SOLIDBASE HACKATHON REPORT

CONTENTS

1. Introduction: Why such a Hackathon?

2. Presentation of the SolidBase Project

3. Feedback from the Fishbowl

4. Hack Outcome

5. Description of existing CSA management software tools presented at the Hackathon

6. Presentation of URGENCI Hub

7. Evaluation

8. SolidBase Hackathon on Radio in Germany and Portugal

1. Introduction: Why such a Hackathon?

The beginnings of the current international food sovereignty movement are largely credited to the efforts of La Via Campesina. Formed in the early 1990's, La Via Campesina has successfully connected small local groups of peasant activists that arose independently from one another in the 1980's (Borras Jr, 2008). These local groups emerged in reaction to the negative effects of the centralization of food production and distribution in the hands of large, international corporations (Borras Jr, 2008).   This centralization process has created a system where small farmers are no longer able to participate in local markets due to the drastically lower prices of cheaper imports, and in which their participation in export markets is dictated by powerful corporations, both in terms the products they produce and the production methods and standards they are required to apply. This has only been strengthened by efforts to create internationally recognized sustainability standards that have become dominated by so-called third party certification systems (TPC) (Loconto, 2017) Thus, formerly independent farmers are placed in a situation of dependency on systems and actors over which they have little or no influence (ibid). The overall mission of the peasant movement led by La Via Campesina is to broaden of the concept of the "right to food" to include the right to local democratic control of the systems that govern production and distribution of food and food products (Claeys, 2012).

In support of the efforts of peasant farmers to regain control, and due to their own interest in acquiring and consuming locally grown food, an increasing number of citizens have begun to work together with local producers to create structures where non-producers actively participate in locally-based food production and distribution systems. The URGENCI network was founded in 2006 by farmers in France who had already had success with such systems (Stapleton, 2019) to help coordinate these efforts across national and cultural boundaries, and support what the URGENCI network defines since 2015 as "Local and Solidarity -based Partnerships for Agroecology" (LSPA). This term comes from the first international meetings jointly organized by the French Amap, the Japanese Teikei and the North American CSA movements in 2004 and 2005, even before URGENCI was created. The participants themselves summarized their core principles with the formula Local and Solidarity - based Partnerships between Producers and Consumers. The reference to Agroecology was introduced as a recognition of the central importance of this model of production in the movement. Within these partnerships, farmers and citizens actively discuss and agree upon production methods, products produced, and fair compensation for the work involved in production. In many cases, citizen participants also perform some of the non-production functions, such as distribution of food and communication among participants. URGENCI emphasizes that there is no single or ideal model for these types of arrangement, but rather, their strength lies in the capacity for the structures, rules and procedures governing them to be based on local needs, circumstances and the ideals and goals of the local actors involved.

Developments in the world of computer technology and the internet have led to a similar consolidation of power in the world of data collection and information sharing (De Filippi & Vieira, 2014). This has left computer users dependent upon soft- and hardware developers (often consolidated into large corporations) for support and improvements to computing technology, as the underlying code that ran these applications and devices was purposely hidden from users. The free software movement formed in reaction to this. *"Since 1983, the Free Software Movement has campaigned for computer users' freedom—for users to control the software they use, rather than vice versa"* (Stallman, n.d.). The four basic freedoms this movement aims to preserve are *"the freedom to run the program as you wish, for whatever purpose… freedom to study the program's "source code", and change it, so the program does your computing as you wish…freedom to make and distribute exact copies when you wish…freedom to make and distribute copies of your modified versions, when you wish"* (Stallman, n.d.).

The development of "cloud computing" has in some ways supported and extended the reach of the free software movement. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, 2011), *"[c]loud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources"* (NIST, 2011, p.2). Thus, "the cloud" has made the transfer of large amounts of data (and code) between individuals and organizations possible, due to its ability to provide ready free access to software (and code) as well as large data storage capacities that otherwise would require substantial investments in computing infrastructures by individual users.

At the same time, however, these developments have left large amounts of data (and code) under the control of those hosting these services, either through technological means or due to use restrictions imposed by providers on the data stored there (De Filippi & Vieira, 2014). The effect of this is, again, a lower degree of control over data created by users than in some cases the law even provides under intellectual property rights (De Filippi & Vieira, 2014).

