can collect information. What is the problem you are addressing? What are its root causes? How will it be improved by the change you seek? Have others tried similar efforts in the past? What successes did they have and what obstacles did they meet?

Understand the landscape, history, and players. Especially if you are new to the field, take time to learn the key organizations and people who have been doing the work for a long time. Who are the champions and opponents? Did the problem you're addressing happen accidentally or was it caused by deliberate policies? Build relationships with key players and learn from their experiences.

Perhaps most importantly, make sure you understand who is most impacted by the problem and what their perspective is. They should be at the table in all discussions and their voices should be prioritized. The solutions you seek should come from discussion and strategizing with them, and they should be brought in on all decisions.

6.4. Develop Your Strategy

Now it's time to put together everything you've learned in the previous steps to make a plan, complete with targets, processes, timelines, and milestones.

Assess strengths and weaknesses

A SWOT analysis is a good place to start. Sit down with your team and have a frank discussion (with detailed notes) about:

- » Strengths: What does your team do well? What assets and advantages do you have? Think about expertise, relationships, reputation, etc.
- » Weaknesses: What are your shortcomings?
- » Opportunities: Think about today's trends (for example, the popularity of zero-kilometer food), the legislative calendar, and local or national events that open opportunities you can take advantage of.
- » Threats: What could cause problems? Consider possible opponents and other factors that could make your advocacy difficult. How can you anticipate and work around them?

Warning: SWOT is not about just listing your « s.w.o.t.s ». It is a GRID where you combine these elements, s/w one axis and o/t on the other, and find concrete gaps (ie where threats meet weaknesses) and favourables (ie where opportunities meet strengths) to fill and hence strategies how to do it.

Determine your target

Who has the power to make the change you seek? Different actors hold different levers of power. For each potential target, think through: What change does this person/body have the potential to make? Who do they answer to?

For example, if you are trying to pass a new law, you may want to target legislators directly, whether they are members of Parliament or town council representatives. But who do they answer to? Their constituents. It may be more effective to target a campaign towards those constituents, building a broad base of support that the lawmaker will have no choice but to listen to. You'll also want to drill down on the legislators: are there members of Parliament or town council representatives who have been friendly on similar issues, such as on the environment or rural preservation?

Map strategies and tactics

These are the big decisions. Take the time to think through the possible options and repercussions of various strategies. Do you want to push quickly for a smaller land law to pass before the municipal elections, or try for a more ambitious one after elections, though the election outcome is uncertain?

You'll also want to consider questions like: For legislative advocacy, do you want to have both an inside strategy (working through legislative channels) and an outside strategy (protests, a media campaign), or just one? What kind of tactics might your target best respond to?

Make a timeline

Plan your strategy as far in advance as possible – for a large campaign, ideally several years out.

When will you launch your campaign? Look at the opportunities: is there a particular moment in the legislative calendar or something else that makes sense to set as a milestone? It is helpful to first pencil in your desired milestone dates and then work backwards filling in tactics, adjusting milestones if necessary as seems realistic.

Finally, the most important thing to plan for is: flexibility! There will be changes, unknowns, and meetings that do not go according to plan. Buffer your timeline – and your mental attitude – and expect the unexpected.

6.5. Find Allies

The key to effective advocacy is building relationships and alliances at all levels, from your base up through your targets. One key constituency is your allies: people or groups who are not directly involved in your struggle but support the issues or are philosophically aligned with your work. Allies can open doors, build your base, and advance your cause in many ways that you would not be able to alone – and you can help them do the same. So many issues are interconnected that supporting each other's work makes us all stronger.

As you have learned the landscape and developed your strategy, names of certain allies have probably come up again and again. If not, think about who has particular skills, networks, or access

to levers of power that would help advance your work. Advocates for the environment, agroecology, healthy food and nutrition, sustainable food systems, rural development, or climate solutions are obvious allies. People who work on public procurement, health care, or infrastructure may be less obvious and may be interested in partnering on a specific advocacy issue. Think about chefs, teachers, local artists, and other community leaders who might be interested in supporting your cause.

Also consider unconventional partners. For example, a local school might be convinced to lend their playground for CSA distribution if enough families in the school are CSA members.

With each ally or group of allies, be clear about what you are asking for. Would you like them to make a public statement in support of the cause, or enlist the support of their own members, or (in the case of a policymaker) introduce or support a bill? Also be clear about what you can offer in return, whether now or in the future in an ongoing relationship.

Most importantly, building and maintaining relationships with allies takes time and effort. Prioritize this time in the same way that you would development of your strategy and your messaging.

6.6. Craft Your Message

Now that you've got your target and your strategy, you need to develop your message. Consider how you will frame your story – what's the narrative?

There is tremendous potential for positivity in the story of CSA. In words and in pictures, focus on landscape, bounty of the produce, joy in the relationships, reconnection with the land, a delicious way to fight the climate crisis, and the urban/rural partnership. Present your proposals as solutions.

Develop simple talking points and maybe a slogan or catchphrase that explain the problem and the solution in plain language. Have people from outside your circle read them – do they quickly understand the issue and the action you want them to take? If not, keep simplifying.

You'll also need to develop materials to talk about your issue. Depending on your strategy and tactics, this could include postcards, signs, social media posts, letters to the editor, fact-sheets, posters, t-shirts, stickers, etc. (See "Strategy and Tactics" section below for more.) Some of these materials will include more detail than others, but be consistent with your language and design elements throughout. Use the same narrative and talking points, as well as the same fonts, colors, and photos. You want your message to be recognizable across platforms.

CSA is photogenic! Collect high-quality, high-resolution photographs from your network and use them as much as possible in your materials. Photos can make printing more expensive but the cost may be worth it for impact. Prioritize images as much as possible online and in other places where cost is not an issue.

6.7. Push Like Hell!

You've worked hard to get everything all prepared – now it's go time! Now is the time to DO all the things you have been planning and talking about.

A few last things to consider before you start:

- » Develop a system of accountability and project management for the work team. This could be a regular meeting or an online system for monitoring workflow. You want to make sure that everyone is clear on the tasks and timeline and no one feels like they unexpectedly have to chase down team members who are not doing their jobs. There are many free online project management tools that can help. Members of the URGENCI network have had success with various tools linked to NextCloud, but also Asana, Trello, and Basecamp, which all allow you to assign tasks and track progress. Try out one or two of these and see what works best for your team.
- » If your campaign has a long timeline, rotate who is doing the most work at any one time and take breaks so that no one gets burned out.

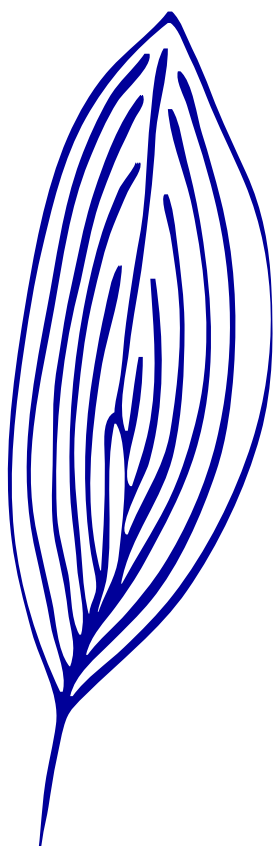
6.8. Evaluate and Monitor – and Celebrate!

Advocacy work is most effective when advocates take time to reflect and learn from the process, using those lessons to improve their future work. Build evaluation into your timeline at a few points during the process and again at the end. Various EU advocacy groups use charts to track their timeline and milestones as well as the outcomes of their campaigns; these or similar tools are useful for monitoring progress.

At a recent gathering, a member of the URGENCI network observed that producing a report is 30 percent writing and 70 percent follow-up. The same is true of advocacy work. You will work incredibly hard to make one change (which might even seem ridiculously small given the effort, like changing a word in a contract or a bill), and then you will likely have to keep working just as hard to ensure the change gets implemented or funded or is not ignored.

