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## WP2 Research and Harmonization: Survey on the national contexts and glossary

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 **DIANA**  
Disability In sustainable Agriculture :  
a New Approach for training of practitioners



Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme



# **WP2A Surveys on the national contexts**

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### **Analyses of the national surveys**

All the DIANA countries filled in a survey concerning social farming in their country. From the results of these surveys we see a various spectrum of different developments per country. In this introduction, we try to introduce the field of social farming and give an analyses and overview of how the social farming sector developed in the DIANA countries.

### **Social farming**

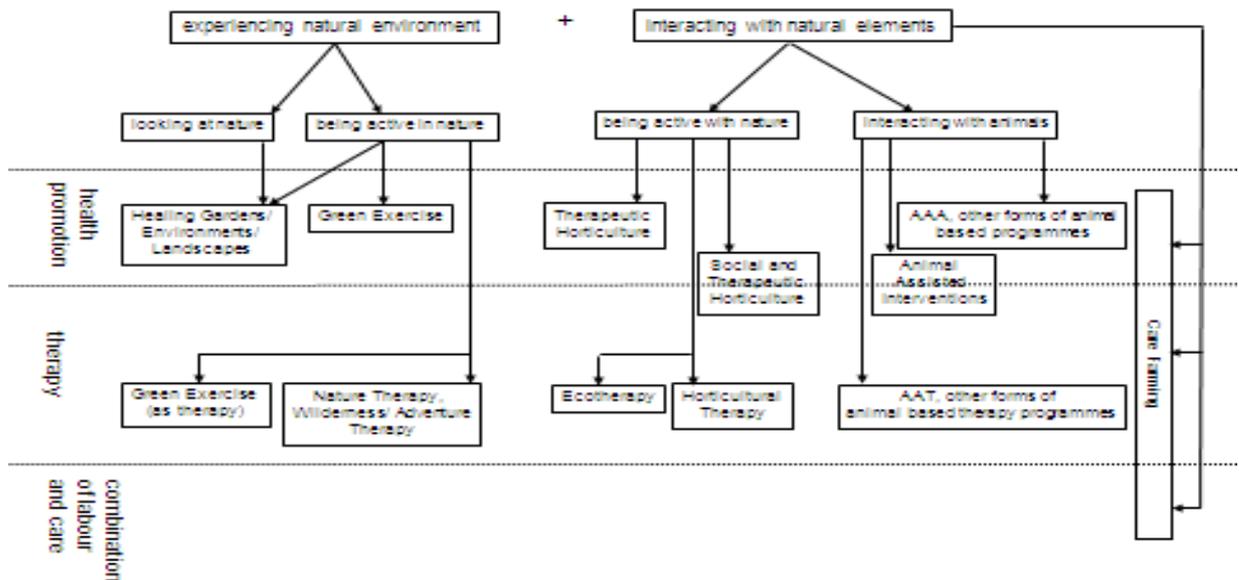
We see that in the different DIANA countries, historically, agriculture and rural societies have developed initiatives and practices promoting forms of solidarity, social assistance and social inclusion. We can think about for instance the employers' gardens in France or the farm in the small village that gives a working place for handicapped people in the neighbourhood in Italy and the Netherlands.

Although most of the countries do not have an official definition of social farming or a care farm. We see that in particular we may speak of social farming (or 'care farming') as those farming practices aimed at promoting disadvantaged people's rehabilitation, education and care towards the integration of people with 'low capacity' (for instance intellectual and physical disabilities, people with an addiction history) but also practices that support services in rural areas for specific target groups such as children and elderly. Social farming includes all activities that use agricultural resources to promote therapy, rehabilitation, social inclusion, education and social services in rural areas (Di Iacovo & O'Connor, 2009).

In the DIANA project we speak about social farming. Social farming is one of the activities that is part of the broader umbrella term of Green Care. In the COST Action: Green Care in Agriculture we defined Green Care in the following model.

In this model we see that care farming or social farming depending on what kind of activities the farm offers, can contribute to health promotion, therapy or (work) rehabilitation. We see that the description DIANA partners give about social farming in their country match with this model. Sometimes social farming is about farm education for children in other cases it is about job rehabilitation for people with psychiatric problems.

## Overview Sectors of Green Care



Model: Haubenhofner, Elings, Hassink & Hine, 2009.

### Diversity of social farms

From the national surveys we can distinguish different types of social farms according to various criteria. As with all typologies, the boundary between one type and another is often hazy or overlapping. There can be a diversity in goals, the kind of organisation, the kind of target group and the main activity. We will describe the different types of social farming in the DIANA countries along these lines.

### Diversity in goals

First of all, according to their main purpose, we can distinguish between:

- Care oriented
- Labour (employment) oriented
- Education or pedagogic oriented

*Care oriented.* This first type represents a concept of care-service provision to satisfy the needs of service-users. Farms or the owners of the social farming initiative are care-services providers. There is usually a payment or compensation for the services paid by the public bodies. Like health, welfare or agricultural policy bodies. The users or beneficiaries are not employed and rarely get a salary. Examples are care farms in the Netherlands, sheltered workshops in Germany or therapeutic farms in France. Also some social co-operatives in Italy are care oriented, as well as the Hope Foundation Farm in Poland. Most of these examples also have the goal to offer

professional education, training and individual support. However, the main aim is not integration into the labour market or the employment of people.

*Labour/employment oriented* This type has the objective of integration into the labour force or employing people or groups that are marginalised in the labour market. Next to that, there are concepts of developing professional training for disadvantaged groups. In these cases disadvantaged people can be volunteers, trainees or employed workers. These initiatives are usually 'protected' and supported by public bodies like social affairs, labour or equal opportunities policies. This support can be either directly or indirectly by for instance funded projects, subsidised contracts or tax reliefs. However, public support is often partial. Therefore agricultural production and marketing are needed to sustain the initiatives. Many of these initiatives are also supported by local solidarity groups of citizens or consumers. Examples are for instance Solid Action in the region of Rhone-Alps in France, social co-operatives in Italy and social enterprises in Slovenia.

#### *Education or pedagogic-oriented initiatives*

First of all we see educational farms that focus on educating primary school children. Their aim is often to show children farm life and (healthy) food and give them access to nature. School classes visit pedagogic farms once or several times during a year. Examples are the networks of pedagogic farms in France and the school farms in Germany. Educational farms also exist in the Netherlands. There is also a well-developed sector called 'didactic farms' (fattorie didattiche) in Italy.

Second there are other special educational initiatives that offer on-farm educational programmes for children with learning difficulties, behavioural problems, problems concerning social inclusion or children with family problems. For instance in the Netherlands around Amsterdam there is a project where different kind of 'special' schools work together with farms to create 'care-pedagogics'-concepts ('brede onderwijs zorg concepten').

### **Organisation**

Between the DIANA countries we see a different level of organisation. In most of the countries we see that there is not yet an organised system but more a patchwork-like reality with for instance regional organisation of social farmers or special gardens like for instance in the Rhone-Alps region in France. The same counts for social corporations of farmers in Italy. From the different DIANA countries we see that the Netherlands has the most organised system with a former National Support Centre for Green Care, that is now managed by the care farmers themselves in the Federation of Dutch Care Farmers. In this federation each region has his own representative.

#### *Type of organisation*

If we look at the legal basis concerning the activities of the social farming initiatives we recognize three types of organisation: third sector, private and institutional.

*Third sector* The 'third sector' initiatives are promoted and carried out by 'social-private' organisations that are usually not-for-profit ones. These initiatives are often

directly or indirectly supported by public bodies and policies. This type is dominant in Italy and France and common in Slovenia.

Examples are for instance: Italian initiatives run by social co-operatives or associations. French peri-urban gardens and therapeutic initiatives run by family associations. In Slovenia, social enterprises were set up by service-users' organisations. They provide vocational rehabilitation and training and subsidised or sheltered employment. Most of the sheltered workshops in Germany and the majority of the so-called institutional farms in the Netherlands were set up by religious organisations, anthroposophical organisations, welfare or service-users' organisations. They can be considered as third sector initiatives, as the founding organisations own and operate the farm. In many countries they are called institutional farms as historically, the care and labour force inclusion services were institutionalised or regulated. They have access to mainstream funding and are recognised as officially approved health or social service organisations.

*Private* The private initiatives are promoted and carried out by private enterprises or businesses in the field of agriculture, for instance individual or associated farms. Private farms usually work by linking with public bodies like health, education or legal institutions and can be directly or indirectly supported. This type of initiative is dominant in the Netherlands. In the other countries they exist, but are less important. Examples are the care farms in the Netherlands or for instance training projects and subsidised contracts for the employment of disadvantaged groups or individuals in the case of Italian private farms.

*Institutional* The institutional initiatives are promoted and carried out directly by public bodies. They can be developed within social, health, education or legal institutions. And in this way are run by the personnel of these public bodies. An example of an institutional initiative is the Quinta da Conraria farm at APCC in Portugal. In most countries they are in a minority.

#### *Kind of organisation*

According to Jan Hassink (2009) depending on the characteristics of the organisation and the use of labour we can distinguish:

- Family-based
- Community-based
- Professionally-based
- Service-user based: self-organisation by service-users.

*Family-based* initiatives are initiated by a farmer's family. It is based on their motivation to include social services in their private enterprise. Their motivation can be religious or humanitarian. The care farms in the Netherlands are typically family-based. Also in Italy many initiatives are connected to so called 'family-houses' (integrating persons with challenges within the family).

*Community-based* initiatives are initiated by a group of people often inspired by the church or other social or communal ideas. Initiatives in Italy are often community-

based for instance those inspired by Christian principles. The same counts for Camphill initiatives and religious-inspired initiatives in Germany. Other examples include the services created by families or friends of those who require such services-in response to the failure by other agencies to provide them. Peri-urban garden initiatives in France and Italian social co-operatives appear to be based on community/ co-operative schemes with input from also professional personnel.

*Professionally-based:* Institutional initiatives are usually professionally-based and are initiated by professionals in care institutions. In this, there is more focus on the qualifications of the personnel compared to other types of initiatives. As an example we can mention the Hope Foundation farm in Poland. Although we see a lot of overlap between community-based and professionally-based care farms, as in many cases we see that community-based initiatives have become very professionalised as services. They are institutional in scope and terms of professionalism, while they may also be third-sector managed.

*Services-user based.* We see that some initiatives among the 'third sector' are services-user based. Service-users are in charge of the organisation of the initiative.

## **Conclusion**

From the national surveys of the different DIANA countries we see that in each country the social farming sector developed differently. The same counts for the way the social farms or initiatives are organised. The idea behind the initiatives is the same; using agriculture or nature in promoting health, education, therapy or rehabilitation for various groups or individuals.

## **Literature**

- Di Iacovo, F. & D. O'Connor (eds.) (2009) Supporting policies for Social Farming in Europe. Progressing Multifunctionality in Responsive Rural Areas. Firenze: Arsia.
- Haubehofer, D.K., M. Elings, J. Hassink and R. Hine (2009) The development of green care in Western European countries. *Explore* 2010; 6: 106-111.



# France

## Gerald Assouline, QAP

- 1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

There is no official definition of social farming as social farming is not recognized as a specific activity per se. So in France, we can not say that there is a social farming sector.

In our region Rhone Alpes, social farming professionals have proposed a simple definition:

*Social farming is an activity with double components, production of agricultural goods and services, and hosting for work and/or residence of persons with social and physiological or psychic or mental difficulties.*

This definition does not specify if agricultural production needs to be predominant or if it is only a support to hosting activity.

### *Diversity*

Diversity should be the key word for characterizing the evolution of social/care farming in France.

- Diversity of farm activities: from peri-urban vegetable and fruit production till mountain animal farming,
- Diversity of organisational forms: from associative organisation till individual ownership of the farm, from very structured networks till rather dispersed initiatives,
- Diversity of functions: social integration, education and therapy,
- Diversity of implementation of such initiatives in the regions: some regions (like Rhone Alps or Franche-comté) seem to be more equipped than others,
- Diversity and complexity of public support and intervention: dispersed and fragmented. From very framed support to social function of farming till indirect support for therapeutic activities. Both kinds of support are not related and competent authorities are different.

One specificity of what is going on in France, in relation with other European countries, is that social/care farming is considered by the concerned stakeholders as a highly ethical and solidarity activity more than a (profitable) business. Although our interlocutors talk a lot of the pressure from funding institutions to rise up the production, be more self-funded and less dependent from public subsidies.

*This specificity is illustrated by semantic.*

In social farms and gardens, the people who intend to reconstruct their social and professional trajectories, are considered as workers or employees: they are all contracted, with subsidised contracts. In Réseau Cocagne network, they are called *gardeners*. Their fruit and vegetable production is sold to members who subscribe for a weekly basket delivery. By extension, those consumers can be called *clients*. In pedagogic or therapeutic farms, the people coming to the farm are called *users*, *hosted people* or sometimes *beneficiaries*.

Calling those gardeners, workers or users as *clients*, is shocking for many actors and a non-sense. While it is not all the case in other European countries. This vocabulary differentiation in our respective countries reflects different visions of how and for what to develop social/care farming. A big issue!

## **2. How is the social farming sector developing in France?**

There is in France a long tradition of shared gardens, or workers' gardens, since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, initially encouraged by the church, to alleviate life conditions of the working class. Today, social farming is mostly an activity dominated by peri-urban vegetable and fruit production. This production is developed in so called *gardens*.

### *Actors and networks*

There have been several networks developing peri-urban gardening, with a strong social focus, with the explicit objective of social inclusion of marginalised or socially excluded people. Those initiatives are set up for social purposes and not explicitly for diversification of agricultural income. Their development is facilitated by the growing consumer demand for quality vegetables.

Gardeners are recruited by the associations managing the farms, with contracts subsidised by the decentralised administration of the Social and Employment Affairs Ministry (social taxes are mostly paid by State). Public administration uses such contracts to operate a social treatment of unemployment and by the way lower the unemployment rate. The maximum duration of the contract is 24 months. It can not be renewed. This means that at the end of the contract, gardeners have to find a professional orientation and re-integrate the job system. It is said that 1/3 of the gardeners succeed this re-integration in a "normal" job. The other 2/3 remain at the margin of the system and are called the "*grands exclus*" (the most excluded people).

### *The gardens "Let's cultivate solidarity" supported by FNARS<sup>1</sup>*

In 1991, the 1<sup>st</sup> jardin de Cocagne was created near Besançon (Doubs county, Eastern France) by the association Juliette Javel. The intention of FNARS was to facilitate the transfer of this experience towards other initiatives. So in 1994, a dynamic was launched to create more gardens and this development was delegated to the association Juliette Javel. The 1<sup>st</sup> gardens were labelled "*Gardens - Let's cultivate solidarity*". This label was based a sustainable development approach, aiming at social integration of people in difficult social situation, by using organic agriculture and mobilising citizens networks (Besse, 2004).

From 1996 to 1999, the number of gardens *Let's cultivate solidarity* grows from 20 to 45. Those actors then wished to build their own national independent organisation, adapted to the expanded network needs. This gives birth to the association *Réseau Cocagne - Let cultivate solidarity*.

### *A national network of social gardens: Réseau Cocagne*

In 2010, 100 Jardins de Cocagne should be active in France. The implementation of the gardens is very unequal in the territory, with a high density in the Eastern part of France and lower density in the Western part. It offers a margin of growth for the network towards this part of the country. This characteristic is mainly due to history. According to the network<sup>2</sup>, some 16.000 people, including gardeners, permanent staff, consumers members, volunteers, project holders are mobilized by the garden

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<sup>1</sup> Federation Nationale des Associations d'Accueil et de Reinsertion Sociale [National Federation of Hosting and Social Re-integration]

<sup>2</sup> [www.reseaucocagne.asso.fr](http://www.reseaucocagne.asso.fr)

project. Permanent staff (professional technicians, directors, secretaries, psychologists, environmental animators), social workers represents 450 persons. In 2004, 2.500 gardeners (with insertion contracts) have been working in the gardens. "Consum'actors", members of the associations represent some 12.000 families and board volunteer administrators are another 1.200 persons.

Four fundamental principles structure the development of the network:

- The social and professional inclusion of people living in difficult social situations,
- The organic vegetable production,
- The distribution of the production to a network of members,
- The cooperation with local professional actors.

The producers to consumers direct relation: consumers are members of the Cocagne garden associations. The role of consumers is multiple.

- They are members of the associations, which manage the farms or gardens,
- They can contribute to the life of the association or garden, through voluntary work,
- They subscribe for weekly basket delivery.

A crucial dimension of those experiences is the direct relationship between consumers and producers/gardeners. In many of those peri-urban farms, basket delivery days are organised every week and managed by gardeners, who are in direct contact with consumers-members of the associations. This contact is considered as very positive: gardeners can valorise and show their work. A second important dimension is the pressure of consumers for quality: in Jardins de Cocagne, the production system is organic.

#### *Restos du Cœur*

Restos du Cœur is an association that started in 1989. In 2004 they had 110 gardens. The average area of a garden is about 1 hectare. But it can vary from 50 m<sup>2</sup> to 18 hectares. Most of those gardens produce fruits and vegetables and then deliver the production to the restaurants of the association.

Socially excluded people work in a structure considered as less constraining than an enterprise. They try to regenerate, thanks to open air activities, group work on collective plots, technical follow up and exigency of quality.

There are two kinds of gardens:

- Gardens for inclusion by economic activity (IAE), called *chantier d'insertion*: there are 50 IAE labelled *Jardins du Cœur* (Heart Gardens). They are associations which can contract people with subsidised contracts. The responsible person of the garden is always a volunteer. There is one technician and one social worker per garden. The production goes to the *Restos du Cœur*.
- Proximity gardens do not have any employee. Volunteers and users work freely in them. There are 64 gardens of this kind.