Though the connection between these two movements seems logical, given their common goals of gaining more democratic and local control over key resources, the relevance and value of facilitating closer connections between the two movements became even more explicit during the research phase of the SolidBase project. This project was conducted in an effort to find ways to support the financial sustainability of LSPAs. In the initial research phase of the project, coordinated by the Agronauten and Urgenci, qualitative interviews and quantitative questionnaires were administered to a variety of types of participants in LSPAs in 18 European countries (Solidbase, 2019, for the full report: http://urgenci.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Booklet31082018final.pdf). The results of these investigations, augmented by literature research, made it clear that many producers who participate in LSPAs have difficulty identifying all of the costs involved with these alternative production and distribution arrangements. While proprietary software is available to help producers calculate costs and expenditures and create business and production plans, these applications are often costly and do not take into account the special situation of

LSPAs. Particularly challenging in these arrangements is quantifying and communicating production costs in a way that is transparent and accessible to citizen participants who are not familiar with the day-to-day of agricultural production (Solidbase, 2019). This is further complicated by the fact that many LSPAs make use of (often unpaid) labor of non-producing members in order to decrease the monetary costs for consuming members and lessen the workload of producers.   This requires an extensive amount of communication and coordination amongst LSPA participants (both producers and co-producers) and necessitates transmission of a lot of information that many do not feel comfortable sharing outside their circle (Solidbase, 2019).   While information technology, particularly internet-based forms of communication, are an obvious means of rapidly and efficiently compiling and sharing large amounts of, sometimes complex, information among groups of people, the issues of data ownership and control described above engender obvious conflicts in using these means.

Nonetheless, the research conducted in the Solidbase project also revealed that many of the key challenges described above are, in some places, already being met using specialized free software (Solidbase, 2019). The Solidbase project identified several software solutions that have been specifically designed for and by LSPA participants in diverse locations.

Among other things, these applications:

> · help producers create and communicate clear and complete budgets that identify and illustrate the true costs of producing and distributing local organic food;

> · help organize monetary payments and contributions of farm labor and other services by participants;

> · help producers develop and communicate production plans;

> · help producers and other participants coordinate distribution of food products produced (Solidbase, 2019).

In other words, participants in the data sovereignty and food sovereignty movements have already found ways to cooperate with one another. The Hackathon event, thus, was **co-organised by die Agronauten, URGENCI, Solawi, TVE and Ampi,** in order to strengthen these connections. Through this face-to-face meeting, LSPA participants were able to learn from each other, to develop new connections between individuals and groups, and generate new ideas for how to share resources and streamline the complicated processes of communication and coordination in LSPAs through open-source means of information communication and storage. Over 50 participants from 12 different countries took part in this weekend-long event which took place in the Chaos Computer Club   (Chaos Computer Club, n.d.) in Freiburg, Germany. The results of this meeting, including the wealth of software tools and data hosting solutions identified and introduced to participants and the development of new connections within and between the two movements are described in the following sections.

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2. Presentation of the SolidBase Project

Find all posts related to the SolidBase -project on URGENCI website, with this link: http://urgenci.net/?s=solidbase

As firmly stated in the 2015 European CSA Declaration, citizens and farmers engaged in CSA across Europe aim, among others objectives, *"to enable sharing of knowledge and skills between CSAs in different countries, to empower and educate people to act for and develop the movement, and to show the benefits of CSA for the whole of society."*

Since the Autumn 2017, URGENCI and its partners have been running SolidBase, an educational program of the European Union to foster cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices.

The purpose is to address the needs of CSA members and farmers and to facilitate the spread of CSA initiatives by transmitting knowledge, skills and competences from experienced stakeholders and organisations to local communities. Indeed, the number one lesson from *"Be part of CSA!"* is that structuring a formal educational path for CSA means empowering its promoters and building fruitful links that help

strengthening CSA networks. During the [3](link)rd European CSA meeting in Ostrava (CZ) and [the final meeting held in Timisoara late 2016](link), partners organised a working process to collect the training needs from newcomers and design the educational projects accordingly. Several key topics emerged from these consultations.

One of them is how to support the financial sustainability of solidarity-based food systems?

And that's why and how **SolidBase** was designed as an educational programme which provides practical entrepreneurial knowledge not only for farmers but alsp for their consumers, who actively participate in the management of these initiatives.

Partners from Hungary, Czech Republic, Germany and t[he European CSA Research group](link) developed a specific project coordinated by TVE on "*Financial and management education for small-scale farm based entrepreneurs*" (2017-2019). **URGENCI is part of the cast and bridge-building with the other European educational projects ([CSAct!](link) and [EATingCRAFT](link)) has been a priority.**

A set of supporting tools and materials have been created and tested to help farmers and engaged volunteers to ensure the financial sustainability of solidarity-based food systems through knowledge and skill transfer. These materials are now available on URGENCI Hub (in particular the SolidBase Training booklet and the Trainer's Guide): https://hub.urgenci.net/csa-financial-sustainability/

3. Feedback from the Fishbowl

After an initial introduction to explain to all participants the links between the data and food sovereignty movements described above, an open fishbowl discussion was held. An *open fishbowl* is a participatory discussion method in which a small group of initial participants (usually 4 to 5) from a larger group are selected as initial discussants. While only the moderator and those on the stage participate actively in the discussion, one chair is left empty at all times. Other members of the larger group who are observing the discussion are able to sit down on the empty chair to add their input to the discussion. They are also allowed to push discussants away from the circle. Initial participants are able to leave the discussion circle at any time they choose, thus leaving additional chairs open to new discussants.