But here's the good news: Every win provides a chance to celebrate! Even (or especially) if you know you have to go back to the grind tomorrow, take the time to celebrate what you've accomplished. It is important for the morale of the team to recognize progress, give credit for hard work, and get to have some fun together after a lot of effort.

The other good news is that even the smallest win can have big pay-offs in the future. It could be that relationships developed in one campaign turn into powerhouse partnerships or your advocacy sparks an idea in a legislator that turns into a new law. Advocacy work produces incremental results – it may be hard to see the change at the time or know what the long-term impact of your work will be. It is when you look back over a five-year period that you realize you have made real progress!



7. Staying Connected to Your Base: Good Communication

As an advocate, you are speaking on behalf of other people. Your base is likely some combination of farmers, CSA consumers, and other stakeholders. It is a privilege and a responsibility to have others trust you to speak for them, and you must honor that trust. Stay in ongoing and regular communication with your base to keep them informed of what is happening, to ensure decisions reflect their wishes, and that you are accurately representing their most important issues.

In the midst of all the day-to-day organizing activities, it can be a challenge to keep these lines of communication open between the grassroots and policy-making levels for ongoing idea exchange and feedback. Fortunately, there are many tools available to keep those connections strong, including messaging apps, email listservs, email, social media, newsletters, and good old-fashioned phone calls or meetings.

Don't let the search for the perfect tool distract you from the purpose of keeping connected. Content, timing, language, and personal relationships are the key to good communication. Sometimes a long back-and-forth email thread or a Whatsapp exchange that threatens to get tense can be best resolved by picking up the phone or getting people together face-to-face. If you're trying to get people to show up to an event, a personal phone call can make all the difference.

Key principles of successful communication:

- » Use plain language and keep acronyms to a minimum. Speak about tangible results and benefits rather than focusing on the process.
- » Talk about real examples and concrete consequences rather than speculating or making things up.
- » Establish a protocol for a regular check-in to make sure the process is still on the right track. Set a calendar reminder to send a weekly update email or schedule a standing biweekly meeting – whatever works for your team. It's helpful to get the check-in on the calendar so it doesn't get forgotten.
- » Use the tried and true: existing events and channels are the best way to get your message across, rather than creating new ones or duplicating information. For example, already-scheduled organization meetings are probably the best place to reach the most members.
- » Be intentional and judicious in the information you share, to avoid noise (or death by full inbox!). Share the most relevant and useful information.
- » Have clear protocols of where you get your information from and who you should send it to.

8. Tactics and Activities

Having trouble picturing what CSA advocacy looks like in practice, or need inspiration on how to start thinking about a campaign? Here are several examples of strategies, tactics, activities, and tools that have been successfully used by members of the URGENCI network.

8.1. Demonstrations

Not long ago, the Paris, France, CSA network, known as the Réseau Amap Île-de-France (Amap-IdF), depended on the regional government for nearly two-thirds of its budget. When the opposition won local elections for the first time in 12 years, Amap-IdF staff learned that the new government planned to cut or end its support of CSA, contrary to a campaign commitment by the new President of the Regional Council.

Amap-IdF asked the newly elected president to keep her promise – after all, she had signed their CSA declaration while on the campaign trail. When she would not, the network decided to demonstrate in front of the Regional Council to show their importance to the region. Almost 150 people from the network came to the demonstration, along with some elected members of the Regional Council.

Sodeh Hamlouzyan, a board member of Amap-IdF, described the protest: *“We sang, and discussed in a happy and peaceful atmosphere.” The network got a meeting with the agriculture team of the Regional Council, which yielded no change. So Amap-IdF organized a second demonstration. This one got results: the network’s budget was secured. “Only demonstrations with precise demands have positive results,” said Hamlouzyan.*

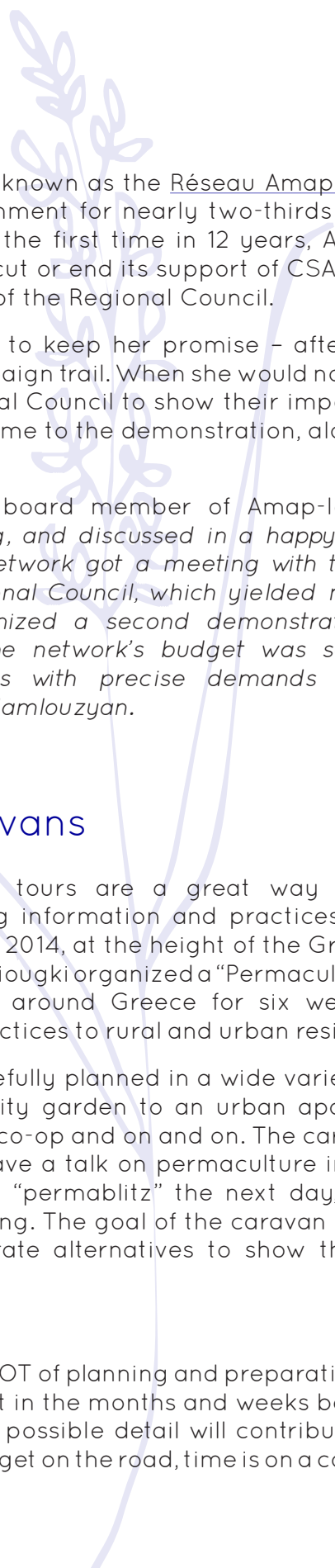
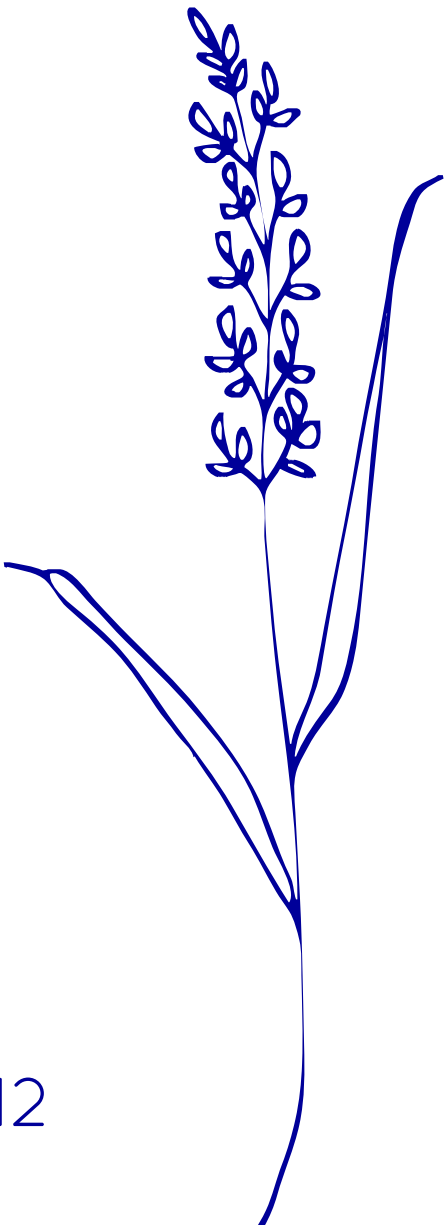
8.2. Caravans

Caravans and tours are a great way of mobilizing people, sharing information and practices, and making connections. In 2014, at the height of the Greek economic crisis, Jenny Gkiougki organized a “Permaculture Caravan,” which traveled around Greece for six weeks, teaching sustainable practices to rural and urban residents for free.

Stops were carefully planned in a wide variety of settings, from a community garden to an urban apartment to an organic farmers’ co-op and on and on. The caravan traveled during the day, gave a talk on permaculture in the evening, and led an all-day “permablitz” the next day, with content adapted to the setting. The goal of the caravan was to spread hope and demonstrate alternatives to show that change is possible.

Lessons learned:

- » Caravans need A LOT of planning and preparation. Taking the time and effort in the months and weeks beforehand to organize every possible detail will contribute to your success. Once you get on the road, time is on a countdown!