#### *Regional networks*

Besides those national networks, there are many regional networks which makes the national situation difficult to quantify.

As examples, we can mention:

- Association of Jardins d'Aujourd'hui (Bordeaux, Southwestern France) founded in 1986. In the whole region of Aquitaine, there would be some **20 gardens** of social insertion.
- The association Les Jardins d'AMELIE in the Mediterranean region declared in 2004 some **38 insertion gardens** (26 of social re-mobilisation and 12 of insertion through economic activity).
- In Ile de France region, in 2010 there were around 50 gardens (Besse, 2004).

### *Dispersed initiatives*

It is even more difficult to quantify the many initiatives of social farming carried by farmers who individually host socially handicapped young or adult people. A county by county counting should be necessary to know more or less how many farms do it. Usually, the social activity in the farm is under the farmer's wife responsibility and provides her an additional income paid by DDASS<sup>3</sup>. It is not really seen by farmers and administration as a multi-functional activity of the farm: it is rather considered as a non farming activity, connected to urban social actors.

There is a national network aiming at facilitating the exchange of experiences among the many national and regional networks we mention here: it is called "Le jardin dans tous ses états" (JTSE) (<http://pro.nordnet.fr/jardinons>).

It articulates different regional actors like:

- *Le Passe-jardins* for Rhône-Alpes,
- *Les Jardins d'AMELIE* for Mediterranean basin,
- *Les Jardins d'Aujourd'hui* for South-West,
- *Graine de jardins* for Ile de France,
- *Vert le Jardin* for Bretagne,
- *Graine Poitou Charentes* for Centre-West,
- *Chantier Nature* for Northern France.

### *Pedagogic farms*

Those activities are more difficult to observe, quantify and analyse than social farming. They are dispersed and cover ambiguous situations: all pedagogic farms are not therapeutic and many therapeutic farms are pedagogic. Therapeutic farms are considered and labelled as pedagogic ones mainly when they work with children. By definition, a pedagogic farm has to welcome the public for pedagogic purpose.

Examples of networks of pedagogic farms:

- The GIFAE, Groupement international des fermes d'actions éducatives (International group of educative action farms [www.gifae.com](http://www.gifae.com)), count approximately 20 farms spread in all regions of France. In those pedagogic farms, the core activity is the relation to animals.
- The international network ACCUEIL PAYSAN ([www.accueil-paysan.com](http://www.accueil-paysan.com)) has been created in 1987 for hosting people in farms, as an alternative agrotouristic offer. It is close to Confederation Paysanne small and medium size farmers' union. In 2006, it is implemented in France (545 members in 15 regions and 38 counties) and 18 countries (from Europe, Africa and South America). It considers that its role is also social and pedagogic. In that network, 50 pedagogic farms have been clearly identified.

In many counties, primary schools use to send their pupils to educational farms, private and associative ones. For such activities, schools have a special budget to pay the service to farms. And this special budget is funded either by the county, region or municipality. On its side, the pedagogic farm may also receive funding from the same actors for investing.

Many networks, often close to agricultural professional organisations, have been identified by *La Bergerie Nationale*<sup>4</sup>: in total 125 networks, national, regional, county

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<sup>3</sup> Direction Départementale d'Action Sanitaire et Sociale [County Department of Social and Sanitary Action], decentralised administration of Social Affairs Ministry, implemented in each county.

<sup>4</sup> [www.bergerie-nationale.educagri.fr/ferme-peda/statistiques.htm](http://www.bergerie-nationale.educagri.fr/ferme-peda/statistiques.htm)

or local ones. They count 1.200 pedagogic farms. One farm can be member of several networks. About 120 to 150 other farms are not member of any network. Besides the broad diversity of the organisational forms, the objectives can be diverse within the same network: from simple information to education, passing by communication, sensibilisation, etc. Some of the farms add other kinds of activities: recreational, social, therapeutic, heritage or commercial.

*Therapeutic initiatives: dispersion and diversity*

Very often, it is difficult to differentiate care farms from pedagogic farms, as the characteristics of the relation with animals and its impacts make the farms have a double function (learning about nature, animals, how to feed them). This can be both pedagogic and therapeutic. The situation of care farming is more complex to analyse than for social farming, for several reasons. mainly related to the heterogeneity of situations.

Till now, there is no official national label defining a therapeutic farm, which makes individual initiatives difficult to identify at the country level. Identified care farms refer to many different kinds of therapy.

When they are connected to some networks, their networks of affiliation are mainly research networks in different fields: animal therapy (called also animal mediation), art therapy, music therapy and family associations (like Sésame Autisme). For instance there are several specialised associations for zootherapy, horse or equintherapy, dog therapy or donkey therapy.

*The heterogeneous status of beneficiaries and also of the initiatives*

Beneficiaries, adults and children, can be hosted during the day (for instance one day per week) through their specialised host institutions, which are directly supported and financed by public administrations for such activities and are charged for this service by the farm. In other cases, mainly when they concern adults, beneficiaries can stay/live full time and work at the farm.

Beneficiaries may have different status according to the initiative:

- They are not be considered as workers and are not contracted as it is the case in social farming. In this case, work is considered as an occupation to frame and channel the residents. For this work, residents receive a financial compensation, which is very limited (25 to 50 euros a month).
- They can be considered as workers, with subsidised contracts and salary, when the initiative is considered as an ESAT<sup>5</sup>.

For adults staying at the farm, according to the nature of the handicap, there are different levels of autonomy: from weak autonomy and permanent follow up till high level of autonomy (with beneficiaries living in their own flat, near the farm and paying for it). In most cases, therapeutic care is provided outside the farm, in town, where residents have their individual therapy (psychological, psychiatric or medicine).

We can consider that there are three categories of therapeutic farms:

- Individual farms receive one or several beneficiaries during the day;
- Individual farms receive one or several beneficiaries who stay, live and work with the farmer's family.

For those two categories, farms receive some financial support for hosting and accompanying those persons from social services. There is no legal recognition nor

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<sup>5</sup> Etablissement d'aide par le travail (Establishment of help through work)

status for such initiatives. The national network Accueil Paysan, gathering individual farms having social and family hosting, is working on this gap. Associative farms receive beneficiaries who stay, live and work at the farm. Those associations can be ad hoc associations set up for creating and managing the farm or can be existing patient or handicapped people associations<sup>6</sup>. Farms receive subsidies from social services for the hosting activity and for the inclusion working contracts when they exist.

### **3. How is the sector being financed and is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

The multiplication of those initiatives has been stimulated by the political will to develop again social treatment policies of unemployment. The field of public action towards those projects is the inclusion by the economy, framed in the Law of Social Cohesion voted in 2005.

In fact, as it has been written above, approximately 1/3 of the people working in the social inclusion gardens succeed to re-integrate the job market or the professional training system at the end of their contract. For the others, the most excluded people, the problem remains acute.

The Law of Social Inclusion (2005) has integrated inclusion initiatives in the legal code of work, with the mission of assuring the recruitment and work of unemployed persons with particular social and professional difficulties, by developing activities having a dimension of social usefulness. This law is the continuation of a former law voted in 1998 against exclusion. Since 2005, the insertion through economic activity can result from:

- production of goods and services for commercialisation,
- activity having social usefulness,
- activity having social usefulness, which may be connected to the commercialisation of goods and services.

The law says also that only socially useful activities, with or without marketing dynamic, can benefit of subsidised work contracts (<http://www.chantierecole.org>).

According to gardens, self-funding resulting from the product selling to members represents some 10 to 15%. Private foundations also fund the social farms (10%). The rest results from multi-level public intervention :

- Local municipalities,
- The county,
- The region,
- The State, through its decentralised administrations
- European Union, with European Social Fund.

All those levels act in different directions. Most of the time, they work through complex co-funding schemes.

In our region Rhone Alpes, the funding sources are mobilised according to specific targets:

- The State and its decentralised administration at county level

It subsidises the contracts between the gardeners and the gardens by exemption (partial or total) of social taxes: those contracts allow the gardener to stay till 24

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<sup>6</sup> Like UDAFAM (Department Union of Friends and Families of Handicapped People), affiliated to UNAFAM (the national Union of Friends and Families of Handicapped People), which manages the ESAT Le Habert (cf annexes).

months in the garden and work 26 hours weekly (and get some 650 euros). It finances also professional training courses and job search. National (Ministry of agriculture), regional and European funds are asked for the agriculture and environment components of the economic activity, especially when creating the activity to cover investment costs; regional funds are often dedicated to projects which present themselves as sustainable and environmentally friendly.

- The region and county

Different dimensions can be financed such as agronomic experiments, direct selling, environmental initiatives (bird protection, landscape protection, water recycling), edges.

The county level is mobilised mainly for its handicap policy support, directly by the farm or by the social – medical institution which host permanently the beneficiaries and for the staying /residence costs of the beneficiaries at the farm, on a per day basis.

Those initiatives are heavily dependent of public subsidies: the self-funding resulting from the production and marketing of vegetables to the members of the associations are rather limited and represent only up to 15 % of their budget. In the current period, subsidies are extremely temporary and some of those farms are living serious difficulties and are under economic and financial pressures. According to the legal status of the initiative, the permanent staff cost is covered by the state (through the decentralised social affairs administration) or by the association which receive support from the county.

- Local municipalities

They can help to find land for implementing the farm and may be interested in having those social farms to re-vitalise the rural tissue and re-activate closed farms,

Farms developing hosting activities for social inclusion and care expect a diversification of the farm activity and income. They deliver a service charged to specialised structures which are in charge of hosted people:

- Un-employment service in the case of long term un-employed people,
- Medico-educational schools and specialised institutions for handicapped people,
- Social decentralised administration and county if users stay in residence in the farm.

Private, individual farms are paid by the using institutions for the service. Additionally, they receive subsidies for adapting the hosting capacity to the public. For associative initiatives, gardens or farms, production and service selling may represent 15 to 25% of the resources. All those initiatives receive strong public support, mostly from municipalities, county and regional authorities. In fact, this feature does not mean that the initiatives escape to competition. At the opposite, the kind of neo-liberal decentralisation the country is living at the moment means that State transfers charges to decentralised authorities and decentralised authorities have to assume those charges with limited resources. Such a process leads to a situation of tension in which local public money is not extensible, while the needs are growing.

This tension is observable for the initiatives which are residences for handicapped people. They depend mostly on the county level. A growing number of projects are submitted to the county for yearly funding, instead of mult-year funding as it was till recently.

To be sure to guarantee this money, the projects need to give compensation:

- More hosting capacity in residence for the same amount of money, which means increasing the productivity of permanent staff,
- Proposing to the authorities a better geographical coverage of the county: this supposes that the associations managing the initiatives are encouraged to grow up and open new capacities.

#### **4. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter? And what are the challenges social farming has to face in France?**

*There is no clear social farming policy in the country.*

The public support provided to the initiatives we refer is a support by default:

- Social inclusion gardens take benefit from the national un-employment social treatment policy;
- Users institutions (like schools for handicapped children), which send the children to the care farms, get support from the social affairs administration;
- Farms with residence capacities get local public support because they contribute to alleviate the crucial problems of hosting adapted capacities for handicapped people.

This makes the activity very dependent from public funding. It is not really a profitable business. Individual farms engage in diversification strategy with care activities.

*The uncertain decentralisation*

The decentralisation process *à la française* consists in putting more charges and duties to decentralised authorities (region, county) without clear additional resources. Such a situation generates pressure on social farming for producing more – products, services – for less or same amounts of subsidies.

*The French political momentum is not favorable*

The government has not emitted clear policy signals towards agriculture, rural development. And the emitted signals on social / care issues are negative, mainly consisting in budget cuts.

- Local elections consolidate the left wing domination on local power: this means a certain level of protection of local initiatives. It is still difficult to measure what could be the consequences of this national/local polarised situations.
- CAP will be reformed and assessed from 2013 onwards. What will be the position of the new policy makers after a very long period of defensive stand-point?

## **5. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care of agricultural sector?**

In France till now, we can say that the major development of social farming is based on the answer to social needs subsidized by social services. Agriculture (food and services) is a productive basis for developing social inclusion and therapeutic hosting or follow up.

This feature may evolve progressively: individual farms need more and more to diversify their activities and incomes, by proposing family hosting for people with social, psycho-affective, mental or physiological difficulties. But the serious question remains unanswered: how to label and certify those family farms?

## **6. Are there research projects concerning social farming?**

French actors have been participating in European research networks such as SO FAR, DIANA, COST Action, COP Farming for Health.

In the national context, social farming is a new concept. By the way, we could not identify any project doing research on this concept.

Connected to social farming, there are topics objects of research such as:

- peri-urban farming,
- interactions between urban and nature
- multi-functional agriculture.

Those topics are studied by social scientists of INRA, CEMAGREF<sup>7</sup>, geographers or urban planning experts.

## **7. What kind of education or training courses for social farming exist in France? What kind of background do social farming practitioners have?**

At the moment, there is no specific curriculum on social farming.

We can identify two kinds of educational backgrounds for practitioners:

- educative and social courses in specialised technical schools
- agricultural education, provided also in specialised secondary, technical or engineering schools.

Only few professionals have double background.

## **8. What are the most important competences social farming practitioners need?**

It seems that first of all social farming practitioners, by working in a farm, should be skilled in agricultural and farming techniques. This contributes to secure the running of the farm and to be available to beneficiaries being hosted on the farm. Then, as double competency curriculum does not exist, those practitioners should be educated, through professional training system, in educational and social fields.

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.inra.fr/ciag/colloques/agriculture\\_peri\\_urbaine](http://www.inra.fr/ciag/colloques/agriculture_peri_urbaine),  
[http://www.actu-environnement.com/ae/agenda/manif/colloque\\_agriculture\\_peri\\_urbaine\\_8106.php4](http://www.actu-environnement.com/ae/agenda/manif/colloque_agriculture_peri_urbaine_8106.php4)

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# Slovenia

**Katja Vadnal, University of Ljubljana**

- 1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

Green programs of social assistance/healthcare are an option of the social or healthcare assistance, as a rule carried out as a supplementary on-farm activity on a family farm, where the users work with farm animals, cultivated plants and soil, or use its available resources (Case A).

Agricultural activities (arable farming, horticulture, cattle farming) carried out by companies or social assistance-, healthcare- and educational institutions are also considered as green programs (Case B).

## Case A

The green program on the family farm Stane has been implemented in the eighties by the father of recent holder, who continues with this activity after taking over the farm. To carry into effect personal believes and values, to improve economic performance of the farm, to get useful additional labour, as well as to increase reputation of farmer's family were, and still are, the main driving forces to keep the green program.

Farm is situated in the mountainous region with production adapted to the harsh natural conditions. Forestry (12 ha of forests), animal breeding (13 ha of grassland, 9 suckling cows and 50 goats) and services (winter service on local roads; forest works) are the main sources of income.

Farm is providing day activities 2 – 3 day weakly for 2 mentally disabled adults. They are considered as voluntary workers and are paid by the farmer, who does not receive financial support for offering support to them. One of the users is treated as a family member as farmer's family plays role of surrogate family for him. Users are performing regular farm and household works and play the role of useful additional labour on farm. The annual costs of on-farm social care activities are about 700 €, while income is about 500 € and contributes to farm income less than 1 %. Also the actual economic performance is poor, the prospects are good. The farmer is planning to expand the green program in terms of income up to at least 5 % of total farm income by provision of on-farm employment rehabilitation activities.

## Case B

Želva, Social enterprise for occupational training and employment of the disabled, Ltd., has been found by the NGO *SOŽITJE* – The Slovenian Association for Helping Mentally Disabled in the year 1991. its' main goal is to train and to give employment the persons with the special needs, in particular mentally disabled, as well as the others with low contractual capability in a labour market. It is operating all over Slovenia, carrying out the numerous activities (occupational training and rehabilitation, social services – protection and care, joinery, cleaning services, housing management and maintenance, shop, photocopying, maintenance of public and private parks and gardens). Out of 141 of employed personnel, 40 % are disabled, while 164 mentally disabled is included into the programs.

The "green" program that consists of the various services in the field of landscape maintenance and gardening (800 -1000 ha) has been in operation since 1994. The

municipalities, hospitals, nurseries, schools, industrial enterprises, as well as the individuals are the main costumers. Out of 50 persons who are working in this program, 37 are disabled. The annual budget is over 400.000 € and income cost ratio is good.

Green program consists of the various activities, such as: sanding and fortifying of the footpaths, weeding, the leaves raking, trimming and lopping, cutting the grass, emptying the wastebaskets, and many other maintenance works (panting trees, mending park movables, renovation of the kerbs, etc.). "The Turtles" (želva – a turtle) are performing many other gardening operations according to the customers' requests, such as shovelling and maintenance of the beds, tiding-up the green plots around the apartment blocs, planting shrubs and ornamental flowers, etc. During the winter, the "green" program becomes a "white" one as shovelling a snow away, salting the footways etc become the major activity.

The participants of the green program are trained for these works during the period of 12 months. Training is carried out in three phases. In the first phase with duration of 2 months users are trained for simple works (picking litter, taking of branches, raking leaves and grass, weeding, cleaning kerbs). During the second phase, that last 3 months, users are trained for carrying out the exact works, such as tiding-up asphalt, concrete, sandy, grassy surfaces, hoeing the ornamental flowers, mowing with motor scythe and with hand operated motor mower, and hand-mowing with scythe and hand-cutting with axe. The third phase is dedicated to training for the most exact works and lasts for 7 months. The users are trained for planting flowers, levelling surfaces (using sand, soft soil, sod), trimming shrubs, and pruning ornamental and fruit trees. The training takes place *in situ*, by the help of the mentors and/or instructors - professional gardeners. "The Turtles" are following their directions and cooperate with them during the operation. The program is suitable for the persons with poor motor skills, as well as for weaker ones (the females), as works are rather easy.