During the fishbowl discussion, Hackathon participants discussed why FLOSS (Free Libre Open Source Softwares) are important and what challenges still need to be met to further their development. The main advantages of FLOSS mentioned were that it allows users to run, study, distribute and modify codes as they wish. This leverages the power of community to develop strong tools and avoid vendor lock-in. Challenges that were mentioned in the discussion included data ownership and the dependence on engagement of developers and maintainers, as well as questions related to financing and how the community can be motivated and kept engaged. While there is no money to be made from licensing, there are still costs and time spent on developing

software. As is true for the production of vegetables and other food products, although using FLOSS tools can be cheaper than using proprietary software, this does not mean it comes at no cost. For more elements, please check the introductory presentation that was prepared: https://cloud.solawi.allmende.io/s/KecD56poWFFebaN).

4. Hack Outcomes

Following the fishbowl discussion, participants broke up into four groups to discuss specific topics. During these breakout sessions, participants were asked to add suggestions and notes to a common document as a means for collecting this input. Links to each of the four discussion pads are available here: https://text.allmende.io/p/SB_Hackathon_PadCollection.

After collecting these lists of ideas on how we can do actual development work together and harnessing the combined force of tool developers and users, the group decided on four topics to focus on for the near future.

4.1 Create map for URGENCI website

Create a map for the URGENCI website with links to the descriptions of each of the initiatives described on the website. This task was already completed before the Hackathon weekend even ended, and can be found online at https://urgenci.net/csa-map/.

4.2 Communication between tools

We were lucky that so many developers of the ecosystem of digital tools for CSAs chose to attend the Hackathon in Freiburg. The focus of the hack was not primarily on the implementation of new features in existing solutions, but rather on discussing how each of the tools could be improved to allow them to better communicate with one another, and thus, to benefit from each other's functionality. Two topics where discussed in relation to this.

2.1 Authentication: The group began by discussing the pros and cons of the authentication tools they currently use. Shared Authentication or Single Sign On (SSO) was seen as very useful for setups made up of several applications that all require user authentication, as with this concept you need only one username / password combination for the entire cluster of apps. URGENCI has implemented a makeshift/manual SSO: if a user wants to change a password, it needs to be changed on each service. Juntagrico provides OAUTH to both the online open source discussion platform at discourse.com and to the open source web content management system wordpress. OFN and libre hosters are experimenting with keyCloak with good success. After a short discussion, the group agreed to use one tool as Identity provider, they agreed on a road map and next steps.

2.2 Inter-App communication: An API (Application Programming Interface) is a software interface that allows different tools to communicate with one another. The

means for building a common language if you wish. The language used is called ontology on which the Datafood Consortium is working for open food networks. Concrete needs for API offerings were gathered and an initial prototype was implemented. The participants were given a live demo of this functionality showing how the API can be used to create a link between the two tools (Growing Future and Juntagrico). "Growing Future" has special interest in public APIs being available as it wants to *consume* data from data Juntagrico, ACP Admin, OpenOlitor and fuse data back.

Next steps: 1/ Authentication: work on one Identity provider // 2/ API: Continue to work agile on data exchange.

4.3 Deploy a user friendly survey solution (kobotoolbox or drupal webforms?)

The session on survey solutions was very much hands-on, deploying a version of kobotoolbox and webforms.

· Deployment of Drupal webforms

—> Drupal is a framework for building complex websites. It has a module for creating webforms. In this session, the participants tried to create a standalone Drupal instance for only using this module

—> Find the experiments in the different branches of https://lab.allmende.io/ecobytes/lab/docker-webforms

· Deployment of kobotoolbox

—> The deployment of kobotoolbox was investigated and was dismissed due to a very high complexity of the setup.

Due to the very short amount of time allocated to this session, no usable results could be gained.

4.4 Knowledge Sharing and Learning with the use of hub.urgenci.net

In this session, the URGENCI e-learning platform (https://hub.urgenci.net/) and how it could be used and maintained after completion of the SolidBase project was discussed. Generally, the group saw great potential in making the hub more interactive, and thus encouraging sharing and creation of new content. A community function was discussed to allow direct exchange. A test hub and integrated BuddyPress has already been set up for this purpose:

– Buddy press:
https://wordpress.org/plugins/learnpress-buddypress/#installation
https://buddypress.org/
https://bbpress.org/
– Test site https://hubtest.urgenci.net/

An important issue discussed in this session was how to enlarge the pool of contributors by creating "discussions" open to everybody, with "Mentors" (LSPA experts chosen by URGENCI on the proposal of its national member organisations) who have their answers labeled as "Mentor's answer".