- » Decide on the scope and main activities, create the core organizing group and find the caravan crew. Selecting the areas and venues to stop, finding the appropriate local people (individuals or collectives, as long as they are reliable) to work with and involving them in the process, is essential, as they are the ones who will publicize the events and take care of local logistics.
- » Be prepared and prepare to be flexible! You need to allow for all kinds of eventualities. A good flow of communication with local teams helps prevent mishaps and take advantage of new opportunities. Create buffer days in the schedule, both to allow for delays or problems and to give yourselves regular breaks.
- » Do proper PR and media work, before, during, and after each stop. Exploit each moment as best you can – it will not come again!
- » There is work to be done before, during, and after, in terms of logistics, communication, media, outreach, collecting contacts, networking, etc. Make sure to build in at least a week of follow-up time in the schedule once you get home – and then arrange a nice recharging holiday afterwards!

8.3. Press releases

Press releases can be an effective way to spread the word about your advocacy activities and get the perspective of your network into news outlets. Especially if you live in a small community, a press release can be all it takes to get your point of view in the newspaper or get a reporter to cover your event.

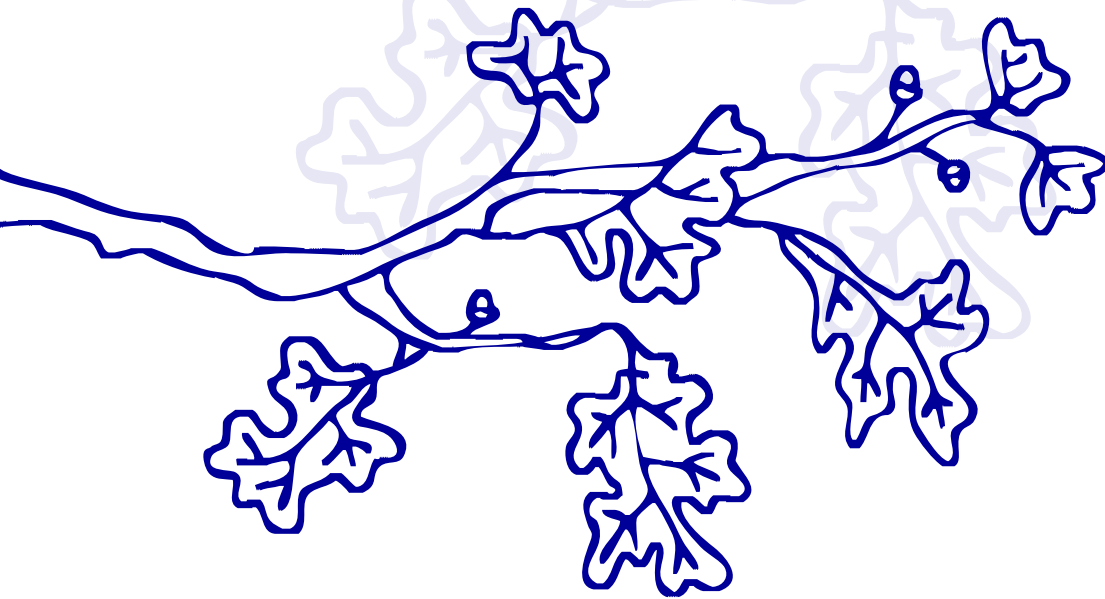
Press releases can be used for a couple of purposes:

- » Event announcement: A couple of days before a press conference, public forum, demonstration, or other event, send a press release with a short and compelling description of the event, why it is timely, and any noteworthy speakers. Include a list of what, who, when, where. The goal of this release is to get press to your event.
- » News response: If something has happened in the news that your network has a relevant response to, you can craft a release that briefly states what happened and your response, along with a quote or two from members of your group. For example, if the city council releases a budget proposal that does not include funding that you advocated for, you can put out a press release expressing disappointment with the omission and hopes that the final budget will include the funds. Or if a community leader endorses massive development of farmland, you can release a statement saying that you strongly disagree with their message and stating your alternative viewpoint. The goal of this kind of release is to build name recognition and authority for your network.

There are many free templates online to help you write a press release, but here are some tips:

- » Be direct, catchy, and concise. Keep it to one page, get straight to the point, and answer the basic journalistic questions: who, what, where, when, why.
- » Include a compelling headline, an opening paragraph that clearly states what is happening and why it is important, and short supporting paragraphs with any additional information. If you include quotes, they should help to tell your story and should be from prominent members or experts in your network.

- » Small newspapers and other outlets with few staff may simply publish your press release as written – an important consideration in today’s fast digital environment. Keeping it short and to the point will increase the odds of that happening.
- » Include up-to-date contact information (email and phone number) for someone in your group who can reliably respond to press questions.
- » As you build your press contact list and get to know local reporters, you will sometimes want to follow up on a press release with a personal phone call. This both draws attention to the content and lets you build a relationship with the reporter, establishing you as a source to be consulted when they are writing about related issues.



8.4. Data Collection

We live in an era of big data. Historian Yuval Noah Harari has even named “dataism” as an emerging ideology in which information is given the highest value, above that of people. While we associate data collection and exchange with big tech companies, reliable data are also a significant asset for advocates for CSA and other human-focused initiatives.

Policymakers will want to know how many constituents are involved in any policy change proposed by CSA advocates. Mapping existing CSA initiatives and putting numbers on the communities involved makes the movement visible and can have unforeseen political impact.

In 2015, URGENCI conducted a census of CSA programs, which found that one million European citizens had opted for CSA. The goal of the data collection had been simply to inform CSA movement activists of their strength, but the data proved to have much wider use. The information was used in the framing of several processes, including in a proposal by the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food) for a Common Food Policy for the European Union, and by the Nyeleni Europe process that is building support for food sovereignty across the EU. Showing evidence of such strong support for CSA, the data became part of the discourse advocating for a new approach to food policy based on food sovereignty and agroecology.

8.5. “Poireau trottoir” and Other Creative Actions

Ahead of the 2017 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in France, the CSA network Miramap launched a large-scale awareness-raising campaign to amplify the voice of the French CSA movement, which represents 250,000 *amapiennes* and *amapiens* (CSA members) and 4,000 farmers. The theme of the campaign was, “we produce, we eat, we decide!” It focused on promoting “organic, peasant, civic, and joyful agriculture” and the implementation of a genuine food and farming democracy.

To draw attention to the issues, Miramap used several creative tactics, including organizing a Festival of Citizen Agriculture and *un poireau trottoir*, like street interviews, as well as asking the presidential and parliamentary candidates to take a position on their issues.

Miramap created a campaign toolkit with all of the materials, so that others can replicate the activities. The toolkit includes:

- » A Campaign Manifesto, outlining, the vision of Citizen Agriculture and the agriculture and food democracy proposals they asked the candidates to endorse
- » Fliers and posters
- » Toolkits on how to organize a Citizen Agriculture Festival and a “Poireau trottoir”
- » A list of food and agriculture decision-making institutions
- » Ways to engage the candidates

8.6. Stakeholder Analysis

We’ve discussed some of the constituencies of advocacy work, including CSA members, farmers, and various allies. Performing a stakeholder analysis can help you better understand how to interact with and manage these constituencies and where to best put your energy.