The users whose productivity exceed 50 % of a regular man-power are employed by the project and receive a salary for their work, while others participate as persons that need support and Želva is paid for the given support from public social care funds.

## **2. How has the social farming sector developed in your country?**

As all over rural Europe, there is a widespread and rich patrimony of linking agriculture with living realities of the people with special needs - inherited from the past or created more recently – in Slovenia too. The horticultural and animal assisted therapies had been an important part of the activity-based therapies in the early days of the Slovene psychiatry. However, they have been progressively replaced with other therapeutic activities, and they are seldom practiced nowadays. The same is true for the development of activity-based therapies for the other target groups of the patients and the disabled. But since the late nineties an increasing interest for making use of positive effects of farming/gardening, as well as of domestic animals on quality of life of the different groups of people with special needs has been emerging. A numerous initiatives were launched being stimulated by strong personal beliefs and creative urges to open farming as well as social care to new challenges. A green programme became a token of innovative potential. Therefore, the providers enjoy general esteem for innovative interlacing agriculture and social care. Since the beginnings, a better quality of life for people with special need and inclusion-oriented social development, have been the main motives of the pioneers. They strive for diversification of activities for these people, mentally disabled and mentally ill in particular, as well as for enriching and upgrading the existing methods and ideas in the field of social care.

**3. Which growth did the sector made in your country? How many examples of social farms are there in your country?**

There are many good examples of interlacing and cooperation between agriculture and farming and social welfare. Systematic and longitudinal study of 30 cases shows that all of them are professionally planned organized and carried out by practitioners who are looking for the best solutions in favour of people with special needs and their inclusion into general society. As green program is an innovation in the field of agriculture, as well as in the field of social care their management asks for outmost carefulness and cautious. Therefore, all the activities are oriented to quality issues that can latter on become a solid basement for future growth with target figures, as follows: maximum 350 family farms and maximum 100 social welfare institutions with green social care programmes for mentally disabled children, youth and adults, for children, youth and adults with mental health problems, and for seniors in general.

**4. How is the sector being financed?**

Public social and health care funds

**5. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter?**

On the micro level: lack of knowledge and know-how, and poor economic performance.

On the macro level: inability of relevant ministries to cooperate in order to prepare inter-ministerial standing orders of green programs.

**6. Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country.**

Monopoly of public welfare institutions in the field of social care.

Bureaucratic overregulation of the social care sector by the state.

Social stigma toward people with special needs.

**7. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

Green programs are implemented into Rural development plan 2007-2013 within the 3<sup>rd</sup> axe: Life quality and diversification, measure 31: Diversification into non-agricultural activities. Holders are entitled to investment subsidy up to 50 % of the investment value; the lowest subsidy is 3.500 €, and the highest 200.000 € in the period of last three budgetary years.

**8. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

Green programs are embedded into rural development. as an important measure in the field of diversification of income sources of farms.

Hypotherapy is officially recognized by health authorities, but it is not paid by health insurance.

**9. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

None.

Project "Network of eco-social farms in the region of south-east Slovenia" just entered a competition.

**10. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?**

Two agricultural colleges (Novo mesto and Nova Gorica) developed curriculum of the subject Therapeutic and social activities in the rural area, and placed it into regular education and training.

Social enterprise Želva is officially licensed to carry out program of occupational rehabilitation in the field of green programs.

Within the national qualifications scheme the curriculum for farmers, potential providers of green programs is defined.

**11. What kind of background (education) do social farming practitioners have in your country?**

Occupational therapy.  
Special pedagogic.  
Physiotherapy.  
Agriculture and special pedagogic.

Practitioners are working in the teams; typical structure of a team represent occupational therapist, special pedagogic and agronomists.

**12. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practitioner needs?**

Organisation.  
Technology.  
Resourcefulness.  
Empathy.  
Assesment.

**13. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

Mentally disabled and people with mental health problems.

Comprehensive needs analysis in the context of green programs has not been elaborated yet. Therefore, only partial rough draft can be provided.

*Context Analysis.* Both groups of users are more or less excluded for the majority society and burdened with stigma. To encourage the inclusive social and economic development and make use of it for the users, education and training of all stakeholders is essential. For mentally disabled the major challenge of training is to

build up their strengths and to prepare them for active personal, social and economic life. Users with mental health problems are the most often facing exclusion from labour market that leads to social marginalisation. Therefore training has to provide them with occupational flexibility and to empower them to fight social exclusion an/or stigma.

*User Analysis.* It is crucial, that potential participants of training process in the contest of green programs are provided with the opportunity to express their attitude/preference to agriculture as the field of their activities, at first. Secondly, the training has to be user-tailored as much as possible. Therefore, profile of an user (strengths, weaknesses, previous skills, existing knowledge on the subject, learning styles, ambitions, expectances, etc) is needed.

As green programs proved themselves as suitable not only for persons with moderate degree of mental disability, but for persons with severe and profound one, training has to meet their need too.

As to training of trainers of mentally disabled within the context of green programs several areas should be address: insight into mental disability in general, personal/individual planning and composition of functional/social curriculum, teaching/working methods (motivation in particular), communication training and cooperation with families, and first aid.

*Work analysis.* In case of mentally disabled every task has to split into the very basic units and to each of the units the degree of difficulty has to be assigned along with foreseen assistance eventually needed.

Green program provide wide range of tasks of quite different degrees of difficulties. For example: the 1<sup>st</sup> degree of difficulties represent simple tasks, where tools are not needed or can be performed with simple tools (filling pots with earth, watering, picking crops, carrying, etc.) and these tasks can be executed independently by users himself or by higher or lower level of instructors' assistance.

*Content Analysis.* In case of green programs it is essential that curriculum is well defined according to green/agricultural jobs and tasks and backed by proper manuals, that have to be in "easy reading" version in case of mentally disabled as the users. The safety regulation is one of the essential documents of training in the context of green programs too.

*Training Suitability Analysis.* Regular and profound scrutiny and evaluation has to provide an answer the question, whether training is the desired solution. Training is one of several solutions to users' problems. It is important to determine if training will be effective in its usage.

*Cost-Outcome Analysis.* Analysis of the social return on investment (SROI) of training seems to be proper for measurement effectiveness of training programs in the context of green programs.



## Poland

Monika Latowksa, University of Warsaw

- 1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

The term 'social farming' is not defined in Poland, as this type of activity has not been distinguished yet from different forms of social care. There is not actually even an official equivalent of this term in Polish, although it can be translated as '*społecznie zaangażowane rolnictwo*' or '*rolnictwo społeczne*'. The definition elaborated within SoFar project describing social farming as farming practices aiming at promoting disadvantaged people's rehabilitation and care, as well as their social integration, can be adapted and used in Poland in the future.

The most common combinations of farming and social care in Poland are the institutions where farming activities are part of occupational therapy. Examples include social care houses for the mentally disabled and elderly people (eg. Dom Opieki Społecznej, Bramki), institutions for drug and alcohol addicts, and people with the psychiatric disorders. There are also some examples of social farming in Poland started as bottom-up initiatives by different foundations. Such examples are: "Farma Życia" for the autistic adults and "Osada Burego Misia" for the mentally handicapped adults. Few years ago the first initiative of involving private farmers into social farming was started in Leżajsk district as a result of Polish-Dutch collaboration. There are also some projects involved in social farming executed within the European Social Fund, like the one aiming at creating a social farm (social cooperative) for the visually impaired inhabitants of Wielkopolska villages.

Three mentioned above examples of social farming in Poland mentioned are described below:

**Dom Opieki Społecznej (Bramki)** (Social Care House) is a public institution for mentally handicapped adults (with different levels of disability) existing since 1960 in Mazowsze. It is financed by the social care sector. The farm was established at the care house to provide food for its inhabitants (over 150 persons) and enable them to undertake different forms of activities. Most of the inhabitants come from rural areas and are experienced with farming. The farm covers 6ha of arable land. The main crops are wheat and potatoes, others are different vegetables cultivated in the open field and in the greenhouses. There are also pigs reared at the farm. The inhabitants of the care house may participate in ergo-therapy utilizing gardening activities and care of the animals. These activities are conducted by the workers with agricultural background and social care workers.

**"Farma Życia"** ('Life Farm') in Małopolska covers an area of 7ha. It was founded by the Community of Hope Foundation as a permanent residence for people with autism (5 houses for 30 inhabitants). It will also serve as a centre for therapy and rehabilitation for other people with autism and related disorders, offering occupational therapy workshops, various facilities for sheltered work and rehabilitation centre for ca. 100 users. Inspired by the best practices from the

Western Europe, Life Farm is the first institution of this type for adults with autism in Poland. The first house for 3 residents was opened in 2005. Thirty other persons with autism commute to the farm to take part in various activities and workshops (gardening, cooking, carpentry, etc.). The orchard and the vegetable garden provide fruits and vegetables that are used to make preserves. In 2008 the farm obtained an organic farming certificate. A recreational area includes a bicycle path and a picnic site. It is planned to rear some animals on the farm in the future. All tasks and activities on the farm are performed by the persons with autism, with assistance of occupational therapists, care assistants and job instructors.

**“Osada Burego Misia”** (‘Brownish Grey Teddy Bear Settlement’) in Pomorze was organized by the Foundation of Communion of Bury Miś (embedded in catholic church) for adults with mental and physical disorder. This place serves as a permanent care centre for those who have lost their relatives. There are 19 disabled persons leaving and working now in Osada with 12 people assisting and taking care of them. Each disabled “Bury Miś” is in charge of the animals living on the farm (cows, goats, sheep, lamas, donkeys, farm and ornamental birds, bees, dogs and horses used for the therapy) and works in the garden. The farm covers ca. 37 ha with vegetable and herb garden, vegetables under covers, orchard, vineyard and ornamental garden. Garden crops and other farm products (eggs, meat, butter, cheese, honey) are used by the inhabitants, for sale or for making preserves (fruits and vegetables). Work with animals seemed to be an excellent therapeutic tool for the disabled people giving them a lot of satisfaction.

**2. How has the social farming sector developed in your country?  
Which growth did the sector make in your country? How many  
examples of social farms are there in your country?**

Horticultural therapy and activities related to green care are usually a part of occupational and vocational therapy in Poland. They are carried out in social care houses, occupational therapy workshops, centres for the addicts and difficult youth. Only some of these places are involved in agricultural/horticultural production, and are some sort of farms. Usually they are newly created farms, not the existing previously and transformed ones.

There are some examples of social farming initiatives existing in Poland (see last question) with a wide range of users: the unemployed and homeless, drug and alcohol addicts, psychiatric patients, mentally disabled, elderly. There is no collected data regarding the number and location of institutions involved in social farming in Poland, as so far there was no survey on Polish social farming. It can be roughly estimated that the number of the initiatives involved in social farming has already exceeded 30, but only some of them are called ‘social farms’. There is also no network of such initiatives.

There is however a strong need in Poland for creating new places for therapy, rehabilitation and social integration of different disadvantaged groups as there is not enough places for them in the traditional social and health care institutions. Social farming can solve this problem, offering not only care but also possibilities for active involvement of users and their employment in the future (at least in some cases).

There are very suitable conditions for the development of social farming in Poland where agricultural land occupies 16 155 000 ha (total country area: 31 268 000 ha), and private farms use 89,4% of total agricultural land. There is still a lot of small, traditional private farms using traditional, organic methods of cultivation, and well preserved natural landscape of rural areas in Poland. All of these circumstances create very good conditions for the development of social farms in Poland. Social farming in Europe is often combined with organic production and biodiversity

conservation, and it can be used in the same way in Poland. Social farming can help to solve not only the problems of the disadvantaged users but also the economic problems of the farms. It gives the farmers a new chance to carry out alternative services, broadening and diversifying the scope of their activities and their role in society. Especially for the less developed, impoverished regions of the country it can give a chance for development, similarly to agrotourism. It may possibly solve the problems of the most impoverished places in Poland with very high unemployment (ca.20%) – the places formerly used by the big national agricultural farms (PGR).

### **3. How is the sector being financed?**

Institutions embedded in social care are financed according to the rules presented below. Social care in Poland is regulated by the Law of 12 March 2004 on Social Assistance, and is organised by units of central and local administration in cooperation with organisations such as foundations, NGOs, associations, the catholic church, other churches and religious groups, employers and both natural and legal persons. Units of social care are as follows:

- social assistance centres - in municipalities and communes;
- poviats centres for family support - in poviats (districts);
- regional social policy centres - in voivodships.

The governmental administration at central and regional level also play an important role in the social assistance system. Voivode (regional level) is, among others, responsible for assessment of conditions and efficiency of social assistance as well as supervising the quality of activities and observation of standards of services provided by social assistance organisational units in communes and districts. The Minister of Labour and Social Policy is in charge of creation of the concept and strategy of social assistance, development of legal regulation, defining standards of services provided by social assistance organisational units as well as analysing the effectiveness of the measures taken.

The majority of social care services are provided by social assistance centres and poviats centres for family support. They are responsible for payment of cash benefits as well as non-financial assistance. Regional social policy centres focus on cooperation with providers and organisers of social assistance (for example NGOs). So far NGOs in Poland provide services such as: shelters for the homeless, homes for single mothers, day-care homes and other support centres.

The most probable way of financing the social farming sector in Poland is via national social care system, as well as by various foundations and associations, NGOs, private farmers, sponsors, and European Social Fund projects or within collaboration of several organisations.

### **4. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter? Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country.**

There are several challenges and obstacles of social farming in Poland (as well as of social and health care in general):

- social farming must be recognized as a part of social and health care enabling therapy and social inclusion of users, and must be perceived as an important and valuable field of social and health care,
- it has to be proved that the social farming is comparable to other traditional methods of social and health care, and it can supplement or even replace the traditional systems-it has to be proved that it is effective and cheap,

- the social and health care system must be improved and more open to new non-conventional methods and initiatives,
- the financial system of social and health care must be changed and improved, and the position of the social and health care sector in Poland must be strengthened,
- it is also necessary to change the mentality and the attitude of the Polish society towards the disadvantaged (disabled, elderly, psychiatric patients, addicts, homeless); the disadvantaged need a right (not only officially) for normal life and work, and should be offered not only financial support, but also their active involvement in the improvement of their living conditions,
- the idea and results of social farming have to be promoted within Polish society,
- the good practices from other European countries have to be studied and implemented in Poland,
- there is a strong need of creating the educational system of the social care workers, farmers, therapists and others who can be involved in social farming,
- networking between the social farms (and related institutions) is another need that should be fulfilled to enable the development of social farming in Poland.

Social farming in Poland will probably face similar problems as other forms of social and health care: lack of funds, bureaucratic and organisational obstacles.

#### **5. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

There is not a general social nor health care policy about social farming in Poland yet.

#### **6. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

They will be rather embedded in social care than in health care. Social farming has not been distinguished yet from different forms of social care.

#### **7. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

The research project carried out by Dr. Monika Latkowska 'Green care in Poland- application of horticulture for the improvement of human health and life quality' (*"Terapia ogrodnicza w Polsce- wykorzystanie ogrodnictwa dla poprawy zdrowia oraz jakości życia ludzi"*) was started in December 2009 at the Warsaw Univ. of Life Sciences, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture. Its main aim is to collect the information regarding the initiatives involved in green care in Poland with a special emphasis on social farms (inventory). The profile of green care institutions will be based on data regarding their number, location, area, type, user groups etc. Some pilot studies on usage of selected research methods (case study, interview, video-recording) for evaluation of the effects of green care will be carried out in the last part of the project.

**8. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?  
What kind of background (education) do social farming practitioners have in your country?**

There are no educational nor practical courses in social farming in Poland available for the practitioners employed on the farms (usually the staff has psychological or social background). Training is usually made within the farm in the consultations with specialists from the agricultural university or local agricultural advisory center, by gaining the practical knowledge with time. Social farming and horticultural therapy are implemented into the courses for the students of horticulture at some of the agricultural universities.

**9. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practitioner needs?**

The most important competences are:

- good interpersonal competences - to build good relationships with the beneficiaries, and other staff members,
- basic psychological knowledge,
- good knowledge of the safety issues and first aid,
- good knowledge of how to cope with the difficult behaviour of the beneficiaries,
- good knowledge of the plant cultivation,
- competences on planning the crops, dealing with the weather problems, pests and diseases in the way friendly for the environment,
- basic knowledge of economy and management of the farm (head of the farm),
- knowledge of the organic food production and processing.

**10. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

For the first part of the question see point 2 & 3.

Most of the disabled and other disadvantaged people in Poland are still outside the labour market. They are less educated than the most of the society, and have other difficulties in finding a job. In 2008 83,9% of the Polish disabled in the age over 15 years were unemployed. Thus the support for the occupational activity is still a very important issue.

The main needs of the disadvantaged are: to be active, to have the opportunity to work, to meet other people, to be as independent as possible, to be treated as the person with full rights, not only as the object requiring continuous care and support. These needs can be at least partially fulfilled within the social farming initiatives.



# Germany

Anne Jeanichen & Thomas van Elsen, Petrarca

- 1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

## Social farming

In Germany the term "social farming" is rather new and is not used in a uniform way by all who use it: Social Farming adopts a multifunctional view of agriculture: the main products, in addition to saleable produce, are health and employment, education or therapy. Agriculture offers opportunities for people to participate in the varied rhythms of the day and the year in growing food or working with domestic animals. Social farming includes agricultural enterprises and market gardens which integrate people with physical, mental or emotional disabilities; farms which offer openings for the socially disadvantaged, for young offenders or those with learning difficulties, people with drug dependencies, the long-term unemployed and active senior citizens or dementia patients; school and kindergarten farms and many more. Prevention of illness, inclusion and a better quality of life are features of social agriculture. We do not consider social farming as merely another specialist option for agricultural enterprises, but also as a possible building block for a more socially-minded future. Social agricultural enterprises within transparent systems offer opportunities for the individual development of those in need of help, a sustainable approach to managing nature and the revitalisation of rural areas. When many individuals act in concert and develop social values, small-scale alternatives to the advancing rationalisation, competition and price wars are able to emerge. The added value of social farming opens up prospects of a potential paradigm shift.