Another key question was how to provide the opportunity to put more content/modules on the hub, but with some form of control over what is provided. For instance, is a submission form feasible? If so, who will be in charge of approving and preparing it?

Some additional ideas and questions about future steps to take included:

· A farmer-to-farmer booklet exists: should/can we explore options to integrate it into a wiki/forum?
· Question on language: translate the URGENCI hub site but make all trainings available in every language setting. I.e. a German URGENCI site also shows all English modules and a filter is added;
· Transfer Solidbase Modules to hub.urgenci.net;
· Create a forum as a means of exchange between farmers. discourse is both a forum and a wiki all at once. Buddy press is also another possibility;
· How can we most efficiently and effectively make the modules available and provide training to prospective users ? A suggestion was made to make a class out of it: set a date until which people can enroll and a date on which the course will take place. Then all the people enrolled for that date can share experiences while doing the training. This should also encourage information exchange and network building (one suggested possibility for this is LearnPress?);
· In most European countries, agriculture technical courses are offered by the government. Is there an opportunity to collaborate with schools that offer these courses? How well does the learning material we have developed fit with government requirements/school curriculum requirements. Is it possible to get some sort of a "Label" that indicates that the content is in line with these requirements?

Next steps:
· Test BuddyPress to allow for a "social network" to exchange questions and knowledge. It would give visibility to the Mentors.
· Link to a wiki of software ecosystem.
· Create a submission for content, so that the contribution can be implemented quickly.

5. Description of existing CSA management software tools presented at the Hackathon

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ACP Admin (Thibaud)

Agriculture Contractuelle de Proximité (https://acp-admin.ch)

ACP Admin is an open source web app created using the Ruby on Rails framework (https://rubyonrails.org/) and developed and maintained by Thibaud Guillaume-Gentil (since 2014).

Functionalities include:
• Management of memberships, deliveries and depots, vegetable basket content, members' activities and participation, members' vacations...
• Fully automatic invoicing and payment retrieval (via bank connection);
• Responsive member page;
• Synchronisation of members with MailChimp list;
• Currently available in French and German.
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Cagette
https://www.cagette.net/
https://www.alilo.fr

Who is it made for?
· CSAs, local food buying groups (non profit organizations), farmers, farmers' collectives;
· It is able to manage "membership" orders for CSAs and variable orders (like the "Food Assemblies" or any local food online shop);
· The app is based on the concept of Cagette Group, which is a group of people linked to a distribution place, and who order products from local farmers on a regular basis... Such a group can be a CSA, a non-profit organisation, or a totally informal group of people;
· This is sometimes referred to as a "food hub" in other apps;
· Catalog and product management / distribution planning;
· Managing volunteer roles and volunteer planning;
· Messaging to the group;
· Payment management functionality is currently still in progress.

Locale/language?
· Currently this app is only available in French;
· The developers started to localize the app (English, German...) but this work is paused as it's not their priority currently.

What's the current status?
· Project started in 2015, as a company since 2017;
· 40 000+ active families;
· 1020 active groups;
· The vast majority of groups are based in France, and some groups in Belgium.

Who is behind it?
· The project is supported by ALILO from Bordeaux, France;
· ALILO is a "SCOP" company (worker-owned cooperative) of 4 people;
· Founders are Sébastien Zulke (agricultural engineer), François Barbut (developer of Cagette.net);
· The project is financed by an education program for farmers run by our company (MOOC + physical meetings);
· This program aims to help farmers to use Cagette.net to save them time, and also to show them how to communicate to find new clients.

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Clic'AMAP (Rachel)

Who it is made for? French CSA (Amap). Basically it is everything a CSA needs to run.
• French only so far;
• Actively used in France;
• Who is behind it : the local Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes AMAP Movement and MIRAMAP. The platform license is not defined yet, but the idea is to open source it.

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Data Food Consortium (Rachel)

Who it is made for : Short Food Supply Chains platforms. This project is not a platform per se but a standard that all platforms are welcome to adopt in order to collaborate and become interoperable.

The standard is for now documented in English.

Betatesting (the standard exit, now we are building a prototype to test its usability).

Who is behind it : Open Food Network, the Food Assembly, Cagette, Panier Local, Open Food Facts are among the platforms who actively contribute. Very Frenchy but we are really looking forward to have other countries on board! All resources are published under open source licenses.

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OpenFood Network (Rachel)

Who it is made for?

All LSPA project, even any local short chain seller (indeed a lot of buying groups, buyers and cooperatives are selling non-food products thanks to the platform as well - crafts, wood, cosmetics...-).

The platform enables anybody to sell his / her product and build and participate in a local network.
•Actively used in 15 countries;
•Who is behind it: the Open Food Foundation (but we still need to work on our international structure);
•The platform license is GNU GPL v3.