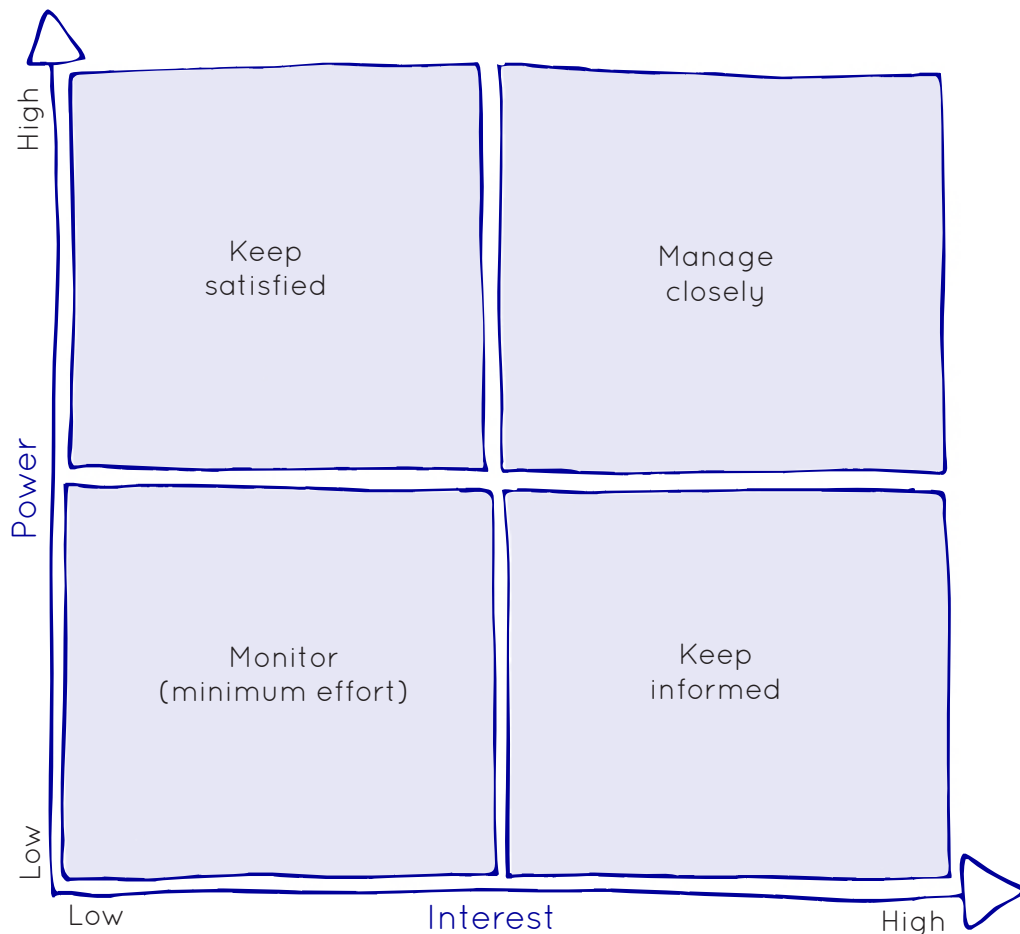
Stakeholder analysis is one stage of a process called *stakeholder management*, which follows these steps:

- » Identify all stakeholders
- » Document stakeholder needs
- » Assess and analyze stakeholders’ interest and influence
- » Manage stakeholder expectations
- » Take action
- » Review status and repeat

Stakeholder analysis is a process of systematically gathering and analyzing qualitative information to determine whose interests should be taken into account when developing and/or implementing a policy or program.

Stakeholders, or “interested parties,” are people or organizations with a vested interest in the policy being promoted. They may include CSA farmers and members; local community leaders and activists; businesses; nonprofit/nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); local or national government agencies; legislative bodies; researchers; donors; labor unions; and others. In this process, it is important to involve both people directly affected by the situation and issue experts.

Assess the needs of your most important stakeholders, via interviews, questionnaires, and study of press coverage and their public positions. You can then use the following method to assess and analyze the power and interest of each type of stakeholder.



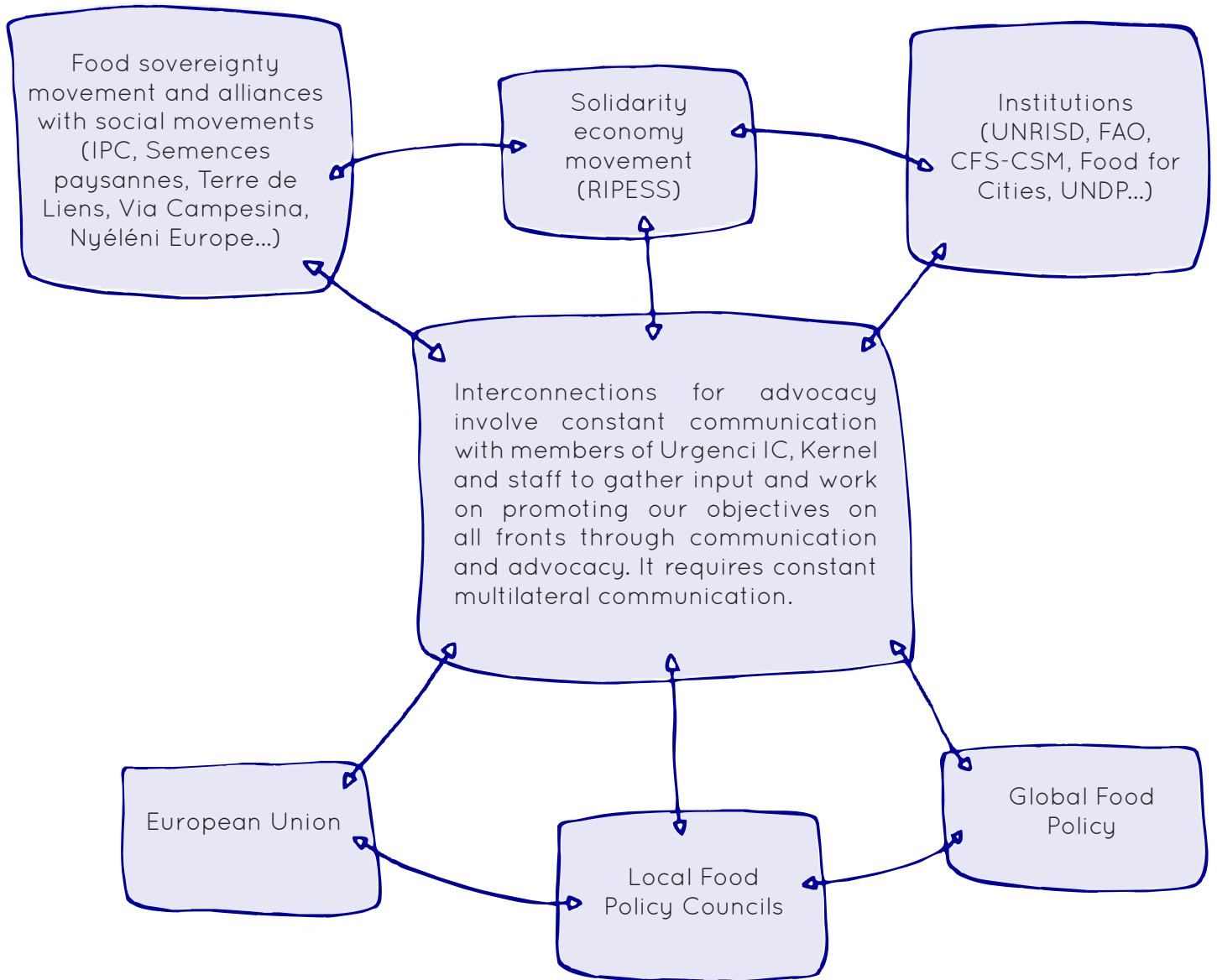
- » High power, highly interested people: Manage closely. Fully engage the people in this quadrant, making the greatest possible effort to keep them satisfied and engaged.
- » High power, less interested people: Keep satisfied. Put in enough work to keep them satisfied, but not so much that they become bored with your message. You may have to determine what aspect of the work they find most interesting and focus your engagement with them around that issue.
- » Low power, highly interested people: Keep informed. Adequately inform this constituency and check in to ensure that no major issues are arising. You may be able to recruit these people for volunteer roles.
- » Low power, less interested people: Monitor. Again, monitor this group, but don't bore them with excessive communication.

Numerous examples of how to use stakeholder analysis can be found online, including at MindTools.com.