## First example: Organic Farm Kuhhorst

The Organic Farm Kuhhorst was founded in 1991. It is an agricultural holding combined with a workshop for people with handicaps (WfbM structure) where the agricultural goods get produced, processed and marketed. Kuhhorst is situated about 35 kilometres in the north of the city of Berlin in a plain countryside that once was a huge bog.

The organic farm is certified since 1992 under the regulations of the German association Gää and nowadays Verbund Ökohofe. It belongs to the Mosaik-Workshops Company in Berlin and is a pilot project on the advancement of vocational training for people with handicaps. The farm offers working places for more than 70 people with mental handicaps and provides their social integration. Some of them live in the modern homes directly in the village, others are brought to Kuhhorst every day by bus transfer. The farm is active in the network of "Green spaces in WfbM" and since 2002 one of the 200 German "Demonstration farms" – organic farms that engage in public relation in terms of open days, festivals, information desks for visitors and consumers information. In 2006 Kuhhorst has been winner of the Organic Farming Award. The farm does not only strive for organic premium products but is also registered as "farm ark"- a movement to save endangered farm animals.

The farm consists of about 400 hectares arable fields and grasslands. The animal husbandry includes dairy cows, pigs, poultry, vegetables and fruits. In many different fields of activity premium food is produced that gets sold in the farm shop in Kuhhorst and marketed in many other organic shops in Berlin. The vicinity to Berlin, the hospitality on guests and clients as well as the highly successful networking are crucial factors of success.

### **Second example: Dannwisch Farm**

Dannwisch Farm is an anthroposophical community of 30 people and the property is owned by a non – profit making trust. The farm is run according to the rules of biodynamic agriculture. For many years the community has provided places for people with handicaps to work and live in the community. Social agencies pay for the social work. Due to new guidelines of these agencies recently the number of places has increased.

In order to be allowed to integrate people with handicaps without a WfbM structure (like Kuhhorst) Dannwisch Farm cooperates with the community of farms "Weide-Hardebek". This is a model which can not be found in Germany twice. About eight farms in the northern federal state "Schleswig- Holstein" cooperate in order to offer decentralized integration for people with handicaps. The administrative work implied and supervision services are provided by the central institution Weide-Hardebek Farm.

Beyond the integration of handicapped people Dannwisch Farm is engaged in other social projects. The farm offers apprenticeship in many fields of occupation. In cooperation with some Waldorf schools the farm organizes two weeks lasting work camps for school classes twice a year. And since 2004 a kindergarten gets established. It combines Waldorf pedagogy with elements of outdoor and farm pedagogy. The farm often receives also inquiries from different people who want to work on the farm in order to take a time out, to get stability into their life, such as burn outs, long term unemployed and youngsters with learning disabilities. These people often need social therapy but do not have proper diagnosis or specific illnesses. Therefore no agency feels responsible to pay the farms expenditures. Because the farm concept is based on selling own products and does not strive for the role of a social rehabilitation centre they have to refuse those expenditures and try to integrate only those people whose integration does not mean an economic disadvantage.

## **2. How has the social farming sector developed in your country?**

The discussion about occupation and employment for "fringe groups" and especially for people with handicaps is sensible respecting the special German history of the Nazi regime. Since then workshops for people with handicaps (WfbM structure) have arisen. Since 1958 there exist the first Camphill-communities in Germany in which people with mental and physical handicaps are served. Because of increasing problems in surrendering of family farms some of them opened for employing and assisting people with needs. Nowadays the integration and employment of people with handicaps and the rehabilitation of less capable persons are organized by social associations such as the deaconry or charity in Germany. A survey with 264 questionnaires, a quota of exhaust of 61% and sent back information from 167 social farms (only including "therapy of fringe groups" on farms; Lenhard et al. 1997: 459, 464) found out that most of the social farms belong to institutions.

Independent institutions like normal (family-) farms are mostly not authorised to get the public funding for integrational work, because a certain size of at least 120

handicapped clients is required by law. Nevertheless private and individual initiatives exist, but due to a lack of publicity and small size only few are known.

From the historical point of view we can differentiate between farms that have included social tasks on the one and social homes or institutions that develop an agricultural sector on the other hand. Against the background of the European Union agricultural reform, according to which in future the ecological achievements of farms are to be rewarded, and, with this aim in mind, jobs on farms are to be created outside agricultural production, new potential is offered for developing not only organic farming in a multifunctional manner.

More than half of the farms surveyed by Lenhard et al. (1997) offer services and work for handicapped people and nearly half of them are registered as sheltered workshops (WfbM). The farms are run by:

- Free social services, mostly Christian or religious organisations such as Deaconry or Charity (Caritas), German Parity Welfare Organisation with anthroposophical organisations, Workers Welfare Organisation and the German Red Cross, Hephata
- Public social services such as federal state, ministry (for example prisons)
- Other social services such as foundations, "Lebenshilfe" association
- The majority of social farms in Germany are certified organic (ca. 60%) (Lenhard et al. 1997: 467)

The consciousness of social farming was rising the last few years which could be registered and forced by the international research-project SoFar - Social Services in Multifunctional Farms ([www.sofar-d.de/?Projekt\\_SoFar](http://www.sofar-d.de/?Projekt_SoFar)) and the national project Social farming on ecological farms in Germany ([www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de)).

### **3. Which growth did the sector made in your country? How many examples of social farms are there in your country?**

The collection of social farms, initiatives and structures in Germany turns out to be difficult. With 82 million inhabitants Germany is the densest populated country in the European Union. Germany consists of 16 federal states and concerning agriculture, social, therapeutic and pedagogic work these federal states have different laws and structures. The data available about social services on farms with their different structures and diverse operators result from national surveys on sheltered workshops and on other social institutions such as prisons, hospitals etc. (Hermanowski 2006,; p. 15; Lenhard et al. 1997, AGÖL 2000, Neuberger et al. 2006, Kalisch & van Elsen 2009, van Elsen 2010). There are different networks and associations according to client groups, specific treatments and special approaches of therapy (such as horticultural or animal assisted therapy), education or rehabilitation and the sector is rising. Nevertheless a complete survey, central recording, advisory service or multi-cliental network on social services on farms are lacking hitherto. The number of social farms in Germany is estimated about > 300.

### **4. How is the sector being financed?**

The sector is especially financed by nursing allowance or donations (by the parents or relatives). The increased outlay for social integration must be paid back to the farms. In sheltered workshops and some rehabilitative programs the outlay is balanced by funding from patient care allowances. Nevertheless compensation of the outlay is a bottle neck. Firstly because certain client groups and persons without clear diagnosis do not get funded by the state, public money is not sufficient to cover the expenses and often the funding is connected with diverse conditions that can not be fulfilled on farms easily. Talking to farmers being interested in setting up social

services on their farms mostly the missing financial compensation inhibits their engagement.

The impacts of the personal budget for clients in Germany are quite uncertain. Some see chances for the installation of working places for people with handicaps on normal family farms and the advantage is the own choice of handicapped people to look for the benefits they need. Others fear that clients will choose the most comfortable settings (such as holidays on Mallorca) and would probably stop working and stop personal development.

##### **5. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter?**

The analysis of the status quo in Germany shows that there are obscurities and missing transparency on the level of responsible agencies and ministries, financiers and legislation concerning social farming because federal structures inhibit transparency and transferability. In living and working in a social farm there are often lacks of resources for networking. Mostly agricultural activities need more personal staff in order to guarantee an individual care.

There is a weak PR and the farms are confronted with increasing economic pressure. Not just in Europe even in Germany the term social farming is not commonly shared and appreciated. There are specific threats in the future of social farming. Its development is connected with the crisis of society, with the reduction of costs in social and health supply, with new life styles that create new capabilities and illnesses and not at least with the demographic development, the care for livelihoods/rural places and the little knowledge about social farming. The inclusion of people in farming activities requires additional effort. There exists a double function of food production and social task. These two goals are sometimes conflicting and must therefore be guided and adjusted professionally in order to let all participants succeed. A patent remedy cannot be provided, the local prerequisites, different client groups and different goals of the integration as well as diverse emphasises of business and interests have to be taken into account. Both sectors with few money and missing repetition in society (i.e. wages in these sectors are especially low). The connection of both might be followed in order to save money and push them still further to the edge of society. In comparison to its competitors (different fields of work) social farming is often more expensive, the work is more requiring and the working times are fixed (no holiday in summer).

##### **6. Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country?**

Farmers and people in need of help and their parents, who themselves want to take the initiative, but also therapists and social workers who are in search of suitable farms for their clients, all find themselves faced with an almost impenetrable jungle of laws and authorities associated with different contact partners, funding bodies and government departments which, in addition, vary from one Federal State to another. School farms which are funded independently have to fight for economic survival because, as places for extracurricular learning and experience which offer the children a new relationship to animals, plants and nutrition, they receive almost no recognition. Doctors and therapists are often unable to find suitable farms which would be able to provide many a patient with new prospects. And farms which receive requests from those in need of help or their relatives are seldom equal to the demands, because they lack the support structures for professional supervision. Like mentioned in question 2 independent institutions like family- farms are mostly not authorised to get the public funding for integrational work.

### **7. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

Because Germany consists of 16 federal states and these federal states have different laws the consequence is that social farming in the state Brandenburg might face different rules and regulations than in Hesse. The importance and distribution of existing networks and associations are often only on a local or regional base. The national associations do not cover all initiatives and often hierarchies inhibit communication among them.

At the moment there is a research project about Social farming in Germany financed by the Federal Government Department but there is no permanent competence or other kind of general governmental support for social farms. Merely some beneficences or an anthroposophic banking house donate/pay for some projects concerning social farming.

### **8. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

A vision is a holistic (scientific) research programme on benefits of social farming for different clients (needed to communicate at concerned departments), education, advisory service and forms of cooperation of different ministries and the constitution of a national support centre similar to the Netherlands or at least a person to turn for advice. On some private social farms or in living communities as well as in the sheltered workshops (WfbM) the care sector is integrated. There could take place researches concerning the effects of working on social farms for the users.

### **9. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

There are very few scientific activities concerning "farming for health" covering social and therapeutic issues in Germany. The connection of "nature- garden- plant and people" in horticulture and agriculture is pursued by different groups and projects with different intentions. The national farmers union (Lernort Bauernhof) is interested in school farms as marketing action for agriculture and developed a training programme as an alternative to the common school system.

A national advisory service and a brochure on possibilities and support for integrated working places on family farms is currently aimed by FiBL Germany (Frankfurt). It aims to connect interested farmers and aid for handicapped people and provide transparency.

The international sofar-project as well as the national actual project "Social farming in ecological farms in Germany" have raised a network of interested people in social farming and documented best -practice farms, tried to involve the charities as well as churches and other social facilities in the topic and awake the consciousness for it.

**10. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?**

The example of the cooperating farms in Schleswig Holstein (a central place where the administrative work is done and family farms integrating 3 to 6 clients) is seen as "absolutely powerful. There they built up an educational combination of social worker and farmer.

**11. What kind of background (education) do social farming practitioners have in your country?**

Either the social farming practitioners are social worker, teacher, caretaker, therapists, remedial teacher or farmer, conservationist, gardener.

Although the profession of a "social" gardener or farmer differs from the contents of what is normally taught in their educational training, qualifying certificates are still missing. Some social farms which offer apprenticeship give attention to the interest of the apprentice for social belongings. Sheltered workshops use to recommend additional social- pedagogic training courses to their farmers. There are diverse institutions which offer educational training (i.e. horticultural- and animal assisted therapy or assistance for old people in gardening therapy); the certificates are mostly just informal.

**12. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practitioner needs?**

The most important skills a practitioner on social farms needs are: empathy, patience, remedial/special pedagogical skills, internal calmness, big consciousness and tolerance concerning the special needs of the users, sense of humor and comprehension and flexibility, should be well organised, ability to show the borders but nevertheless mildness without any dogmatism. The social farmer needs to have a real interest on the other human beings and has to have respect for every member. He/she has to take and give time, has to have the power and the ability to relax in the short times in between, to endure the weaknesses of the users and keep his own balance. He/she should be well concentrated and take the responsibility for the contemporaries.

Normally you don't need a separation of the special professional competences. The soft skills and the therapeutical approach are more important than the specialised knowledge. The farmer has to have patience and calmness even there is a economic pressure. He/she has to consider that the users aren't there for the reason of the economy but for therapy. Important is a useful work and the work in agriculture has to be real (no show-agriculture). He/ she has to be fair and alert to support each one, has to be prospective in consideration that the priority is the well-being and afterwards the work and efficiency. He/she has to give a chance to the users and not to have the tunnel vision just for being economical. He/she has to be reflected and to be sincere to themselves.

**13. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

At social farms people with physical, mental or emotional disabilities are integrated as well as pupils who have the possibility to experience another kind of education as in a common school structure. Besides the communities for handicapped people or school and kindergarten farms social farms can offer openings for the socially

disadvantaged like for young offenders or those with learning difficulties, for drug addicted people, homeless and long-term unemployed persons and active senior citizens. The following table shows the different users with their special background and needs and the (kind of) networks in which they are embedded are shown in table 1 and are described in the dedicated chapters.

Table 1: Characteristics of social farming in Germany:

<b>Group of clients</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Network</b>
<b>Disadvantaged young people</b> (with misbehaviour, learning disabilities, eating disorders or criminal background)	People without final (school) examination, without perspectives  Goal: structure the day as first step into working life	No existing network  address to turn: Systemic family therapy, <a href="http://www.blv-suchthilfe.de/tab/">http://www.blv-suchthilfe.de/tab/</a>  only local and individual initiatives i.e. <a href="http://www.therapiehof.de">www.therapiehof.de</a> , <a href="http://www.down-up.de">www.down-up.de</a>
	Education under special circumstances (i.e. in prison)	No existing network  Many prisons run a green sector and other workshops
<b>Homeless</b>	Goal: structure the day and give perspective and a home or family structure	No existing network  Few initiatives, no existing network, i.e. <a href="http://www.gut-dauelsberg.de">www.gut-dauelsberg.de</a>
<b>Learning on farm for children and young people</b>	Offer for schools linked in BAGLoB (about 45 pedagogic projects)  Apart from that many (bio-dynamic) farms offering integration for individuals and groups of Waldorfschools	BAGLoB: <a href="http://www.baglob.de">http://www.baglob.de</a>  resp. <a href="http://www.lernenaufdembauernhof.de">http://www.lernenaufdembauernhof.de</a>  seminars in Altenkirchen <a href="http://www.bagejl.de">www.bagejl.de</a>
	Kindergarten initiatives	No special network, possibly connected with network on "forest kindergarten"

<p><b>Old people</b> (retired, senior citizens, elderly persons with dementia)</p>	<p>According to demography well discussed sector; diverse requests range from alternative living in the age up to gardening therapy in homes for elderlies and day care services</p>	<p>No existing network, some single projects address to turn: <a href="http://www.stmlf.bayern.de/hausw/dienste/produkte/17601/">http://www.stmlf.bayern.de/hausw/dienste/produkte/17601/</a> diploma thesis on pilot projects at university of Kassel <a href="http://www.garten-therapie.de">www.garten-therapie.de</a> (new established network MeGA)</p>	
<p><b>Immigrants and persons seeking asylum</b></p>	<p>Possible i.e. in homes for asylant seekers for meaningful occupation despite missing work allowance (psychosocial hygiene, salutogenesis)</p>	<p>No projects known on farms, similar approaches <a href="http://www.internationale-gaerten.de">www.internationale-gaerten.de</a> <a href="http://www.stiftung-interkultur.de">www.stiftung-interkultur.de</a></p>	
<p><b>People with handicaps</b> (people with illnesses or disadvantaged)</p>	<p>Broad and well organised sector in Germany Categories according to diagnosis: - living and housing - (payed) occupation - therapy/rehabilitation Organization: - Private/ alternative - integrated into first working sector - in Sheltered workshops for disabled people (WfbM)</p>	<p>Networks of the WfbM: <a href="http://www.bagwfbm.de">www.bagwfbm.de</a>, <a href="http://www.werkstaetten-im-netz.de">http://www.werkstaetten-im-netz.de</a> Networks of WfbM with green sectors and mediation/coaching and publication run by FiBL Germany: <a href="http://www.gruene-werkstatt.de">http://www.gruene-werkstatt.de</a> Seminars in Altenkirchen <a href="http://www.bagejl.de">www.bagejl.de</a></p>	
<p>Such as</p>	<p><b>Rehabilitation</b> (i.e. drug and alcohol addicted)</p>	<p>After physical withdrawal aims to reintegrate and employment Mostly over a period of one year Initiatives to integrate into (private) family farms</p>	<p>No existing network some pilot projects and diploma thesis on structures but no systematic catch up Address to turn: Agencies for self-help, Systemic family-therapy, <a href="http://www.blv-suchthilfe.de/tab/">http://www.blv-suchthilfe.de/tab/</a></p>
	<p><b>Physical handicaps</b></p>	<p>Focuses more on nature experience such as</p>	

	(blind and deaf persons)	sensual gardens.	
	<b>Mental handicaps</b>	Biggest group with about 90% of handicapped people in rehabilitation, fast growing group	See above occupation and employment and forms of therapy
	<b>Psychic handicaps and mentally disordered</b>	Fast growing group with mostly new and unknown diagnosis	Existing Network: Society for Garden Therapy (GGuT) <a href="http://www.gartentherapie.de">www.gartentherapie.de</a> , <a href="http://www.garten-therapie.de">http://www.garten-therapie.de</a>

#### **14. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming is necessary?**

Social farms are accumulations of nutrients, ideas, energies: A farm where many people live and work has another atmosphere and spirit compared to a farm that is managed rationalised with machines. In practice the tasks in the landscape and the specific capabilities of the clients and their carers must be brought together. A social farmer should learn team orientation and a strong communication skill, yoga for the balance and calmness.