Main website: https://www.openfoodnetwork.org/

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Growing Futures (Andreas)

Growing Futures is an app under development by Nic Dürr and Andreas Gmeiner, whose work on this project is partially funded through the Prototype Fund (https://prototypefund.de) with money provided by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (https://www.bmbf.de/en/index.html) and the Open Knowledge Foundation (https://okfn.de/)

The main purpose of the app is to allow LSPAs to collect better feedback from members about the types and amount of individual products they wish to receive, and therefore to allow producers to plan their production according to these preferences. In the end, the hope is that this increased communication will allow producers to provide individualized shares of the harvest to members, thus making the LSPA model more attractive to a wider range of people.
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JuntAgrico

This application, which was developed and is managed by the Juntagrico society, is mainly intended for use in CSAs with traditional harvest sharing and active member participation. At the moment, it is only available in German, but is ready for translation into other languages. It is currently being used by 10 initiatives in Switzerland. Additional initiatives in Switzerland as well as some German initiatives have expressed interest in using it as well. Within the existing community of users there are three active developers.

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Local Food Work (Wouter)
https://localfoodworks.eu/

- ·   Unified payment without middleman (MangoPay)
- ·   Supplier friendly:
  - —> 1 product list
  - —> Different sales channels with different costs
- ·   Delivery schedules on different levels (products, sales channel)
- ·   Returned Packaging, Shop membership, Market Costs
- ·   Owned by the cooperative localfoodworks

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OpenOlitor (Mikel)

OpenOlitor is a web-based, multilingual platform that facilitates the setup of an online community supported agriculture (CSA) platform to link producers and consumers. Current functionalities include membership management, food delivery logistics, coordination of member participation, Swiss (ESR) electronic payment and German (Single Euro Payments Area, SEPA) payment coordination and a member portal for letting members change their settings themselves. This application is already available in multiple languages (FR, DE, EN, SP, HU, CZ), and is being actively used in five initiatives in Switzerland (with four more to come in 2020) and in two initiatives in Germany. The development was initiated by soliterre (CSA), Bioabi (Abobox) and Tegonal (Software company). It is now supported by the association OpenOlitor and adapted to the German market by sunu.

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Gemüse-Anbauplaner (Urs)
https://gemuese-anbauplaner.de/

The *Gemüse-Anbauplaner* (English translation: Vegetable Cultivation Planner) was developed primarily for small and medium-sized vegetable production enterprises, market gardeners and LSPAs. Its features include a crop calendar, cropland planner and a to-do planner.

The language and specific units are for German use in the current version.

The *Gemüse-Anbauplaner* is currently in the betaphase and beginning in October 2019 is being tested by practitioners. There are property rights, and it will be sold as Software As A Service (SAAS).

Who is behind it: The software was developed by Rukola Soft UG which was founded in 2019 by Yasmin Kemnitz (CEO), Urs Mauk (primary developer) and Philip Kosanke. Mauk and Kosanke are both consultants for the German solidarity-based agriculture network and also active as freelance consultants. They are responsible for the concept, testing and marketing.

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SolidBase Budget App (Johannes)

This is a Budgeting App developed specifically for initiatives that use a member -based solidarity -based financing approach. Its functionalities are focused on development and transparent communication of an initiative's complete costs in a budget that is made available to all members. The app, which is currently available in English, German, Czech, Hungarian and French, was developed as part of the Erasmus+ Project "SolidBase" for use as both a practical and educational tool. The educational component is aimed at supporting initiative participants' ability to capture all of the costs involved in producing food and agricultural products in a solidarity -based financing system that includes the participation of members in the co-production and distribution. It is currently available for use as a web application based on the server technology for the re-decentralization of the web called [Social Linked Data (SoLiD)](#).

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5. Feedback from the Trainers' Track

During the World Café session, the participants learnt about the main topics and contents of the Solid Base training program. Trainers and coordinators of TVE

(Association of Conscious Consumers, Hungary, coordinating organisation) and AMPI (Czech partner organisation) introduced their first practical experiences based on test training events of M1, 2 and 4 in Hungary and Czech Republic. The first module is dedicated to the management of solidarity based food systems (mainly CSAs). In the partner countries, the training participants learnt about the importance of task and time planning or even about the legal background of CSAs. The second module is aimed to improve the knowledge of participants on the topic of financial planning. With the support of experts, training participants got to know the specific logic of the financial system of CSAs and carried out some basic budget planning exercises. The last module of the training program focuses on participatory inclusion techniques. The methods for facilitation, consensus based decision-making and non-violent communication were introduced, but the more experienced CSA network Solawi (German partner organisation) included also some advanced topics as sociocracy as well. During the World Coffee session we did not mention module 3, which explains those IT tools – especially the Solid Base app which had an own session at the Hackathon – which can support the administration, financial planning or logistics of CSA. Hackathon participants suggested some more interesting topics and we had many fruitful discussions, getting to know the experiences from other countries.