9. Additional material & notes

9.1. The URGENCI network

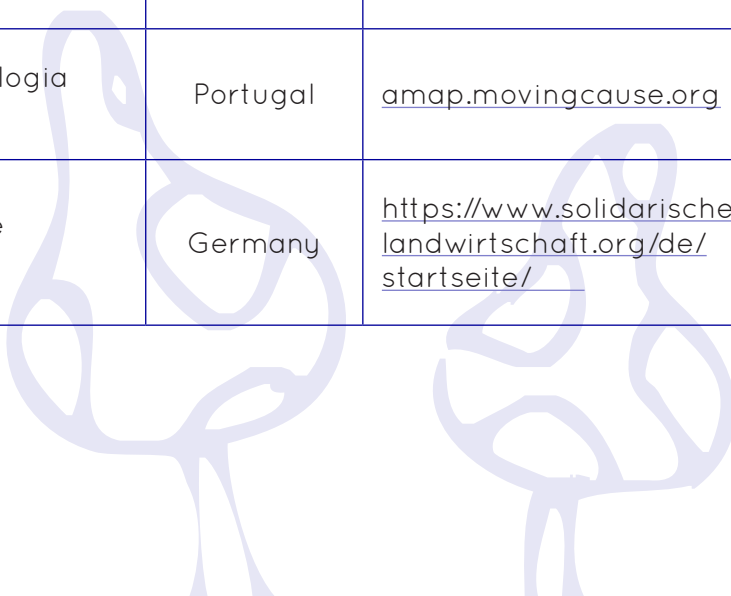
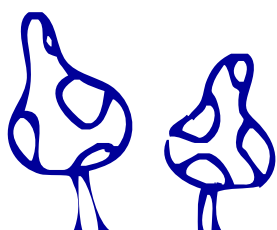
How Urgenci work with international institutions and networks.



9.2. Chart of Member Organizations of URGENCI

Organization	Country	Contact
Agroecopolis Hellas	Greece	https://www.agroecopolis.org
Amap Togo	Togo	https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Agriculture/Amap-togo-503377056860790/
ASAT	Romania	http://asatromania.ro
Asociace Ampí	Czech Republic	http://www.asociaceampi.cz
Coopérative pour l'Agriculture de proximité écologique (CAPE)	Canada	https://www.cape.coop
Community Alliance for Family Farmers (CAFF)	USA	https://www.caff.org
CNABio	Burkina Faso	https://www.cnabio.net/
Coordination nationales des organisations paysannes (CNOP)	Mali	https://www.cnop-mali.org/
CSA Brasil, Comunidade que Sustenta a Agricultura	Brazil	http://csabrasil.org
CSA Ireland	Ireland	http://wwwcommunitysupportedagriculture.ie
CSA Network Australia and New Zealand	Australia and New Zealand	http://www.csanetworkausnz.org
CSA Netwerk Nederland	Netherlands	http://csanetwek.nl
DEAFAL	Italy	https://www.deafal.org/home-page-en/
Doğal Besin, Bilinçli Beslenme Ağı (DBB)	Turkey	https://dogalbilincliBeslenme.wordpress.com

Ecological Agriculture Development Association of Shunyi District of Beijing 北京市顺义区生态农业发展协会	China	csanetwork.cn
Ecologistas en acción	Spain	http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/
FairShare Coalition	USA	https://www.csacoalition.org
Fédération romande d'Agriculture contractuelle de proximité (FRACP)	Switzerland	http://www.acpch.ch/websites/acp/index.php.accueil
Fundacja Ekorozwju (FER)	Poland	http://fer.org.pl/en/
Réseau des Groupes d'achat solidaires de l'Agriculture paysanne (Gasap)	Belgium	http://www.gasap.be
Japanese Organic Agriculture Association (JOAA)	Japan	http://www.joaa.net/english/index-eng.htm
Just Food New York City	USA	https://www.justfood.org/
Kumppannuusmaatalous	Finland	https://www.omamaa.fi/kumppannuusmaatalous-ry-csa-finland-on-perustettu-tavoitteena-muuttaa-ruokajarjestelmaa/
Mouvement interrégional des Amap (Miramap)	France	http://miramap.org
Nekasarea Ehne Biscaye	Spain	http://www.ehnebizkaia.org/
Okologisk Norge, Organic Norway	Norway	https://okologisknorge.no
Rede Portuguesa de Agroecologia Solidária (REGENERAR)	Portugal	amap.movingcause.org
Solawi Netzwerk Solidarische Landwirtschaft	Germany	https://www.solidarische-landwirtschaft.org/de/startseite/



Réseau des initiatives agroécologiques au Maroc (RIAM)	Morocco	http://reseauuriam.org/fr/index
Soils Lebanon	Lebanon	https://www.soils-permaculture-lebanon.com
Tavola RES	Italy	http://www.economiasolidale.net/tavolo-res
Tudatos Vásárlók Egyesülete (TVE)	Hungary	http://tudatosvasarlo.hu/english
Torba Collective	Algeria	https://fr-fr.facebook.com/pages/category/Community/Collectif-Torba-1579123399009220/
UK CSA Network	United Kingdom	https://communitysupportedagriculture.org.uk
Voedselteams, Food Teams	Belgium	http://www.voedselteams.be
Zambra Balladre	Spain	www.coordinacionbaladre.org/asc
ZMAG Green Network of Activist Groups	Croatia	http://www.zmag.hr/

9.3. List of alliances/ partners:

URGENCI is member of the Intercontinental network for Social and Solidarity-based Economy, Ripess, of the International Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty, and of the Nyeleni Europe Movement for Food Sovereignty. URGENCI is also part of the EU Food Policy Coalition, created to continue the collective work on a Common Food Policy (instead of a Common Agricultural Policy).

10. Appendix I: Our Common Principles

10.1. Principles of TEIKEI

Teikei means “cooperation” in Japanese. The Teikei movement grew as part of the organic movement in Japan as early as the 1960s. Building up of Producer-Consumer Co-Partnership was regarded as an essential part of developing Organic Agriculture Movement by the Japanese Organic Agriculture Association. In 1978, the 10 principles of Teikei were formalized by Teruo Ichiraku, a leading organic farmer in the country. The 10 principles of Teikei are still considered as the matrix for the CSA movement in the world.

Principle of mutual assistance

The essence of this partnership lies not in trading itself, but in the friendly relationship between people. Therefore, both producers and consumers should help each other on the basis of mutual understanding: This relation should be established through the reflection of past experiences.

Principle of intended production

Producers should, through consultation with consumers, intend to produce the maximum amount and maximum variety of produce within the capacity of the farms.

Principle of accepting the produce

Consumers should accept all the produce that has been grown according to previous consultation between both groups, and their diet should depend as much as possible on this produce.

Principle of mutual concession in the price decision

In deciding the price of the produce, producers should take full account of savings in labor and cost due to grading and packaging processes being curtailed, as well as of all their produce being accepted; and consumers should take into full account the benefit of getting fresh, safe, and tasty foods.

Principle of deepening friendly relationships

The continuous development of this partnership requires the deepening of friendly relationships between producers and consumers. This will be achieved only through maximizing contact between the partners, focusing on building relations rather than transactions.

Principle of self-distribution

On this principle, the transportation of produce should be carried out by either the producers' or consumers' groups, up to the latter's depots, without dependence on professional transporters.

Principle of democratic management

Both groups should avoid over-reliance upon limited number of leaders in their activities, and try to practice democratic management with responsibility shared by all. The particular conditions of the members' families should be taken into consideration on the principle of mutual assistance.