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# Switzerland

## Fondazione San Gottardo-Lugano

**1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

In Switzerland, they are two kinds of social farming:

- a) At one side farms, a lot oriented to the organic cultures or located in the mountains, where people with psychic, mental or social problems can be integrated to work or leave. They usually work with public institutions and not-for-profit associations.

[www.bergeinsatz.ch](http://www.bergeinsatz.ch)

[www.lub.ch](http://www.lub.ch)

[www.dapples.ch](http://www.dapples.ch)

- b) At the other side they are social and education or rehabilitation centers, where they are sectors with agricultural activities.

[www.insos.ch](http://www.insos.ch)

[www.curaviva.ch](http://www.curaviva.ch)

[www.labranche.ch](http://www.labranche.ch)

[www.fsangottardo.ch](http://www.fsangottardo.ch)

[www.f-diamante.ch](http://www.f-diamante.ch)

Very important is the economic sustainability of the enterprise. But it is very difficult to make examples, because, although Switzerland is small, they are 26 different realities (Cantoni), with 4 languages and many different organizations.

See the research of [www.agroscope.admin.ch](http://www.agroscope.admin.ch) who makes 2008-2011 a national study ("Green care" – Hans Wydler, Forschungsanstalt Reckenholz-Tänikon Agroscope ART, Tänikon 8356 Ettenhausen – [hans.wydler@art.admin.ch](mailto:hans.wydler@art.admin.ch)).

[www.aramis.admin.ch](http://www.aramis.admin.ch)

Project nr. 03.34.01.01 Social functions roles and structures of Swiss farms

**2. How has the social farming sector developed in your country?**

**3. Which growth did the sector made in your country? How many examples of social farms are there in your country?**

In the last ten years the development are progressive, but not systematic.

See above – Agroscope. They are reviewed more of 500 experiences, very different (see a) and b) definitions).

**4. How is the sector being financed?**

In the area of disabled people each person becomes a disability income, who guarantee the minimum of life and the collocation in a social structure. The structures become financial aids from the government (Canton Ticino: performance contract – Leistungsvertrag – each Cantone must respects the minimal conditions of the federal law)

**5. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter?**

**6. Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country.**

- clear indications for financial aids and opportunities of social farming
- concrete and systematic communication and collaboration between farmers and social workers
- technical and methodic shared aids

**6. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

**7. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

There isn't a general health care policy about social farming, but we have a good input from the research center Agroscope (see over) and now from the recently (november 2009) Center for Disability Integration (CDI) of the University St. Gallen (HSG)

[www.cdi.unisg.ch](http://www.cdi.unisg.ch)

**9. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

see above

**10. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?**

Not specifically. In our country (Ticino) the SUPSI, Departement of Social and economical work (DSAS) makes now a postgrade curriculum for workers without socio-educational building, who works at protect workshops (Geschützte Werkstätte) in social structures/institutes/foundations

[www.supsi.ch](http://www.supsi.ch)

**11. What kind of background (education) do social farming practioners have in your country?**

The (young) farmers (a) have a specific technically education in agriculture, breeding, etc.

The socio-educational workers (b) have the current socio-educational building (bachelor or master), or level II social assistant.

**12. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practioner needs?**

- good relationships with people with disabilities
- capacity of observation (individual and group)
- adaptability and ability in problem solving

**13. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

- mental or psychic disables
- addicts, ex-addicts or ex-convicts
- young people with social problems

Each person will hope to more autonomy, social relations, valorization of his social role.

# Italy

**University of Bologna,  
Department of Agricultural Economics**



**1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

There is not a general and accepted definition of social farming in Italy. Experiences of Social Farming cover a very wide range: from strictly therapeutic aims (e.g. addicts in therapeutic communities) to work training, social and work inclusion for disadvantaged people. A definition which is now widespread is the following: "A social farm is an economically sustainable agricultural enterprise (farming, breeding, processing food) which puts its products on the market, integrated with educational, training, rehabilitative projects, work inclusion services for disadvantaged people. It usually works with public institutions and the third sector (not-for-profit associations., social cooperatives, volunteers, etc.).

Very different examples of the wide range of Social Farming in Italy can be Nomadelfia, the prison of Velletri and the private farm Colombini. Nomadelfia is a religious community in South Tuscany founded in 1950. 50 families live and work together like early Christian communities. Families raise minors entrusted them by the judge as their own children. They also accept disabled people. They don't use money inside Nomadelfia. Beside other activities, they produce vegetables, wine, olive oil and cheese.

Inside the prison of Velletri (south of Rome), thanks to an agreement with a social cooperative, convicts produce olive oil and wine. Their wines were very successful at VinItaly (an international wine fair in Verona).

The private farm Colombini (not far from Pisa) participated to a project promoted by a local health organization and five municipalities for the valorisation of their valley and the social inclusion of mental disables. After the project, the farm has employed three disabled persons and another one by a wine producer firm connected to the farm. The project was very successful for the farm: it has increased its market image and improved the selling of its vegetables, changing from market to direct selling. These examples are not representative of social farms in Italy because most of them are social cooperatives. We think this is the peculiarity of social farming in Italy: a strong role of social private sector (cooperatives, associations, foundations) and a strong stress on collective, ethic engagement, needs and aims more then on individual needs and aims represented by the word "client".

As "social farming" is becoming fashionable, the risk is it becomes an "umbrella" word. So there is also a little confusion, especially among policy makers and public institutions, about the real meaning of it. For example, the confusion is between "didactic farm" and "social farm". A didactic farm usually is a private farm which provides didactic lessons for schools. There are a lot in Italy (more than 150 only in our region, Veneto), but they do not provide services (educational, social inclusion, etc.) for disadvantaged people.

A very good job is being made by AIAB (Italian Association of Organic Farming) about knowledge, dissemination, networking of experiences of social farming.

- 2. How has the social farming sector developed in your country?**
- 3. Which growth did the sector made in your country? How many examples of social farms are there in your country?**

The first experiences of social farming go back to the '70<sup>ies</sup> when young people, refusing the "affluent society" on social, ethical or religious grounds, went back to the land. Another push came from a law (bill Basaglia, from the name of a psychiatrist who struggled against mental hospital as "total institutions") which opened mental hospitals and put an end to them.

But the real start-up was in the early 90ies also thanks to a law which instituted, from a legal point of view, social cooperatives. At the beginning of 2000ies, with the crisis of welfare and agriculture models and a growing sensibility to the environment, more and more cooperatives or associations turned to agriculture with social or rehabilitative aims (disabled people, drug-addicts, ex-convicts...) and most of them are organic farms. In the last years social farms are still growing and wide spreading, even if there is not yet a national map. Their number is estimated about 700. The main difference among social farms is between those more rehabilitative oriented and those more work inclusion and production oriented. The first depend more on public funding, the latter more on production and the market. Their distribution on the national territory is a patchwork: more in Central and Northern Italy, much fewer in Southern Italy. In Sicily and Calabria there is a peculiar experiment of social farming: lands and buildings confiscated to the Mafia have been given to social cooperatives which have started cultivating local and ancient cultivars.

#### **4. How is the sector being financed?**

Social cooperatives which employ, usually with a part-time contract, disadvantaged people have only some tax advantages. If they or an association or a private farm, with a convention with health services, accept a disable as job trainee or for social inclusion, the disable receive a small sum (about 180 € per month) from health services, but the cooperatives, associations or private farms don't receive any financing. It's the same for any other kind of enterprise. In certain parts of Northern Italy, many small organic farmers provide social inclusion for disables, in convention with social services, but they do it for ethical reasons without any financing. Only if the projects have rehabilitative or therapeutic aims, the social farm can be financed. But these projects depend on local situations (sensibility and far-sightedness of health managers or psychiatrists, budgets of the services, etc. ). Therefore there is not a general rule and, above all, certainty of financing on a long term.

Owing to this situation many social farms depend on European Social Fund projects, regional or local projects to survive. For example, in the last few years the city of Rome (the most rural city in Italy with 45% of its territory rural!) and the province of Rome have been paying much attention to different aspects of social farming financing local projects.

#### **5. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter?**

The answers to the previous questions have already provided some information about bottlenecks. Moreover, Farmers Associations are still rather short-sighted about the opportunities of social farming and are inclined to see social farms more as competitors than partners or opportunities. Multifunctionality is still seen mainly as a productive aspect (agritourism, food processing) and little as an educational, cultural or social aspect. Bureaucracy is another bottleneck: public notices seem to be written without any real knowledge of the real needs and characteristics of the sectors they are directed to (lot of useless, difficult papers which compels social

cooperatives and farmers to spend a lot of time on it). Moreover monitoring and evaluation is mainly formal (all needed papers in order) than concrete.

**6. Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country.**

See also answers above. There are obstacles and challenges of different kinds. Public institutions (health or social services, municipalities, regions) still see social expenditure as a bottomless expenditure. They don't see yet that it could be an investment or even a saving. For example, a disabled person in a public sheltered workshop or day centre costs, more or less, € 100/120 per day. There are also other indirect costs never accounted (e.g. burnout of families). In a social farm he/she would cost much less and do something meaningful for him/herself and the community. Owing to a wide spreading individualistic mentality, social services more and more are considering disability as an individual or family problem instead of a community problem, so they are giving individual answers without any general project (voucher system). Paradoxically it rises costs instead of diminishing them. Many social farms have a limited extension of land so it's difficult to provide products all the year round to meet the demands of clients. Moreover, as organic farming with disabled people requires a lot of manual work, cost of production is high and prices can't be raised otherwise people wouldn't buy. In spite of these bottlenecks and obstacles, social farms are increasing in Italy while private conventional farms are decreasing. Also the increase of agricultural social cooperatives is higher than other kinds of social cooperatives. Other favourable points are the age and education of social farmers. They are usually young and with a good education (a lot with a university degree).

**7. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

In Italy health and agricultural sectors are regulated on regional basis. An Italian region corresponds to a French Region (with much more policy power) or to a German Land (with a little less policy power). Therefore there are many legislative, economical and policy differences from region to region. Only with the Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 Italian regions have provided funds for social farming. But they are a small percentage of the global budget and finance above all structural projects (machines or buildings). Only some regions provide small funds for training. In some regions the funds are only for private farmers, in others also for social cooperatives.

There is not a general health care policy about social farming. Only very recently was established an inter-ministerial committee (Ministry of Agriculture and Health Care Ministry) to evaluate health outputs of social farming. Even at Regional level there is not a general health policy on social farming. Projects depend on the initiative of local health services or municipalities and local social farms.

**8. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

See answers above.

**9. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

No answer

**10. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?**

There are not widespread educational or training courses in social farming. Training is usually made inside the local farm itself and in a rather informal way. There are rare local courses usually organized by social farms themselves or by local associations.

**11. What kind of background (education) do social farming practitioners have in your country?**

There are usually two backgrounds: degree in education for disabled or degree in agriculture. Some of them have a therapeutic or psychological background. But some practitioners may have very different educational backgrounds which have nothing to do with farming or health care. We know a space engineer who runs a social farm

**12. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practitioner needs?**

The most important competences are:

- to build good relationships with other practitioners
- careful observation of individual characteristics and interpersonal dynamics
- adaptability to different tasks
- ability to meet the emergencies which arise every day working with disabled
- to think there is always something to improve (for themselves and for disabled).

These are general competences. Specific skills can be easily learnt working.

**13. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

The majority of users is composed of mental or psychic disabled. There is also a good number of addicts, ex-addicts or ex-convicts. There are also some good experiences in prisons.

It's almost impossible to answer about their needs because they vary from person to person.

From a general point of view all of them need to be taken seriously and be seen as persons and not as a disability or a social problem. More specifically they need that people consider useful and meaningful what they do.

# Portugal

## Mario Verissimo, APCC

### **1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

In Portugal there are not a precise and official definition about "Social farming" as it is a concept not so discussed.

In spite of different and diverse experiences and organisations (from nature, juridical form and objectives). Mainly are connected with social /health and education system.

Although, in what we understand "social farming" we could say that it includes a multiplicity and diversity of types and structures.

"Social Farming", in Portugal (as in other countries) adopts a multifunctional perspective of agriculture: the main products, behind those coming from production, are the health, the employment, education, training, rehabilitation and therapy.

In a way to contributes to social inclusion.

Agriculture gives opportunity to people to participate in the daily routine and annual cycle or farming, either with plants or animals.

"Social Farming" includes also different sectors: gardening, agriculture integrating people physical, mental or emotional problems. These "agricultural "spaces give different opportunities to different target groups: young people with in social risk, those with learning difficulties , problems from drug addition , long term unemployed, active elder people, etc, to participate in and benefit from those activities

In this way, there are multiple forms of "social farming" offering services and developing answers in our society.

A significant range of structures - prisons, to pedagogical / educative farms, gardening or organic farms, offer services to community and including different groups.

Also they are distributed in a heterogeneous way through the territory.

From those agricultural spaces in peri-urban areas or metropolitan areas to those in rural realms in interior territory. Those from typical self-production ( to face the low income from people, or just to maintain a certain rural activity from those to came to the big cities looking for better conditions – specially elder people.), to those corresponding to a process of social rehabilitation for those who suffering different problems (drug/alcohol addiction and mental disorders), through services for children or students to sensitize them for the environment and sustainability of the planet.

We could point some examples describing the wide range of activities and structures included in this definition of "Social farming". One example could be the "Educative farm" of APCC, in Coimbra, as a service, in a typical farm nearby Coimbra, offering services for students (from kindergarten to secondary schools) in the area of education for sustainability.

### **2. How has the social farming sector developed in your country?**

As we said, the "Social farming" sector is not structured, either the concept is not scientifically or common defined / discussed by all actors, in Portugal.

We could state that the concept not arrived to public discussion or to the political agenda and not recognized as a sector with a strong potential of growth or employment.

There are diverse and multiple services that we could include in social farming. From those related with green ( gardening or horticultural therapy ) to those more for connected with agriculture and production, and those more oriented to rehabilitation/ therapeutic for social inclusion.

Initiatives started initially with organizations connected with social/ health system - rehabilitation and integration of vulnerable groups in society like mental or physical disabled, psychiatric or drug addicted people. Nowadays, we assist to growing experiences connected with other issues like environment, organic farming, educational and sustainability.

Although these diversified and multiple experiences the issue was not discussed at national level (not yet in the agenda of different actors – social / health system, politicians and organisation’s responsible) to congregate interests , experiences, actors, with a national dynamic.

Finally, we consider that, in spite of existing diverse, multiple and complementary structures in terms of delivery based in some activities connected with environment, agriculture or “green” is not yet created an effect of start up in order to congregate in a national issue and the enormous potential represented (social, economical and health.

### **3. Which growth did the sector made in your country? How many examples of social farms are there in your country?**

As we said there are not researches and the reality is not well known. The examples of social farming structures are diverse and were begun specially for occupational health care and therapy.

Nowadays different structures appeared more focused in education for sustainability and horse riding therapy. Also a strong movement towards organic farms, also in the social and rehabilitation area.

### **4. How is the sector being financed?**

Mainly, from different experiences we have knowledge, is the social security and health ministry there is providing funding, through the implementation of different programs of rehabilitation of vocational training and employment.

### **5. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter?**

The absence of a national strategy, defined jointly by all the stakeholders. This drives to an absence of political measures, leading to programs or initiatives that could be funded.

As experiences and initiatives are disperse (geographically and sectorial) create more difficulties to recognition of the subject and their subsequent affirmation.

### **6. Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country.**

To create a national dynamic (exchanging experiences and sharing knowledge, also with the evaluation) that could lead to a organized movement or sector.

The main crucial obstacle is to affirming its existence and being recognized as an important sector of activity, with great benefits (for social, health, economic).

**7. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

Not defined. The policy concerned with social farming are more focused in health or in social programs for instance in rehabilitation.

**8. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

No answer

**9. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

Not that we know.

We started connection with an expert that participated in the COST network, that tried to start up a Portuguese network. We, ourselves, participated in the Farming for Health conference.

**10. What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?**

Specific training courses like organic farming, recycling and agricultural courses.

**11. What kind of background (education) do social farming practioners have in your country?**

Basic education. Primary education.

**12. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practioner needs?**

Perseverance, soft skills.

**13. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

Different persons of all ages. It depends on the inability of the user. The task should be adapted to the type of material available. For this we rely on the help of occupational therapists and technical aids.



# The Netherlands



**Marjolein Elings**  
**Plant Research International, Wageningen University**

**1. What is the definition of social farming in your country? Give a definition and explain this definition with two examples that extremely differs from each other so we get insight in the whole range of social farming in your country.**

There are different terminologies for the combination of agricultural production and care, such as green care, care farms, social farming and farming for health (Hassink & Van Dijk, 2006). In the Netherlands the term 'social farming' is not often used. The Dutch word: zorgboerderij, is often translated as (green) care farm. The sector also called: Landbouw en Zorgsector or zorglandbouwsector can be translated as care farming sector.

The utilization of agricultural farms as a basis for promoting human mental and physical health and social well-being is interesting and mostly seen as an example of multifunctional farming. Other examples of multifunctional farming can be: farm education, recreation and nature conservation. The first two examples can be seen as examples of the more broad term of social farming.