Various supporting materials, including a booklet for adult learners, curriculums, presentations and a guide for trainers are now available in English, French, Hungarian, Czech and German languages on URGENCI Hub https://hub.urgenci.net/csa-financial-sustainability/

6. Presentation of URGENCI Hub (hub.urgenci.net)

URGENCI hub was launched in September 2019 as a final outcome of another Erasmus+ project, CSAct! (Collaborative training for CSA). It was initially designed as an e-learning platform, but became something closer to a resource center for trainers. It contains different kinds of materials, including tutorial videos, training modules, recorded webinar sessions, a mentor's directory and various training support documents produced in the frame of a large variety of projects: booklets for trainees, trainers' guides and also a CSA farmer to farmer booklet. These documents are often available in multiple language versions.

During the Hackathon, URGENCI's Hub was presented, and several participants with IT competences suggested to open it to possible extensions that would be managed in a decentralized way.

7. Evaluation

Two methods of evaluation were used to assess the level of satisfaction and knowledge gained through their participation in the Hackathon. As participants arrived, each was asked to place a sticker on a graph estimating their amount of knowledge. At the end of the weekend, they were again asked to rate their level of knowledge. The results

are shown below (Figure 1). It is clear from the trends shown that the majority of Hackathon participants felt that the weekend provided them with a significant amount of new knowledge and information.

As an additional check, participants were asked to fill out an evaluation questionnaire (Annex 1). In total, twenty-seven questionnaires were completed. The questionnaire asked respondents to evaluate the content and organization of the Hackathon on a scale very dissatisfied (--) to very satisfied (++). The results of these rankings show that the general satisfaction level of participants was very high. With only one exception, participants ranked their satisfaction with all aspects of the Hackathon in a range from OK to "very satisfied".

Fig. 2– Results from Hackathon evaluation questionnaire: ranking of individual participants' level of satisfaction with individual aspects of the Hackathon preparation and event.

Hackathon Participant appraisal of level of satisfaction (from very dissatisfied (--) to very satisfied (++); NR = No Response)							
	--	-	OK	+	++	NR	Total
General Programme	-	-	7	11	9	-	27
Meeting Preparation	-	-	8	7	10	2	27
Content plenary sessions	-	1	8	8	10	-	27
Content of small working sessions	-	-	9	10	8	-	27
Diversity, Number and Relevance of Participants	-	-	3	8	16	-	27
Invite and info - quality and timeliness	-	-	6	5	12	4	27
Facilitation methods	-	-	5	8	4	10	27
Inclusiveness	-	-	5	6	13	3	27
Lunch and coffee break	-	-	-	9	15	3	27

A more detailed look at some of the key questions shows these results more clearly. For example, 75% of respondents (N=27) reported they were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the overall program presented to them at the Hackathon (Figure ?)
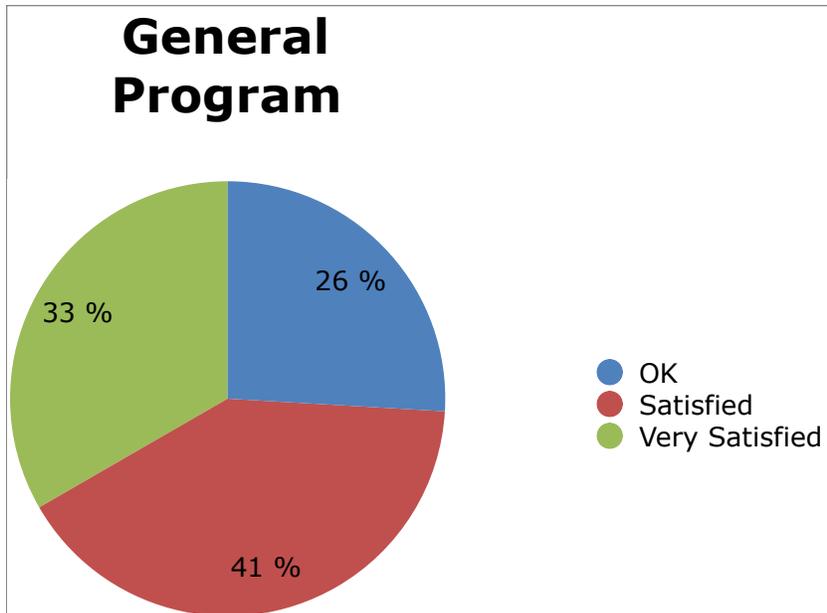
Fig. 3- Hackathon Participants level of satisfaction with the clarity and relevance of the Hackathon program.