Principle of learning among each group

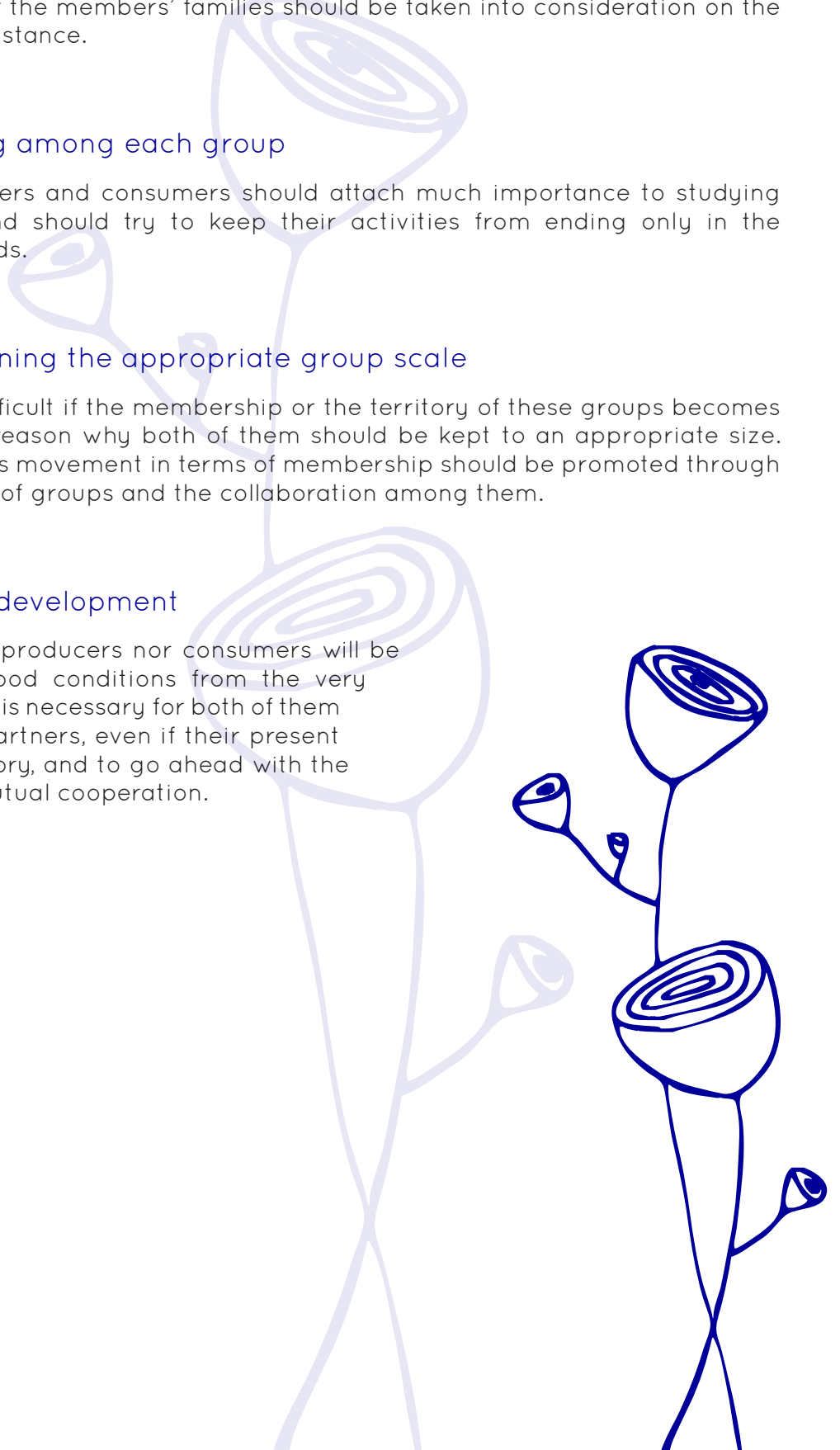
Both groups of producers and consumers should attach much importance to studying among themselves, and should try to keep their activities from ending only in the distribution of safe foods.

Principle of maintaining the appropriate group scale

The practice will be difficult if the membership or the territory of these groups becomes too large. That is the reason why both of them should be kept to an appropriate size. The development of this movement in terms of membership should be promoted through increasing the number of groups and the collaboration among them.

Principle of steady development

In most cases, neither producers nor consumers will be able to enjoy such good conditions from the very beginning. Therefore, it is necessary for both of them to choose promising partners, even if their present situation is unsatisfactory, and to go ahead with the effort to advance in mutual cooperation.



10.2. European CSA Declaration

Preamble

All over Europe, people are coming together to take control of our food systems, from production to distribution to consumption. We are building systems centered on our local communities. We are joining forces to achieve food sovereignty, by claiming our right to define our own food and agricultural systems. The time is ripe to address the disastrous effects of the industrial food system. Food is too important to merely treat it as a commodity. The Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) movement generates practical, inclusive solutions to the food crises. We are many, varied, and united. We are stepping up in solidarity – taking responsibility – to create socially inclusive, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable food systems. Hundreds of thousands of people in Europe have already proven that CSA works, by creating a variety of practices, initiatives, and networks based on common values. Building upon the existing charters and experiences, this declaration aims to lay down the common ground for this CSA movement to flourish.

Definition

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) is a direct partnership based on the human relationship between people and one or several producer(s), whereby the risks, responsibilities, and rewards of farming are shared, through a long-term, binding agreement.

CSA Guiding Principles

CSA is not a static model. Like a garden it is dynamic: it evolves and grows through daily care. Each CSA partnership has autonomy. We also agree on these basic principles as our common ground to grow the CSA movement.

- » Responsible care for the soil, water, seeds and the other commons through the agroecological principles and practices as found in this declaration and the Nyeleni Declaration 2015.
- » Food as a common good, not a commodity.
- » Human-scale production rooted in local realities and knowledges.
- » Fair working conditions and decent income for all involved.
- » Respect for the environment and animal welfare.
- » Fresh, local, seasonal, healthy, and diverse food accessible to all.
- » Community-building through direct and long term relationships with shared responsibility, risks, and rewards.
- » Active participation based on trust, understanding, respect, transparency, and cooperation.
- » Mutual support and solidarity beyond borders.

Build - Develop - Empower

- » We want to build a strong coalition of CSAs and CSA networks across Europe to:

- » Strengthen the CSA movement and help new CSAs to flourish.
- » Enable sharing of knowledge and skills between CSAs in different countries.
- » Conduct and promote participatory research on our farms and in our networks.
- » Empower and educate people to act for and develop the movement
- » Show the benefits of CSA for the whole of society.
- » Advocate for CSA communities at international, European and local level to implement our principles. Engage in local food governance.
- » Work together with the food sovereignty movement and strengthen our alliance with social and solidarity economy movements.

We are a grassroots movement: we believe that the power of CSA is in pragmatic, everyday action and face-to-face relationships. We are connecting with each other, with the producers in our communities, and with the living soil beneath our feet. This is our Common Ground.

Adopted by 3rd European Meeting of CSA on 17 September in Ostrava, Czech Republic

10.3. URGENCI Pledge

Common Pledge for the Community-Supported Agriculture Movement

Community Supported Agriculture is what brings us together. CSA is the name we give to a diversity of approaches that all aim to strengthen direct farmer-eater relationships. This includes sharing risks and benefits. This is the essence of CSA.

Urgenci is the international organization that facilitates the connections between existing national and local CSA networks through the shared belief in the core values of agroecology: Food Sovereignty, Solidarity Economy, and Biodiversity.

Urgenci aims to disseminate and advocate for CSA. Urgenci also supports the building of new regional and national CSA networks.

In almost 10 years of existence, Urgenci has achieved international recognition, and the CSA movement now involves five continents and 1.5 million people.

We are farmers, eaters, network representatives, and advocates from all around the world. We gathered in China for the 6th International Symposium of Urgenci, organized jointly with the 7th Chinese national CSA conference, to support the Rural Regeneration movement and invigorate our initiatives worldwide.

From our exchanges, we make this pledge.

- » We pledge to communicate the benefits of CSA, and its vital role in the radical transformation of the food system.
- » We pledge to build nourishing personal and organizational relationships, as well as strategic alliances to develop CSA globally.
- » We pledge to support and empower local, national, and continental CSA networks in all their diversity.

- » We pledge to enable knowledge sharing between all actors, especially farmer-to-farmer.
- » We pledge to celebrate farmers and communities.
- » We pledge to support growers and eaters as they care for the land and people in their practice of agroecology.

We carry these pledges home to our communities with the determination that the CSA movement will continue to grow.

Beijing, November 2015

11. Appendix II: Tips for Successful Advocacy with EU Representatives

While local policy might seem most relevant to community supported agriculture, EU rules also have tremendous impact on what is and is not allowed in terms of land use, food safety, and in other areas relevant to CSA. As rules have been standardized into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), they have been increasingly oriented towards larger operations and companies, thereby shrinking the space for alternative food systems.