Care farms are used by different groups of clients, such as people with mental challenges, psychiatric patients, people with learning disabilities, people with a drug history, problem youths, people with burn-out, elderly people, and social service clients (Hassink, 2003; Elings & Hassink, 2006; Hassink & Van Dijk, 2006). Care farms provide concrete examples of the desired renewal of the health care and rehabilitation sector such as integration of clients into society, providing meaningful work, leading to greater independence and social status, taking the clients' potentials as a starting point rather than their limitations (Driest, 1997).

In the Netherlands there are more than 1.000 care farms therefore there is a large variety in types of care farms. To give an idea of the range of diversity, there are care farms that are highly agricultural productive and give additional care to two or three people per week. There are also examples of care farms that do not deliver agricultural products for commerce and just have a farming setting and give care or day-activity to a larger group of people (20-40 people per week). Some of these care farms are therapeutic communities where participants both work and live. Others have a AWBZ (Exceptional Medical Expenses Act) accreditation and are hundred percent focussed on giving care.

In the Netherlands there is a discussion about the definition of care farms. Some regional organized corporations of care farmers see a care farm as a farm that gives additional care to people in need next to the agricultural production. Others see a care farm as the whole range of giving care to people with a disability on a farm. In that case it does not matter if there is real agricultural production (Hassink et al., 2007).

## **How has the social farming sector developed in your country?**

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture has changed rapidly in the Netherlands during the last century. Around 1900 most farms consisted of the farmer's family and maids and servants all working on the farm. With the industrial revolution the maids and servants went to the cities to work in factories; they left the countryside. By 1950 most farms were run by the farmer's family only (Bieleman 1992). After World War II, when the Netherlands had insufficient food production, the agricultural policy was focused on increasing production, intensification, increase in efficiency and specialization. An exponent of this policy was the former Dutch minister of agriculture Sicco Mansholt who presented his European Mansholt plan for agriculture in 1968. This successful growing model resulted in enormous surpluses. Further intensification and industrialisation of agriculture have been under discussion in recent decades. Society demands farming systems that respect animal welfare and that are ecologically, economically and socially sustainable (Wijffels 2001). An increasing number of farmers see no future in further intensification and opt for new activities such as landscape and nature conservation, energy production, and recreation. They try to meet the changing needs of society and consumers and to restore and build new links between rural and urban areas. In 2002 40% of the farmers already had other activities besides food production (Van der Ploeg 2002).

### **Care**

The number of psychiatric and mental disabled increased in the middle of the 19th century. The increase of the population in general, industrialization and decreasing tolerance towards abnormal behaviour were the cause of this increase (Van Schaik 1997). The government set up institutions to keep the 'lunatics' in order and peace. The institutions had the function of nursing home, shelter for the homeless, as well as prison. The institutions were located in the woods and rural areas of the country. Medicalization and scientification of care made people see psychiatric and mental disabled as ill persons that need to be cured (Schnabel 1995).

The opposition against the large institutions resulted in investigations of the possibilities of community care. The first Dutch experiment to combine institutional care with community care was started in 1922 in a rural area of the Netherlands. Between 1920 and 1940 labour was considered as a healing instrument in psychiatric institutions. At that time most institutions had their own farm. Labour was not considered yet as a tool for integration into society. However, in the fifty's and sixty's labour disappeared from psychiatric institutions. It was considered to be repressing and not therapeutic. The days of clients were filled with new creative therapies with therapeutic goals. The institutions were still hierarchical organizations. Around 1970 the antipsychiatric-movement demanded a more client-centred approach and a more equal relationship between patients and health institution staff (Kramer 1990). Individual autonomy and self development became popular terms.

The care policy of mentally challenged people has gone through the same development as that of psychiatric patients with the difference that the educational approach and work were more important in the treatment of mentally challenged people. Since the 1960's there was a growing interest in the capabilities of the client instead of his or her limitations.

Also in the care for the elderly, and specially for elderly with Alzheimer disease the focus is shifting from a medical model to a model with emphasis on daily life and on long-term care. This opens more and more possibilities for green care farms to host elderly in need of long-term care. In these cases working on the farm has no therapeutic or rehabilitation purpose but is used as a meaningful daily occupation. Nowadays integration of clients into society, providing meaningful work leading to greater independence and social status, taking the potentials of clients as starting

point instead of their limitations are central elements in the desired renewal of the health care and rehabilitation sector.

### **Agriculture and care**

The combination of agricultural production and social care is not really new in the Netherlands. Some farmers and health institutions have always experienced the benefits of combining agriculture and care, and continued to combine both functions irrespective of the opposing developments in agriculture and health care. These pioneers were strongly motivated and were often inspired by anthroposophic philosophy. Nowadays the combination of agriculture and social care is seen as a promising combination of functions. The combination of agriculture and social care contributes to the diversification of agricultural production, provides new sources of income and employment for farmers and the rural area, reintegrates agriculture into society and has a positive impact on the image of agriculture (Driest 1997; Van Schaik 1997; Hassink 2001). In addition, these sheltered farms provide concrete examples of the desired renewal of the health care and rehabilitation sectors (Elings and Hassink, 2005).

### **Which growth did the sector made in your country? How many examples of social farms are there in your country?**

The National Support Centre for Agriculture and Care has a database of all farms in the Netherlands that combine agricultural activities with some type of care. This means that different types of green care farms are included in this database, like regular farms where mentally challenged people work but also children's zoo with day activity for psychiatric patients (Ketelaars et al.2002). The National Support Centre for Agriculture and Care stopped in 2009 because the ministry of Agriculture and the ministry of Health Care quite their subsidy. At the moment there is an interim organization called the corporation of united care farmers.

### **Number of green care farms**

Between 1998 and 2004 the number of green care farms increased dramatically from 75 to 432 (Table 1). A considerable number of farmers is interested to adapt their farm and in combining agriculture with social care (Table 1). According to research of the Reinoud Adviesgroep, the amount of green care farms can increase to 1100 (Kramer and Claessens 2002).

	1998	2000	2001	2003	2004
Actual number of green care farms	75	214	323	372	432
Number of farmers that have made a project plan for green care	13	49	55	53	28
Number of farmers interested in starting green care	0	114	110	141	119

*Table 1. Number of green care farms and interested farmers.*

Green care farms are not evenly spread over the country. There is a concentration of green care farms in the central and eastern parts of the Netherlands. Especially the province of Gelderland has a large number of green care farms. This is probably due

to the fact that these areas originally have more care institutions than other parts of the Netherlands and that these farms are more suited for green care as they are relatively small and less specialized (Elings et al. 2003; Hassink et al., 2007).

If we look at the current situation ([www.landbouwzorg.nl](http://www.landbouwzorg.nl)) we see that the number of care farms is still growing. The data from the website of the corporation of united care farmers shows that at the moment there are more than 1.000 care farms in the Netherlands (Table 2).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Actual number of green care farms	591	720	839	944	1088
Number of farmers that have made a project plan for green care	28	25	29	36	35
Number of farmers interested in starting green care	37	26	23	21	13

Table 2. Number of green care farms and interested farmers

#### 4. How is the sector being financed?

Care farms operate in different constructions. The National Support Centre Agriculture and Care distinguishes six types of care farms: 1) care farms that are part of a care institution, 2) independent care farms with an AWBZ accreditation, 3) independent care farms that co-operate with a care institution, 4) independent care farms that make primarily use of personal budgets of clients (PGB), 5) care farms that receive no compensation for their services and 6) different types of care farms, e.g. farms that make use of reintegration budgets of municipalities. A relatively small number of care farms is part of a care institution; the percentage of this type of care farm is decreasing.

	1998	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005
Care farm is part of a care institution or day activity centre	24 (32)	64 (30)	77 (24)	82 (22)	86 (22)	78 (14)
Care farm with AWBZ accreditation	12 (16)	15 (7)	16 (5)	18 (5)	21 (5)	39 (7)
Care farm in co-operation with a care institution	14 (19)	72 (34)	145 (45)	145 (39)	145 (37)	192 (34)
Independent care farm with compensation through PGB	12 (16)	48 (22)	45 (14)	67 (18)	103 (26)	217 (38)
Care farms that receive no compensation	n.a.	n.a.	26 (8)	30 (8)	24 (6)	26 (5)
Different types of care farm	n.a.	n.a.	14 (4)	31 (8)	15 (4)	15 (3)
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	24

Total number of care farms	75	214	323	372	432	591
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Table 3. Numbers and percentages (in brackets) of types of care farms according to their relation with care institutions in the period 1998-2005. ([www.landbouwzorg.nl](http://www.landbouwzorg.nl))

No surveys were done in 1999 and 2002.

AWBZ: acronym for Dutch insurance against risks not covered by personal health insurance

PGB: acronym for individually assigned budget enabling person to 'buy' care, help and supervision.

n.a.: not available

About one third is classified as care farm with a formal co-operation with a care institution. The care institution pays the farmer for the care activities and the farmer in turn has to negotiate financing with the care institution. Another third of the farms receive mainly clients with a personal budget (PGB). A growing number of independent care farms have an AWBZ (Exceptional Medical Expenses Act) accreditation. The percentage of care farms receiving no compensation is decreasing. The results from the 2005 survey show that most care farms used several sources of funding for their care activities. More than 60% of the care farms had a contract with a care institution; almost 60% had one or more clients with a personal budget; 20% had clients paid by the AWBZ, and more than 20% had one or more clients that were not financed (Table 4).

Financing structure	Percentage care farms using this financing structure	Average number of clients paid by this structure (at time of survey)	Average income per client per day (€); ( ) = number of returned questionnaires that answered this question
AWBZ	20.8	16.7	55 (15)
PGB	59.5	5.3	77 (67)
Contract with institution per client	45.8	5.9	47 (57)
Fixed contract with institution	16.7	8.6	50 (1)
Reintegration budget	6.5	4.0	57 (5)
Budget client	7.1	9.5	56 (8)
No financing	23.2	4.4	0 (40)
Other form of financing	14.3	5.6	80 (8)

Table 4. Percentage of care farms receiving income from different financing structures, average number of clients on a farm financed by the different financing structures, and average daily income from the different financing structures in 2005.

The average number of clients paid by the AWBZ was generally higher than the number paid by other financing structures. The average payment per client per day was higher for PGB (€ 77) than for AWBZ or for contracts with care institutions (about € 50), but the differences were not statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Hassink, et al., 2007). Next to the above information we know that most care farms do get support of volunteers (Hassink et al., 2007).

**5. What kind of bottlenecks does the social farming sector encounter? 6. Could you describe crucial obstacles and challenges social farming has to face in your country.**

**Development of care farming**

The combination of agricultural work and care is not new. For a long time it was common that individuals who were 'different' and could not fully participate in society, worked on a farm. Also in health care, many institutes had a farm or a garden where patients were working (Ketelaars *et al.*, 2001). However, these people with special needs left agriculture due to modernization and industrialization, as did many other workers (Van Schaik, 1997). Many care institutions closed their farms and creative therapies became popular (Van Weeghel & Zeelen, 1990). Despite these changes, care farms have never disappeared and in many countries there are examples of care farms that started many decades ago (Van Schaik, 1997; Sacristán, 2003). The driving forces in all these examples were idealism and the positive results (Van Schaik, 1997). Since the end of 1990s, care farms are being stimulated. They are considered examples of innovation in the rural area and contributors to the desired integration of care in society (Ketelaars *et al.*, 2001). Since the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports stimulate the development and professionalization of care farming, the number of care farms has grown spectacularly: from 75 in 1998 tot 591 in 2005. In the 1990s, the main target groups were mentally challenged people and people with psychiatric problems. The number of other target groups has been increasing over the last few years, like elderly, people with an addiction background, people with burn-out, long-term unemployed, and children (Elings & Hassink, 2006). We found an average of 15.6 clients per farm for non-institutional care farms. This is much higher than the average of 6 as estimated before by Ketelaars *et al.* (2002) and Berkhout & Van Bruchem (2004). In total almost 10,000 clients are visiting care farms.

Finding adequate financing for care services has always been a main challenge for the idealistic care farmers (Van Schaik, 1997). Financial problems and the dependence on the willingness of care institutions to co-operate with an independent care farm seem to be decreasing. The introduction of personal budgets (PGB) for clients has been stimulating for care farms. About 60% of the care farms receive income through the PGB and 35% considered the PGB as their main source of income in 2005, compared with 16% in 1998. The average payments per client per day increased from € 23–36 per day in 1999 (Hassink, 2003) to € 47–80 per day in 2005, indicating the improved (Hassink *et al.*, 2007).

**Significance of care farming**

To explore the significance of care farming for the agricultural sector and for society as a whole, and its potential for farmers, it is important to distinguish between private, family based care farms and care farms started by a care institution. The number of private care farms was found to be growing faster than the number of institutional care farms. The percentage of institutional care farms decreased from 32% in 1998 to 14% in 2005. Private, more production-oriented care farms were found to be more successful in meeting the goals of mentally challenged clients than institutional farms (Elings, 2004). The presence of a real farmer dedicated to farming, with authority and entrepreneurship appears to be crucial. Only these non institutional, family based care farms can be compared properly with other types of production-oriented farms.

The care component amounts to (average) additional annual revenues of more than € 70,000 per farm. In a previous study, different types of care farms were distinguished (Hassink, 2003). On agriculture-oriented and intermediate care farms, net farm income increased considerably due to the care activities (Hassink, 2003). Care farming is by far the fastest growing multifunctional agricultural sector. Although the number of farms with care activities is still relatively low compared with nature conservation, recreation or storage of caravans, the contribution of care activities to the annual revenue of farms with extended agriculture is considerable. This is due to the high additional revenue per farm for care, much higher than for other additional activities (Table 10). Unlike nature conservation, care is a private extended activity that generates additional revenues for farmers that are not coming from subsidies from the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. Care farming also contributes to employment in agriculture. We found that the number of paid workers on care farms is higher than on farms without extended activities. The additional activities on care farms resulted in 473 regular jobs in 2005 (Hassink et al., 2007).

### **Prospects for care farming**

The prospects for care farming are positive. The number of care farms shows a steady increase and the number of clients visiting a care farm has grown to approximately 10,000 per week. Although the number of other client groups is growing, the main target group still consists of mentally challenged persons. According to Kramer & Claessens (2002), 900 mentally challenged clients, 200 clients with psychiatric demands, and 50 elderly clients went to care farms for day activities in 2001. In 2005, these numbers were 3700, 1321 and 872, respectively. Care institutions estimated the potential demand for care farms to be 6.5% of mentally challenged clients, 7% of the clients with psychiatric problems, and 5.5% of elderly in care institutions (Kramer & Claessens, 2002). The potential demand was restricted to subgroups of these target groups, e.g. for elderly only the persons in day care and on the waiting list, and for psychiatric clients those visiting day activity centres. The data show that the number of psychiatric clients on care farms in 2005 was twice the potential number given by Kramer & Claessens in 2002. This indicates that the potential is higher than estimated in 2002. As a rough estimate, we assume that the potential number of clients interested in visiting a care farm is on average 5% for each target group. For the main target groups visiting care farms, the total potential number of clients is estimated at 27,550. For elderly, psychiatric clients and mentally challenged clients, there still are considerable waiting lists ([www.brancherapporten.minvws.nl](http://www.brancherapporten.minvws.nl)). Care farms can contribute to shorten these waiting lists. They will also attract other client groups like long-term unemployed and people with learning disabilities.

A new phenomenon is using the care farm preventively rather than curatively. Several care farmers offer inspiration courses for managers (Elings & Hassink, 2006).

The number of care farms has increased rapidly. The future of care farming will depend on client satisfaction, adequate proof of the values and effects of care farming, sufficient finances for care services, enough farmers willing to start a care farm, and professionalization of this new sector (Ketelaars et al., 2002).

Generally, experiences of clients on care farms are very positive (Ketelaars et al., 2001; Van Erp, 2004; Elings et al., 2005). Systematic reviews of client satisfaction and effectiveness of programmes offered by care farms, however, are still missing. Other aspects of the professionalization should be education of care farmers, development of regional support centres for care farming, and descriptions of the various services that are provided for different client groups.

One of the questions is whether enough farmers are interested in the combination of agriculture and care to enable further growth of the sector. It is promising that the

age of the youngest farm holder is lower for care farms than for conventional farms and that a higher percentage of care farmers has an successor. Especially for mixed farms and other grassland-based farms, care farming contributes to the rejuvenation of these types of holding.

Crucial for the further development of care farming are the policy and legislation developments as regards health care. The current general trend is decentralization, reduction of collective costs, and increase of market mechanisms and personal responsibility in health care (Schols, 2004). The Social Support Act (WMO) is a clear example of decentralization that will have consequences for care farmers. Under the WMO, municipalities will become responsible for most of the services provided by care farms. Care farms can conclude contracts with a municipality without interference of care institutions. This will make care farms less dependent of care institutions. Care farms should develop good relationships with municipalities and describe their additional value for client groups under the responsibility of the municipality.

Another bottleneck concerning the finances of care farms is finding adequate financing for the care services provided (Ketelaars e.a. 2002). Many care farmers are not recognised as official care institutions and are for the payment of care services dependant of the willingness of care institutions to collaborate. A positive development was the introduction of the personal budgets of clients (PGB). The PGB was introduced to diversify the supply of care and to shorten waiting lists. With this PGB, the client or the client's representatives can contract a care farm directly without interference of a care institution. This budget has become popular in recent years. In addition, it has become easier for care farms to receive an AWBZ (Exceptional Medical Expenses Act) accreditation. AWBZ is the general insurance for special medical costs, and care farms with an AWBZ accreditation have the formal status of a care institution.