Participants were also highly satisfied with the makeup of the group of Hackathon attendees, with 89% reporting they were "satisfied" or "highly satisfied" with the diversity, number and relevance of their fellow Hackathon participants.
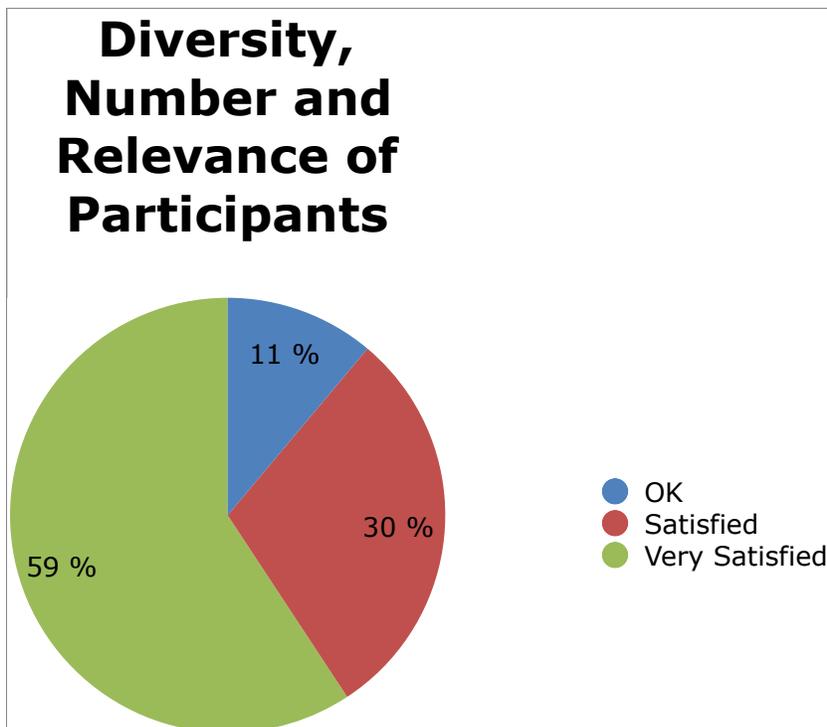
Fig. 4- Hackathon participant assessment of the group of Hackathon attendees

Similarly, both the plenary sessions and the smaller working group sessions within the frame of the Hackathon were seen as overall positive by all attendees, with 69% ranking the content of the plenary session as satisfying, and 70% showing high level of satisfaction for the content of the smaller working sessions.   (Figures ? and ?)
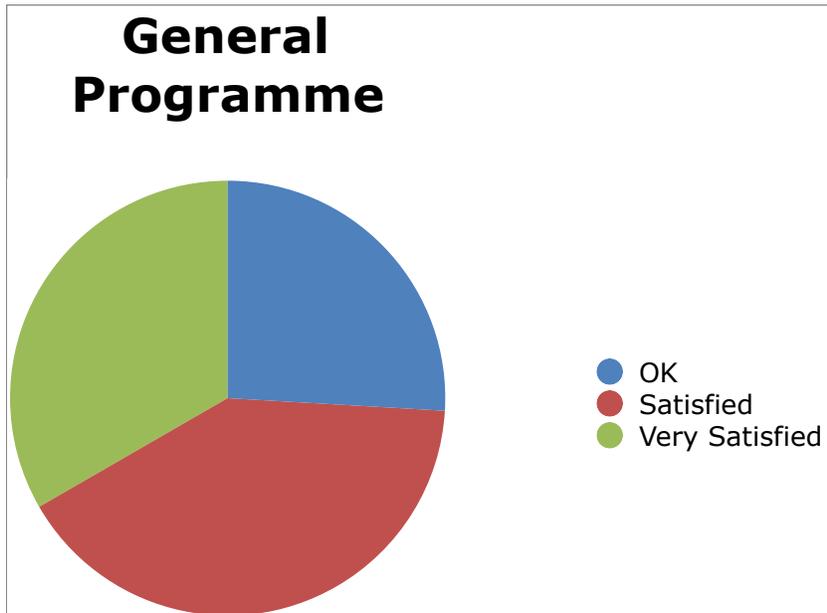