Even small changes at the EU level can have big effects. For example, inserting one new sentence or changing a word in the CAP can open up a whole new world of possibilities for CSA in local communities. And at the time of this writing, the EU is showing increased interest in and support for direct food chains like CSA, so this is a moment to take action there.

Don't be daunted by the idea of targeting EU ministers—they're not all that different from members of your municipal council. Here are some tips to advocating at the EU level.

General Tips

- » Stay focused on both the micro and the macro. Keep a clear view on the decision-making process of the policy you're trying to influence, including the stage you are at and who the key actors are, AND don't lose sight of the bigger picture and your long-term goal. Try not to get too sucked into the institutional morass.
- » Learn to manage your expectations. Outcomes that may seem relatively small (a word change, for example) may take a lot of time and effort to achieve.
- » Be confident! Politicians are always

looking for new ideas to get their voters' attention. Many people today are excited not just about local food, but about keeping jobs close to home or about sustainability. CSA offers all of those benefits. You're offering your politicians an idea that's easy to sell.

- » MEPs and their representatives are likely to want to talk to you because you bring experiences from the ground. If possible, bring someone to your meeting who is technically proficient or has on-the-ground experience, like a researcher or farmer.
- » Work with allies: identify other groups targeting the same Members of the European Parliament (MEP) for similar goals – such as a farmers union – and work with them on a strategic joint approach that includes all of your asks. Groups aligned with your issues – like other CSA networks – in other EU countries are also possible allies. In this case, you can cooperate to present a united multi-national front in Brussels.

Allies and Targets in Brussels

- » While your representatives are the ones to cast votes, they are advised by staff of policy experts and assistants. Be friendly to every staff member you come in contact with, from the receptionist to the lawyers. You never know when an extra smile may help get you through the door.
- » To reach your national MEP, make contact first with their at-home cabinet.
- » Career public servants like committee scientists and researchers can afford to think more long-term than politicians, and will generally be in their jobs for longer. These staff members can be even better contacts to have than the politicians themselves.
- » “Party discipline” is often less rigid in the European institutions than at the national level. Try reaching beyond your usual political allies and see if your message can be tailored to attract an unconventional partner. (For example, more conservative MEPs may not be seduced by the idea of bringing down corporations, but may like the idea of short supply chains if you link it to jobs or national identity.)
- » [DG Agri](#) is the EU agency responsible for agriculture and rural development, but other agencies are sometimes ideologically more aligned with the goals of CSA. You may find openings for partnerships in other agencies, such as Environment or Climate. The Joint Research Centre - Scientific Track, which provides research for politicians to make policy decisions, is another avenue for potential support, particularly for topics not seen as politically charged.

Organizing Events

- » If possible, plan your strategy several years in advance, including identifying useful dates for events and anticipated milestones. This will allow you to build your tactics thoughtfully. Start early and work with a flexible strategy.
- » Coordinate events with allies and other movements so as not to overwhelm those you are trying to influence.
- » To draw attention from policymakers, you may want to hold a rally or other event when the European Parliament is in session or when other world leaders are in attendance. That can be a good strategy, but it can also mean that your

event gets lost in the crowd. Planning an event when there is little else going on may get you more press coverage and therefore have more impact.

- » MEPs are well connected to other MEPs and other stakeholders. If you are organizing an event with an MEP, take advantage of their network to publicize your activities.

12. Appendix III: Urgenci advocacy entry points

Advocacy entry point and zone: IPC Global	
What we (URGENCI) do there?	IPC is the key strategic global platform for food sovereignty, where strategy between the different social movements is built collectively. IPC is based in Rome, and Crocevia is the coordinating organisation. IPC also has a MoU with the FAO for regional/national consultation and programmes at country level. Since the Nyéléni Europe Forum in Cluj, there has been a Facilitation Committee with civil society, with the objective to develop collectively in the EU and Central Asia region (the EU per se is considered a donor region, and therefore not eligible for funding). All social movement constituencies are present and mutually support each other.
Who do we work with?	All social movement constituencies: peasants (Via Campesina) Fishers (WFF, WFFP), pastoralists, Indigenous Peoples. We represent the consumer constituency. We are members of the agroecology working group, as this is where we fit in best. www.foodsovereignty.org
Why is it important?	It is the key place for building collective social movement strategy at global and regional level for advocacy and policy-making and more.
Existing outcomes and challenges	It has systematically enabled coherent and collective social movement positions to be developed. There are systematic preparatory meetings for the participating social movements before all important meetings. IPC coordinates regional consultations on policy. URGENCI needs to be more present in some of the regions.
What else should we be doing and how?	Greater international awareness of the importance of this space could be developed

Advocacy entry point and zone: CFS/CSM Global

<p>What we (URGENCI) do there?</p>	<p>The Committee on Food Security and Nutrition is the policy-making space for food-related issues in the UN constellation. It is unique, as the Civil Society Mechanism, created in the context of the CFS reform initiated in 2009 as a result of the 2008 food crisis and enacted in 2010, has real participatory powers in building policy. http://www.csm4cfs.org/the-csm/</p> <p>Urgenci has represented the consumer constituency since the beginning in 2011. The mandate is for 2 years, renewable once.</p> <p>We have participated in various working groups in the CSM over the years. There has been pretty systematic outreach to IC members for input, and various URGENCI members have participated in policy group meetings and events.</p>
<p>Who do we work with?</p>	<p>We work with whoever is the group moderator for a given policy group and according to our affinities and time.</p>
<p>Why is it important?</p>	<p>URGENCI is the only social movement that can legitimately claim to represent consumers. The other consumer constituency seat has thus far been represented by Consumers International, with variable results. As there is a clear 'social movement block' and strategy, it is a key space for Urgenci to occupy.</p>
<p>Existing outcomes and challenges</p>	<p>We have achieved considerable awareness raising and recognition at international State level of CSA and how important it can be to building alternative food systems.</p> <p>CSA is actually mentioned in a policy document, which means in UN terms that is part of 'agreed language' and be cherry-picked to reuse elsewhere as a mention.</p>
<p>What else should we be doing and how?</p>	<p>We need to improve our on-going outreach at all levels here. This often involves providing case studies We also need to build more collective work on the subjects under discussion so input is richer and not just dependent on the Coordination Committee member in question;</p>

Advocacy entry point and zone: FAO Global

What we (URGENCI) do there?	<p>CFS / CSM are housed within the FAO building. And although CFS answers to ECOSOC (UN HQ in NY), it is an outgrowth of the FAO.</p> <p>FAO implements CFS policy, but also has its own programmes. There is a direct relationship between IPC and the FAO concerning civil society participation in different FAO consultations and events. It is through our work in Rome that we have progressively come to know various actors in FAO and have been able to construct the current MoU.</p>
Who do we work with?	IPC is at all times our reference as well as the Civil Society relationship unit in FAO (OPCP).
Why is it important?	While FAO is officially not a donor agency, they do fund work in key target countries. In this way it is possible for us to raise some funding (not enough) for working outside EU-funded projects.
Existing outcomes and challenges	We have thus far been supported for the Mediterranean Network. More to come. It is not easy, but it is nevertheless important as additional sources to help us develop our work.
What else should we be doing and how?	Continue collectively to work on the implementation of the MoU outside Europe and in European and Central Asia countries not concerned by EU donor funds and other regions through the MoU.