## **7. Is there any (governmental) policy concerning social farming?**

In early years of the sector (1997-2003) there were special policies concerning social farming. These policies were based on a regional level (on a province level) and differed per province. As we mentioned before some regions had more care farms than others. The policy was at first 'quantitative' oriented, with the aim to stimulate more farmers to start a care farm. After a couple of years when the sector grew, the policy became more 'qualitative'. For instance care farmers got subsidy to adjust their farm to participants. At the moment there is no special policy concerning social farming.

## **8. To what extent are social farms embedded in health care or agricultural sector in your country?**

Nowadays social farming is a quite accepted phenomenon in health care. Nevertheless, most of the care farms in the Netherlands supply day activity to different kind of client groups. Day activity is not the most respected sort of care in the Netherlands. Next to that care farmers often mention that they do not feel like they are embedded in the health care system. On the one hand care farmers really like to be part of the health care system and want the appreciation for the care they are giving. On the other hand they are reserved in being part of the health care system. Often care farmers are afraid that if their care farm will be a part of the health care system the special qualities like small scaled care and less bureaucracy will disappear. Therefore the relationship between care farmers and health care can be described as ambivalent.

If we look at the agricultural sector, the agricultural sector cherishes social farming. Social farming is used to show the public what agriculture is about; it is a kind of

promoting tool. On the other hand social farming does not fit in to the mainstream of large scale agriculture and is not seen as a solution for the future.

**9. Are there research projects concerning social farming in progress? If yes, can you give a description of this research, the research questions and outcomes? Please add links/ websites of those projects.**

In the Netherlands there is quite a lot of research done on social farming. Most of the research can be downloaded on the website [www.landbouwzorg.nl](http://www.landbouwzorg.nl) or via the library of Wageningen UR <http://library.wur.nl/> Keywords to find publications are either care farms or 'zorgboerderijen'.

Studies done in the Netherlands can be classified as:

- Inventories, what is known about the sector, the numbers and the importance of care farms for client groups.
- Studies dealing in multifunctional agriculture (MFA). The role of social farming in MFA, the numbers of farms and the economical aspects.
- Effect studies concerning the effects of working on social farm for specific client groups like: people with psychiatric and drug-addict background, demented elderly and children and youth with behavioral problems.

**10 What kind of education or training courses for social farmers/ in social farming already exist in your country?**

The oldest social farming training facility in the Netherlands is called 'Warmonderhof'. At this college students are trained in being both farmer and care giver to people with a handicap. This college founds her basis in organic farming. Next to 'Warmonderhof' recently more colleges designed a training for agriculture and care. These colleges are the so called AOC's, Regional Agricultural Training facilities. Next to training opportunities at college level we have the study for 'Groen, Zorg en Onderwijs' at STOAS University for Applied Sciences. This study prepared students to work with people with a (learning) disability in green and/or pedagogic settings. Besides above training opportunities quite a lot of Universities for Applied Agricultural Sciences have special minors concerning 'Human and Nature' or 'Green and Health'.

**11. What kind of background (education) do social farming practioners have in your country?**

Most of the personal on social farms in the Netherlands have a combination of education in both health care and agriculture. For instance the farmer has an education in agriculture and often the farmer's wife worked in health care and applies her knowledge on the farm. Bigger social farms or therapeutic communities hire special staff that has special education in helping specific client groups.

**12. What do you think are the most important competences a social farming practioner needs?**

The most important ability of a social farming practioner is to have an open mind and view on people. Next to that a farmer finds his or her creativity in his or her enthusiasm for agriculture or a specific craft like making milk or cheese. In this way he or she can make clients enthusiastic for their job.

**13. What kind of client/user groups are working at social farms in your country? And what kind of needs do they have?**

A survey done in 2005 provided data on the number of clients from different target groups visiting care farms. The total number of clients visiting the 169 responding farms at the time of the survey was 2834. This corresponds with nearly 10,000 clients visiting the 591 Dutch care farms (Table 5). Care farms received a great diversity of target groups of which mentally challenged people and people with psychiatric problems were the main ones.

The total number of clients visiting non-institutional care farms (86% of the total number of care farms) was about 8000 (Table 5). Institutional farms were generally more care-oriented than the non-institutional care farms. The number of clients and the number of days care provided per week was higher on institutional care farms. Most care farms combined different target groups. The percentage of care farms combining different target groups was lower on institutional care farms than on non-institutional care farms.

Target group	Number of clients	Percentage of total	Number of care farms	Number of clients on non-institutional care farms
Mentally challenged	3700	37	452	2953
Physically challenged	398	3	138	321
On psychiatric demand	1322	13	221	1029
(Ex) addicts	262	3	80	220
Autistic persons	898	9	217	760
Children	388	4	43	364
Youths	587	6	87	370
Elderly	654	7	64	587
Elderly with dementia	220	2	50	106
Long-term unemployed	230	2	50	128
Persons with a burn-out	109	1	39	95
Persons with brain injury	102	1	53	79
People with learning difficulties requiring special education	493	5	157	393
(Ex) prisoners	73	1	11	7
Others	472	5	64	442
Total	9908			7954

Table 5. Number of clients of different target groups that make use of a care farm. Reference year 2005.

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## 2B Common glossary

Anne Jaenichen & Thomas van Elsen

Because there are no common standards respecting the work of social farms and the skills of workers involved, the partners of the DIANA-project tried to produce a useful glossary to harmonize first of all the language. This will be helpful in order to make all subsequent results more usable by a wide range of potential beneficiaries.

Notably, the partnership will focus on terms concerning "social farming", users (often called beneficiaries) and professionals (also called co-workers), their skills, working fields and methods etc.

The glossary shall be a "dictionary" and the vocabulary shall be clear in order to translate contents of papers properly and to have a common terminology for every partner. The terms used in relation to "social farming" in different countries (and the context in which they are used) provide us with some information on the state of development of the approach in those countries. In general (although this is not a rule): the greater the degree of development of social farming the more advanced appears the terminology. As practices and procedures develop so the terms are created (or appropriated from other fields) and pass into general use. The terms used may reflect the structure and organisation of "social farming" in every country like we can see in the national surveys.

In the glossary we discuss the nuances – "disabled people" also can be called "people of challenges" or "people with special abilities or needs" and terms may be used differently from medical point of view etc. Because the base of the glossary was created by the German partner there are mainly words used which are known in Germany but often not in the partner countries. Therefore the other partners answered "Not in use", "Not present", "Does not exist" or "TNE- term is not existing" in these cases and added particular terms which they use themselves.

### 1. Country: GERMANY

Language: **English/German**

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	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in German</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>comment</b>
<b>Main Terms used for working places in social farms</b>	Social farming	Soziale Landwirtschaft	The generic term for the issue	
	Green department	Grüner Bereich (WfbM)	an insider term in German workshops for disabled people	
	Jobs for integration	Integrationsarbeitsplätze	work for people that cannot find work on the labour market because of handicaps	

<b>Social affiliation</b>	Charity	Wohlfahrtsverband		
	Ecological association	Ökologischer Anbauverband		
	Association	Verein		
	Community supported agriculture	Gemeinschaftsgestützte Landwirtschaft		
	Different social associations	Diakonie, Caritas, DPWV, AWO		
	Different social associations with Christian background	Orden, Stiftungen, Kirchen, Camphills		
	Workshop for disabled people	WfbM = Werkstatt für behinderte Menschen	Units with at least 120 clients	
<b>General terms for users</b>	user	Nutzer		
	Co -worker	Mitarbeiter in Wfb.(behinderte ) Mitarbeiter.- Menschen		
	Helpers	Helfer		
	People in need of supervision/care	Menschen mit Hilfebedarf/ Betreute		
	People with challenges	Menschen mit Herausforderungen/ Schwierigkeiten		
	patients	Patienten		
	clients	Klienten		
	volunteers	Freiwillige		
	Employees	Beschäftigte		
	people with disabilities	Menschen mit besonderen Bedürfnissen		
<b>Specific targets/ Special types of users</b>	Mentally disabled people	Geistig behinderte Menschen	The term disabled or handicapped person is more regarded as a discriminating term. Person in need is a term being used instead.	
	Psychiatric clients	Psychisch kranke/ beeinträchtigte Menschen		
	People in need of "soul care"	Seelenpflegebedürftige		

		Menschen		
	Autism	Autismus		
	Drug addicted people	Drogenabhängige Menschen, Suchtkranke		
	People with criminal background	Kriminelle, Strafgefangene		
	Pupils/ school childs	Schulkinder		
	Children in families with social problems	Kinder aus Familien mit Beistand, sozial schwach, asozial		
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	Lernschwache Jugendliche		
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	Schwer erziehbare Jugendliche		
	Homeless persons	Obdachlose, Wohnungslose		
	Permanently unemployed persons/ long term unemployed	Langzeitarbeitslose		
	Dementia patients	Demenzkranke		
Elderly people	Alte Menschen			
<b>Staff</b>	Apprentice	Lehrling/ Auszubildender		
	Assistant	Geselle		
	Employee	Angestellter		
	Skilled worker	Facharbeiter		
	Co-worker	Mitarbeiter		
	Trainee	Praktikant		
	Supervising co-worker	Arbeitsanleiter		
	People doing civilian service	Zivildienstleistende		
	Supervisor	Betreuer		
	Integrating co-worker	Integrationsmitarbeiter		
	Warden	Hauseltern		
<b>Treatment and benefits</b>	Therapy	Therapie		
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	Sozialtherapie		
	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	Heilpädagogik		
	Horticultural	Gartentherapie		

	therapy			
	Animal assisted therapy	Tiergestützte Therapie		
	Job creation scheme or measure	Beschäftigungsmaßnahme		
	Working scheme	Arbeitsmaßnahme		
	Day to day structure	Tagesstruktur		
	Accommodation with supervision	Betreutes Wohnen		
	Social contacts	Soziale Kontakte		
	Internship	Praktikum	(practical work experience)	
<b>Fees and remuneration</b>	Budget for care	Pflegesätze		
	Personal budget	Persönliches budget		
	Salary	Gehalt, Lohn		
	Fees for training	Kurs (= gebühren)		
	Pocket money	Taschengeld		
<b>Common English words used in relation to Social Farming and associated</b>	Animal assisted therapy	Tiergestützte Therapie		
	Care farm	Bauernhof der Fürsorge		
	Farming for health	Landwirtschaft für Gesundheit		
	Green care	Grüne Pflege		
	Horticultural therapy	Gartentherapie		
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	Hof / Bauernhof	There are quite a lot of projects which include users in farm life like free living & working communities, often on bio-dynamic farms, predominantly of anthroposophical origin	
	Farm site	Hofstelle		
	Integrational Enterprise	Integrationsbetrieb	A special enterprise to provide work opportunities for needy persons	
	Living community/ farming collective	Lebensgemeinschaft		
	Farm offering farm experience and education for pupils	Schulbauernhöfe		

<b>Organisations</b>	Federal working community of workshops for disabled people	Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Werkstätten für Behinderte (BAG)		
	German Federation for the Farm as a Place of learning	Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Lernort Bauernhof e.V. (BAGLoB)		
	Association for anthroposophic and social therapie	Verband für anthroposophische Heilpädagogik, Sozialtherapie und Heilpädagogik		
	Social Farming	SoFar und Soziale Landwirtschaft		
	Farming for health	FFH		
	COST	Cost – Action		
	Camphill-Life communities	Camphill-Lebensgemeinschaften		
	International gardens	Internationale Gärten	Garden-projects in which refugees and migrants and natives get in contact, have the chance to foster the communication as well as the care of the diversity of cultivated plants	

In Germany there are lots of projects/farms which include handicapped people in farm life like free living and working communities. These are often bio-dynamic farms which are predominantly of anthroposophical origin. The term "disabled" or "handicapped person" is more and more regarded as a discriminating term. Like in the Netherlands in most cases "person in need" is a term being used instead. Which is typical for German network in social farming are many "workshops for disabled people" with units with at least 120 clients and the "German Federation for the Farm as a Place of learning". "Green department" is an insider term in Germany for workshops for disabled people with agricultural or gardening activities.

## 2. Country: POLAND

Language: **English/Polish**

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	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in Polish</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>comment</b>
<b>Main Terms used</b>	Social farming	zaangażowane społecznie rolnictwo		TNE

	Green care	"zielona terapia"		TNE
	Green department	pracownia ogrodnicza	part of workshops for the disabled people	
	Occupational therapy workshops	Warsztat Terapii Zajęciowej (WTZ)	Workshops for the disabled people	
	Institute of Vocational Activity; Sheltered Workshops	Zakład Aktywności Zawodowej (ZAZ); Zakład Pracy Chronionej (ZPCh)	Working places for the disabled/ disadvantaged people that cannot find work on the open labour market	
	Agriculture	rolnictwo		
	Horticulture	ogrodnictwo		
	Plant cultivation	uprawa roślin		
	Animal breeding	chów zwierząt		
	Charity	dobroczynność		
	Social integration	integracja społeczna		
Social exclusion	wykluczenie społeczne			
Association	stowarzyszenie			
Social care	opieka społeczna			
social associations	stowarzyszenia/ organizacje społeczne			
social associations with Christian background	chrześcijańskie stowarzyszenia społeczne			
General terms for	User	użytkownik		
	Helper	pomocnik		
	People in need of	osoby wymagające		

	supervision/care	nadzoru / opieki/ podopieczni		
	Beneficiary	beneficjent		
	Patient	pacjent		
	Client	klient		
	Participant	uczestnik		
	Volunteer	wolontariusz		
	Employee	pracownik		
	Therapist	terapeuta		
	Supporting person	osoba wspomagająca		
	people with disabilities	osoby niepełnosprawne		
<b>Specific targets/ Special types of usersVi</b>	Mentally disabled people	osoby niepełnosprawne intelektualnie		
	Psychiatric clients	klienci z zaburzeniami psychicznymi		
	Physically disabled people	osoby niepełnosprawne fizycznie		
	Visually impaired people	osoby z zaburzeniami wzroku		
	The blind	niewidomi		
	Autism / Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD)	autyzm/ zaburzenia ze spektrum autyzmu		
	Drug / alcohol addicted people = addicted people/addicts	osoby uzależnione od narkotyków/ alkoholu = osoby uzależnione od substancji psychoaktywnych		
	People with criminal background	osoby z przeszłością kryminalną		
	Socially excluded persons	osoby wykluczone społecznie		
	Pupils/ school children	uczniowie		

	Children in families with social problems	dzieci z rodzin dysfunkcyjnych		
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	młodzież z problemami w uczeniu się		
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	młodzież wymagająca pedagogiki specjalnej		
	Homeless persons	osoby bezdomne		
	Permanently unemployed persons	osoby trwale bezrobotne		
	Dementia patients	pacjenci z demencją		
	Elderly people	osoby starsze / osoby w podeszłym wieku		
<b>Staff</b>	Apprentice	praktykant		
	Assistant	asystent		
	Employee	pracownik		
	Skilled / qualified worker	wykwalifikowany pracownik		
	Co-worker	współpracownik		
	Trainee	praktykant/ stażysta		
	Supervising co-worker	współpracownik nadzorujący pracę		
	People doing civilian service	pracownicy opieki społecznej		
	Supervisor	superwizor/ nadzorujący		
	Supporting person	osoba wspomagająca		
		Work instructor	instruktor pracy	technician
	Work trainer	trener pracy	therapist	
	Job coach	trener pomagający w znalezieniu pracy	coach helping to find a job	
<b>Treatment and benefits</b>	Therapy	terapia		
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	zajęcia terapeutyczne dla osób niepełnosprawnych		

	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	zajęcia terapeutyczne dla niepełnosprawnych dzieci		
	Horticultural therapy	terapia ogrodnicza; hortiterapia		
	Animal assisted therapy	terapia z udziałem zwierząt/ animaloterapia		
	Hippotherapy	hipoterapia		
	Dog-therapy	dogoterapia		
	Medical treatment	leczenie		
	Occupational therapy	terapia zajęciowa		
	Vocational training	trening zawodowy		
	Accommodation with supervision	zakwaterowanie z nadzorem		
	Social contacts	kontakty społeczne		
	Social integration/re-integration	Integracja/ reintegracja społeczna		
	Social inclusion	włączenie społeczne		
	Rehabilitation	rehabilitacja		
<b>Fees and remuneration</b>	Budget for care	budżet na opiekę		
	Personal budget	osobisty / prywatny budżet		
	Salary	płaca/ wynagrodzenie		
	Fees for training	opłaty za szkolenie		
	Pocket money	kieszonkowe		
<b>Common English words used in relation to Social Farming and</b>	Animal assisted therapy	terapia z udziałem zwierząt/ animaloterapia		
	Care farm	gospodarstwo terapeutyczne (?), gospodarstwo będące ośrodkiem		TNE

		opieki		
	Farming for health	"rolnictwo dla zdrowia"		TNE
	Green care	"zielona terapia"		TNE
	Horticultural therapy	terapia ogrodnicza; hortiterapia		
	Camphill community	wspólnota Camphill		
	Social assistance centre	centrum / ośrodek opieki społecznej		
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	gospodarstwo rolne		
	Field	Pole		
	Orchard	Sad		
	Greenhouse	szklarnia		
	Plastic tunnel	tunel foliowy		
	Social Enterprise	przedsiębiorstw o społeczne	A special enterprise providing work opportunities for the disadvantaged persons	
	community	wspólnota		
	Disability	niepełnosprawność		
	Disabled persons/people	osoby niepełnosprawne		
	homelessness	bzdomność		
	Unemployment	bzrobocie		
	Social exclusion	wykluczenie społeczne		
	Farm offering farm experience and education for pupils	gospodarstwo edukacyjne		

<b>Organisations</b>	Social care/assistance	opieka społeczna		
	Health care	opieka zdrowotna		
	Foundation	fundacja		
	NGO	organizacja pozarządowa		

In Poland terms like "social farming" and "green care" as well as "care farm" do not exist and the international community of practice "Farming for health" (<http://www.farmingforhealth.org/>) is not well known.