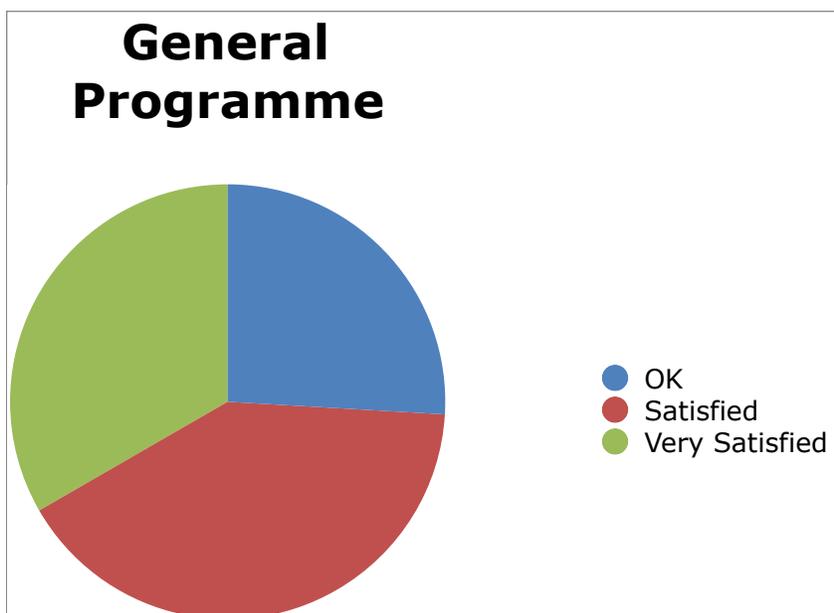**Fig. 5- Hackathon participant assessment of plenary session content.**

Fig. 6- Hackathon participant assessment of content of smaller working sessions.

In addition to these ratings, participants were asked to provide comments about what they were able to take away from the Hackathon, as well as make suggestions for follow-ups.   Several participants expressed interest in additional Hackathon events. For example, one wrote, "Hackathon was cool, why not another one?", and another requested "Another Hackathon more focusing to apps". Many stressed the value of the connections made between "hackers" and other hackers. For example, "Having put a face on names I knew only virtually, it strengthens possibilities of further collaboration", and "Meet people in person (people behind tools)".

While many farmer participants were excited to learn about existing free software tailored specifically to the needs of local, solidarity-based partnerships between food producers and consumers, some participants had difficulty understanding some of the material presented. For example, "Thank your for your work on organizing the event. Although I didn't understand everything, I had a great time, thanks!" Another stated that the "shyness" of many of the individuals present made effective communication challenging, "Hard group to promote group activities, as lots of shy people." This only serves to further legitimize the need for such events, as hackers and farmers can both benefit from more opportunities to come together and develop solutions to help supporting LCPCs; and thus, create stronger connections both within and between the two movements. As one participant wrote, "More common knowledge exchange is needed". Another commented, "There are tech solutions to any situation, even for a hermit farmer!".

Indeed, among the most frequently mentioned benefits of attending the Hackathon identified by participants was the general overview it provided of both the possible free IT solutions already available to them and the scope of LCPC activity in Europe. One participant commented, "New world of opportunities. Software I didn't know existed. Amazing grower and community workers", while another wrote, "Interesting intercultural exchange in terms of technics, requirements, knowledge base".

Many mentioned the fact that the Hackathon allowed them to make new connections with members of other LCPCs and/or other hackers, and to learn from their experiences in their own local areas and countries.   Examples include, "Lots of different backgrounds", "Very useful networking for our local work", "Good insight into the existing projects and where they are in development", "Many interesting opportunities for cooperation". In addition, many participants also indicated an interest in further networking among participants in the form of mailing lists or creation of an information hub to connect the two movements, as well as interest in translating the Solidbase app developed as part of the SolidBase project into their own languages and using it in their own initiatives.

In summary, the Hackathon was an unprecedented success in disseminating the knowledge gained and outputs developed in the SolidBase project. The number, geographic scope and center of interest of participants will certainly have a significant

long-term multiplier effect, as will the established and planned infrastructure that resulted from this meeting.

8. SolidBase Hackathon on the radio in Germany and Portugal

The SolidBase Hackathon has been covered in at least two different radio programmes: one in Germany and one in Portugal.

Radio Dreyeckland recorded an interview (in German) on the topic "What has Food Sovereignty to do with the Open Source movement?"

Available here: https://rdl.de/beitrag/was-hat-ern-hrungssouver-nit-t-mit-open-source-software-zu-tun

Another interview, with Peter Volz, the main organizer of the SolidBase Hackathon and Jocelyn Parot, General Secretary of URGENCI, is also availabe online. It was recorded in the frame of a programme called O SOM É A ENXADA ("the sound is the hoe"). This programme has been broadcasting in community Radio Manobras since the first national meeting of CSA/AMAPs, in November 2015.

The title of this episode is "Food sovereignty & Tech Sovereignity: a Love Story". Warning: it starts with a short introduction in Portuguese and then turns to English for good music and the interview following the SolidBase hackathon.It also keeps a record of the movement in Portugal and wanders through the broader agroecology and food sovereignty scene.

https://www.mixcloud.com/RADIOMANOBRAS/20191020_rm_somenxada-98-soberania-alimentar-tecnol%C3%B3gica/