Advocacy entry point and zone: Nyéléni Europe CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) group

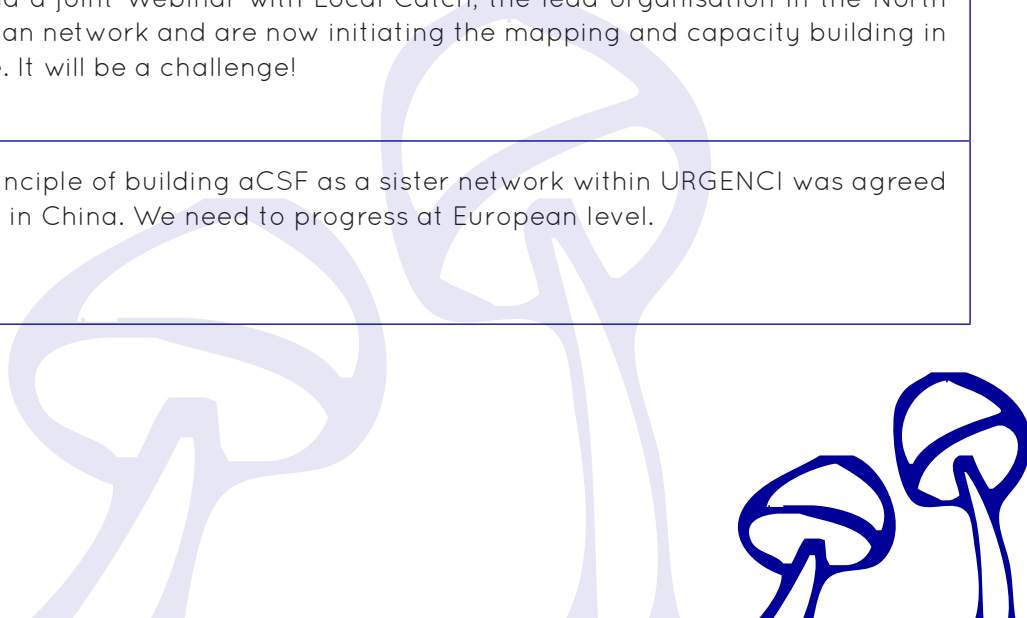
What we (URGENCI) do there?	Created at Cluj-Napoca to work on gathering input and advocating for the CAP 2020 process. Several URGENCI members have been actively involved
Who do we work with?	Led by ECVC
Why is it important?	To try to influence the future CAP policy in favour of small-scale food producers and peasant agriculture
Existing outcomes and challenges	/
What else should we be doing and how?	We have progressively built up our active collective presence and lobbying

Advocacy entry point and zone:
Global Network on the Right to Food and nutrition and FIAN

What we (URGENCI) do there?	The GNRTF is a coalition of Civil society organisations and social movements under the banner of FIAN, working to advance the right to food and nutrition
Who do we work with?	We have a good on-going presence
Why is it important?	This is the key coalition leading the work on the human rights front. FIAN is a leading actor in the global and European Nyeéléni process. URGENCI is currently a Board member
Existing outcomes and challenges	Isa Alvarez, Vice-President of URGENCI, has been playing a leading role in the CSM working group on nutrition.
What else should we be doing and how?	Needs more input and continuity from URGENCI.

Advocacy entry point and zone:
Community Supported Fisheries network

What we (URGENCI) do there?	There is a strong North American CSF network that exists: Local Catch. At the time of writing we are currently starting a CSF EU project
Who do we work with?	
Why is it important?	We need to collectively strengthen our links and support the development of a CSF network in Europe
Existing outcomes and challenges	We held a joint Webinar with Local Catch, the lead organisation in the North American network and are now initiating the mapping and capacity building in Europe. It will be a challenge!
What else should we be doing and how?	The principle of building aCSF as a sister network within URGENCI was agreed in 2015 in China. We need to progress at European level.



Advocacy entry point and zone: RIPESS Europe and Global

What we (URGENCI) do there?	URGENCI is now a full Board member of RIPESS Intercontinental. This really gives us scope for strengthening the bridge between SSE and food sovereignty, which is an essential aspect of the system change that is needed.
Who do we work with?	There are multiple contact people involved at different levels in building the interface between CSA and agroecology and SSE.
Why is it important?	There is a food sovereignty working group in REAS, the Spanish solidarity economy network, and a strong presence of both food sovereignty and solidarity economy in the Spanish Basque country.
Existing outcomes and challenges	URGENCI is a founding member of RIPESS Europe. URGENCI participates in almost all coordination committee meetings and field visits in different countries.
What else should we be doing and how?	Continue to work on strengthening the agroecology and solidarity economy aspects. Carry out a European and global and make this more visible at global level for 2 reasons: raise public awareness of the inclusive potential of CSA and disseminate internally the existing good practice and different methodologies possible. This links to the Right to Food as well as alternative food systems.

Advocacy entry point and zone: RIPESS Intercontinental

What we (URGENCI) do there?	URGENCI is a full Board member www.ripess.org
Who do we work with?	This work is done on behalf of RIPESS, promoting the food sovereignty aspects that link to solidarity economy. 1) United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social Solidarity Economy. RIPESS has observer status. FAO is a very active member of the UNTFSSSE, so it is a useful entry point for lobbying for greater focus on how SSE can strengthen the right to food and human rights-based solutions. There is a strong focus on SDGs and their implementation.
Why is it important?	Possibility to input concrete examples and case studies that are part of evidence-based proof that SSE can contribute to the overall food sovereignty logic. This reaches beyond CSA.
Existing outcomes and challenges	Mentions of CSA and other SSE-based solutions in TF outputs. Raised awareness of CSA and other Food sovereignty-based possibilities across the UN agencies. Linked input to the Habitat III process and New Urban Agenda in implementation. SSE has become agreed UN language and is now being mentioned more frequently by different social movements and becoming more understood by UN agencies as a potential alternative economic response (see below).

What else should we be doing and how?	Continue to strengthen the inter-linkages between SSE and food sovereignty and continue to raise awareness within other social movements and in UN agencies. Solidarity economy is one of the 10 elements of agroecology in the FAO documents.
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Advocacy entry point and zone: Habitat III/New Urban agenda	
What we (URGENCI) do there?	Participation in various consultations and meetings
Who do we work with?	The HIII process was a year-long international consultation process in which RIPESS participated as a member of the Global Platform on the Right to the City. RIPESS is a member of this platform, as is FIAN and HIC (Habitat International Coalition) , both of whom are also members of IPC and all of whom are also supported by the FPH. This means that there is a coherent human rights -based approach. URGENCI has been systematically inputting for RIPESS on the joint aspects of solidarity economy and food sovereignty, and more specifically agroecology, with an emphasis on CSA, but also a much broader perspective, including access to land , through the use Community Land Trusts in particular, and other collective solutions that fight speculative interest in land and seeds. We have been working jointly with the Via Campesina and Fishers on these issues.
Why is it important?	This process is an important entry point for an overall process that links our work in CSM with solidarity economy in general. It clearly links in to the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDG) process and the SDG and Urban-Rural Linkages working groups in the CSM, as well as the UNTFSSSE. It means that we can input the relevance of solidarity economy, agroecology and CSA as relevant parts of the solution to economic, social and environmental aspects in the way forward and in terms of a social movement-oriented approach to the implementation of the SDGs.



Existing outcomes and challenges	We have achieved clear mention of solidarity economy in the New Urban agenda, as well as pushing for greater commitment to agroecological solutions in the implementation of both the New Urban Agenda and the SDG processes. This includes emphasis on peasants rights, consumers rights, access to land, ending speculation on land and preserving urban/peri-urban and rural land for food production, developing local food systems including local collective public procurement. There is increasing mention of this in texts.
What else should we be doing and how?	Ensure that there is actual implementation at grass-roots level and work more with municipalities to ensure public procurement and local food policy councils that integrate CSA like in Brazil.

Some remarks as well as recent outcomes and perspectives:

The Sustainable Development Goals are a leitmotif throughout the UN system. They are productivist inspired and in some cases the existing indicators need to be contested. But we can provide evidence-based proof and research to change this and need to use the SDGs strategically to achieve the dissemination of CSA and SSE. It will be increasingly strategically important to do this in conjunction with progressive municipalities. Elements are already strongly present and coordinated at local level, and it would be easy to connect with other people in the SSE/Food sovereignty movement for this.

land issues Common food policy
 Right to Food trade social justice
 Peasantry
 environment Climate change/crisis
 rights gastronomy gender land grabbing education
 farmers agroecology SSE seeds
 Culture Food justice
 health
 animal welfare



URGENCI



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**Solidarische
 Landwirtschaft**
 sich die Ernte teilen



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