Working places for the disabled people who cannot find work on the open labour market you can find in Poland in an institute of vocational activity and in sheltered Workshops.

In Poland and Slovenia they use the term "social enterprise" as a special enterprise providing work opportunities for the disadvantaged persons, often in occupational therapy workshops

### 3. Country: FRANCE, FERME DE BELLECHAMBRE

Language: **English/ French**

Edited by: Isabelle Rousse, Alain Poncet, Jean Paul Barithel, Veronique, Catherine Bibollet and Gerald Assouline

	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in French</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Main Terms used for working places in social/ therapeutic farms</b>	Social farming Social and therapeutic farming	Ferme sociale Ferme sociale et thérapeutique	Related to the people with social difficulties or with disabilities
	Green department		
	Jobs for integration	Ateliers protégés  ESAT(Etablissement et Service d'Aide par le Travail)	Workshops for the lightly disabled people who cannot work on the classical labor market  Establishment and service for the help of disabled people by the work. These people are more disabled than above

	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in French</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	Associations and establishment proposing farming activities to the disabled people	Associations, établissements proposant des activités agricoles aux personnes handicapées	
<b>Social affiliation</b>	Charity	Charité	
	Ecological association	Association écologique	Ecological party or association related to the nature, without specific relations with a social purpose
	Association	Association	
	Community supported agriculture	Ministère de l'agriculture	
	Different social associations	Ferme de Bellechambre, Accueil paysan, Jardins de Caucagne, APEI, UNAFAM	
	Different social associations with Christian background	Association Le Bocage	
	Workshop for disabled people	Atelier accueillant des personnes handicapées	Units with about 10 to 50 people
<b>General terms for users</b>	user	Usager	They are the workers
	Co -worker	Travailleurs	
	Helpers	Aidants	Can be voluntary workers
	People in need of supervision/care	Personnes ayant un besoin de soins	They need a daily help
	People with challenges	Personnes avec un objectif de formation, d'apprentissage	
	patients	Patients	Only in a medical context
	clients	Clients	Only for people buying products or services, used in a marketing context
	volunteers	Bénévoles	Unused for the users. They are people who help the residents without receiving a salary
	Employees	Employés	

	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in French</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	people with disabilities	Personnes handicapées	
	Residents	Résidents	People who live and work on their life place
<b>Specific targets/ Special types of users</b>	Mentally disabled people	Personne ayant un handicap mental	
	Psychiatric clients	Malades mentaux	
	People in need of "soul care"	Personnes dépressives	
	Autism	Autisme	
	Drug addicted people	Personnes souffrant de conduites addictives, drogués	
	People with criminal background	Criminels	Delinquents
	Pupils/ school childs	Elèves	Concern especially the educational farms, or used in a scholar context in general
	Children in families with social problems	Enfants accueillis en famille d'accueil	Unspecific to the farming
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	Jeunes en difficultés d'apprentissage	Do not exist in France, for the minors, in a farming context
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	Jeunes avec des besoins pédagogiques spécifiques	
	Homeless persons	SDF(Sans Domicile Fixe)	
	Permanently unemployed persons	Chomeurs de longue durée	
	Dementia patients	Personnes démentes	Only used in a medical context
Elderly people	Personnes âgées		
<b>Staff</b>	Apprentice	Apprenti	Professional in training, receives a salary
	Assistant	Assistant	
	Employee	Employé, salarié	
	Skilled worker	Technicien qualifié	
	Co-worker	Associé	
	Trainee	Stagiaire	Student, receives a bonus
	Supervising co-worker	Chef de service, d'atelier	
	People doing civilian service	Personne en service civil	
? (translation to be found) attendant?	Accompagnateur	All people working, taking care of the residents	

	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in French</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	Educational staff	Personnel éducatif : Educateur spécialisé, moniteur éducateur, éducateur technique spécialisé, moniteur d'atelier	
	Farming staff	Personnel agricole : technicien, technicien supérieur	
	Manager	Directeur	
	? (translation to be found) warden?	Maîtresse de maison	Responsible of the material quality of life for the residents
	Farmer	Exploitant agricole	Boss of the exploitation
<b>Treatment and benefits</b>	Therapy	Thérapie	
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	Activités thérapeutiques pour les personnes handicapées ou en difficultés sociales	
	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	Activités thérapeutiques pour les enfants handicapés	Do not concern the social farming
	Horticultural therapy	Thérapie par la médiation végétale	
	Animal assisted therapy	Thérapie par la médiation animale	
	Job creation scheme or measure	Projet de création d'emploi	
	Working scheme	Projet professionnel	
	Day to day structure	Accueil à la journée	
	Accommodation with supervision	Foyer hébergement	
	Social contacts	Assistant social	
	Internship	Parcours professionnel	practical work experience
<b>Fees and remuneration</b>	Budget for care	Budget pour le soin	
	Personal budget	Rémunération	
	Salary	Salaire	
	Fees for training	Frais de formation	
	Pocket money	Argent de poche	
	"Savings"	Pécule	Personal budget received by a resident for the participation to the work
<b>Common English words used in relation to Social</b>	Animal assisted therapy		
	Care farm		
	Farming for health		
	Green care		

	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in French</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	Horticultural therapy		
	Camphill community		
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	Ferme, exploitation agricole	
	Farm site	Siège de l'exploitation agricole	
	Integrational Enterprise	I Entreprise d'insertion	
	Cooperatives Living community/farming collective	Coopératives: GAEC (Groupement Agricole d'Exploitation en Commun), EARL (Exploitation Agricole à Responsabilité Limitée)	
	Farm offering farm experience and education for pupils	Fermes pédagogiques	
	Protected workshops Establishment and service for the help of disabled people by the work	Ateliers protégés ESAT (Etablissement et Service d'Aide par le Travail)	
<b>Organisations</b>	Federal working community of workshops for disabled people	Fédération des entreprises pour les travailleurs handicapés	
	Rhone-Alpes Regional group in social and therapeutic farming	Groupement régional Rhone Alpes en agriculture sociale et thérapeutique	
	Network: Group of associations, of producers or of enterprises	Réseau: Groupement d'associations, de producteurs ou d'entreprises	

In France they separate ecological associations from social purpose, so an organic farming association like Demeter is just related to food production without specific relations to a social purpose.

The workshops for disabled people have units with about 10 to 50 people. The people who are responsible of the material quality of life for the residents are called: "Maîtresse de maison" and maybe can be translated with the term "warden". An "Accompagnateur" (a person looking after and working with the user) maybe can be translated with "attendant". They add the term "residents" for "user". An additional term for fees and remuneration are "savings", a personal budget users get for their

work. Children in families with social problems or youngsters with learning handicaps are not used to get an option to work on farms. Terms like “clients” or “patients” are used in a marketing and medical context but not for social farming. In France they point out special regional and topic network which are known as organization in the social and therapeutic work on farms.

#### 4. Country: THE NETHERLANDS

Language: **English/ Dutch**

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	Terms in English	Terms in Dutch	Explanation
Main Terms used for working places in social farms	Social farming	Landbouw & Zorg	There is no term about social farming. Literally translated: 'farming with a social aspect' <b>more meanings.:</b> -'landbouw & zorg' or 'zorglandbouw'. (but this only refers to farms that give additional care to people with a handicap). -'green' and 'care' like for instance working in the landscape
	Green department	Not applicable	
	Jobs for integration	Integratie-plaatsen	People that have a handicap and need a day activity go to <b>day activity</b> projects, that can be social farming. People that have a handicap and can handle the workpressure go to literally - translated ' <b>social workplaces</b> '. They get paid by doing work at this Most of the time it is simple production work or for instance green maintenance in the city. - People that have a handicap and have a long distance towards the workforce - can have a <b>reintegration route</b> (reintegratie traject). In this route they will learn skills to enter the workforce again. The aim is to get a regular job. These - routes are sometimes offered on green care farms but not so often.
Social affiliation	Charities (different social associations with Christian		

	background)		
	Ecological association		
	Association	Samenwerkingsverband	
	Community supported agriculture	Community supported agriculture	
	Workshop for disabled people	Not applicable	
<b>General terms for users</b>	user	gebruiker	The term „gebruiker“ is the most literal translation of „user“. It has a smell of being addicted, a „gebruiker“ is somebody who is using drugs or alcohol. A more accurate term would be „client“, which, in a way expresses the self-awareness and the right to services of what was previously called a „patient“
	Co -worker	Medewerker	Green care farms in the Netherlands can be just on themselves. Green care farms can be organized in cooperation that can be 'stichtigen van zorgboeren' (foundation or corporation in English) or 'verenigingen van zorgboeren' (society or association in English). Mostly these are regional organized. Some green care farms belong to health care institutes or do have cooperation with an institute.
	Helpers	Hulp	
	People in need of supervision/care		
	People with challenges	Mensen met een beperking	The expression „people with challenges“ is used as a term for the mentally disabled
	patients	Patienten	Patienten this word is only used for people on green care farms if they get clinical treatment. Like for instance psychiatric patients that are 24 hours at the clinic.
	clients	Clienten	clienten (all other who receive care are called clients)
	volunteers	Vrijwilligers	
	Employees	Werknemers	
	people with disabilities	Mensen met een beperking	We do not say people with a handicap because that is old-fashioned.

<b>Specific targets/ Special types of users</b>	Mentally disabled people	Mensen met een verstandelijke beperking.	The term disabled or handicapped person is more regarded as a discriminating term. Person in need is a term being used instead.
	Psychiatric clients	Psychiatrische patienten	If they have treatment in a hospital or clinic than it is psychiatric patients otherwise psychiatric clients
	People in need of "soul care"		We do not know such a word in Dutch.
	Autism	autisten	
	Drug addicted people	Verslaafden/ mensen met een verslavingsproblematiek	
	People with criminal background	Ex-gedetineerden	
	Pupils/ school childs	Schoolkinderen	
	Children in families with social problems	Kinderen uit een sociaal zwak milieu	
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	Jongeren met leerproblemen	
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	Moeilijk opvoedbare jongeren	
	Homeless persons	Dak- en thuislozen	
	Permanently unemployed persons	Mensen met een lange afstand tot de arbeidsmarkt.	
	Dementia patients	Dementerenden	
	Elderly people	Ouderen	
	Apprentice	Leerling	
	<b>Staff</b>	Assistant	Assistent
Apprentice		Student	
Assistant		Stagiair(e)	Somebody who is in training to be a professional i.e. works as a part of a training/education
Employee		Medewerker	
Skilled worker		Professional/Vakkracht	
Co-worker		Medewerker	
Trainee		Stagiar(e)	
Supervising co-worker		Teamleider	
People doing civilian service	Maatschappelijke stage	When young man had to go in the military they were allowed to do a	

			civil service as an alternative. Since the abolition of this duty there is a call in society to oblige young people in school to have a "maatschappelijke stage" (social/civil practicum). Some schools already do so.
	Supervisor	Chef	
	Integrating co-worker	Integratiebemiddelaar	
	Warden	Huisouder	
Treatment and benefits	Therapy	Therapie	
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	Sociaaltherapie/dagbesteding	"Sociaaltherapie" is used for care for adults on an anthroposophical basis. Regular it is called "dagbesteding" which means spending the day
	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	Heilpedagogie	"Heilpedagogie" is used for care for children on an anthroposophical basis. Regular it is called "dagbesteding" which means spending the day
	Horticultural therapy	Tuintherapie	
	Animal assisted therapy	Animal assisted therapy	
	Job creation scheme or measure	Not applicable	
	Working scheme	Not applicable	
	Day to day structure	Dagstructuur	
	Accommodation with supervision	Begeleid wonen	
	Social contacts	Sociale contacten	
	Internship	Stage	
Fees and remuneration	Budget for care	Zorgbudget	
	Personal budget	Persoonsgebonden budget (PGB)	
	Salary	salaris	
	Fees for training	schoolgeld	
	Pocket money	zakgeld	
Common English words used in relation to Social Farming and	Animal assisted therapy	Animal assisted therapy	
	Care farm	Zorgboerderij	
	Farming for health	Landbouw met zorg	
	Green care	Groene Zorg	"Groene Zorg" is the Flemish expression for social farming, in the Netherlands it is not used
	Horticultural	Tuintherapie	

	therapy		
	Camphill community	Camphillgemeenschap	
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	Boerderij	
	Farm site	Boerderij	
	Integrational Enterprise	Integratiebedrijf	
	Living community/ farming collective	Woon- /werkgemeenschap	
	Farm offering farm experience and education for pupils	Schoolboerderij	
<b>Organisations</b>	Federal working community of workshops for disabled people	Not applicable	
	Federation for the Farm as a Place of Learning	Not applicable	
	Association for anthroposophic and social therapie	NVAZ	Nederlandse Vereniging van Anthroposofische Zorgaanbieders
	Social Farming	Landbouw met zorg	
	Farming for health	Landbouw met zorg	
	COST	COST	
	Camphill-Life communities	Camphillgemeenschappen	
	International gardens	Not applicable	

In the Netherlands they don't use the term "Social farming" but "landbouw & zorg" or "zorglandbouw" or "care farm" which refers to farms that give additional care to people with a handicap. Some green care farms belong to health care institutes or do have cooperation with an institute. In the Netherlands don't exist "workshops for disabled people".

There are different forms of "job integration" in the Netherlands. People who are handicapped and need a day activity can use day activity projects, others go to 'social workplaces' and are paid by simple production like the maintenance in the city. If handicapped people have a long distance to the workplace they can use a reintegration route in which they can learn skills to enter the workforce again. The term "user" (gebruiker) does not stand for the "clients" or "residents" on the farm, but for a drug addicted person. Like in Italy the term "patient" does only stand for psychiatric patients who have treatment in a hospital or clinic while all other persons who receive care are called "clients". " Like in other countries "social therapy" or "therapeutic pedagogy" is used for care for adults on an anthroposofical basis.

## 5. Country: ITALY

Language: **English/Italian**

Edited by: Francesco Messia, Luca Falasconi, Gigliola Paviotti, Salvatore Piccozza (UNIBO)

	Terms in English	Terms in Italian	Explanation
Main terms used for working places in Social farms	Social farming	Fattoria sociale	It's a farm which, through farming, breeding and related activities, offers educational, rehabilitative or work inclusion services to disadvantaged people. It is a new word in Italian and it covers very different situations. Roughly, there are social farms more education or rehabilitation oriented and others more work inclusion oriented. It means that the firsts depend more on public funds while the seconds are more market oriented. Most Italian social farms are run by social cooperatives Type B, associations or foundations, even prisons, while very few are run by family farms. It must be said that a certain number of family farms in Northern Italy offer work training and work inclusion to disables, in accordance with Social-Health Services without any remuneration - but they don't see themselves as social farms.
	Social cooperative	Cooperativa Sociale	It's an enterprise, regulated by the law, with limited responsibility where people join together both for mutual help and doing socially useful activities. It's a democratic organization (one head, one vote) and the profit made by the cooperative can't be distributed among the partners. There are two types of social cooperatives: <b>Type A:</b> its main activity is giving assistance to disadvantaged persons: children, elderly people, disables, etc. (day centres, education, home communities, transports, etc) in accordance with public institutions. <b>Type B:</b> It's a production enterprise which must stay on the market. By law at least 30% of its employees must be disadvantaged persons. For this reason it has

			<p>some fiscal advantages but doesn't get any public funding. In the last few years the agricultural social cooperatives are growing fast while the manufacturing ones are meeting the economic crisis.</p>
	Jobs for integration	Servizio Integrazione Lavoro (literally: Jobs integration Service)	<p>It's a department of Health Care Services, which looks for job and work inclusion for disables (mental and psychic). According to the certified degree of disability, there are three levels of job/work integration:</p> <p><b>Social integration</b> (the lowest level): the disabled person can stay in a firm, doing very simple activities, as long as the firm accepts him/her. The degree of disability (from 75% up) prevents him/her to have a real job.</p> <p><b>Training path</b> (middle level): the disable is thought to be able to be employed after a training path. So the firm can train him/her max for two years. After that, if it decides not to employ him/her with a full or part-time contract, the Services look for another firm.</p> <p><b>Trial employment</b> (top level): the firm employs the disable on trial max for six month. Afterwards it decides if it can employ him/her with a full or part-time contract. In all the three levels, the disable receives a small sum of money (180/190 € per month) from Health Care Services.</p> <p>Most of these kinds of job integration are made by public institutions (schools, municipalities, hospitals, etc.) or by Social Cooperatives type B. According to the Italian law every firm (public or private) must employ a percentage of disables in accordance with the number of its employees. Otherwise it must pay a fee. The law concerns forms with more than 50 employees. Many private firms (especially the small ones) prefer to pay the fee than to employ disables. In any case they prefer physical disability.</p>

Social affiliation	Charity	Ente di beneficenza	
	Ecological association	Associazione ambientalista	
	Association	Associazione	
	Community supported agriculture	-	Not present in Italy
	Different social associations	Altre associazioni sociali	
	Different social associations with Christian background	Altre associazioni sociali di matrice cristiana	
	Workshop for disabled people	Workshops per persone disabili	
General terms for users	user	Utente/i	<b>User</b> is the most used and generic one. It perfectly covers the meaning of the Italian word "utente". One can be a user of Telecom or Railway services as well as of Health care services. There is somebody offering services and somebody using them.
	Co -worker	Aiutante, aiuto	<b>Co-worker</b> means a person working with. The prefixed "co" indicates that he/she is not a full worker, i.e. he/she is not fully autonomous and productive in the tasks. Quoting from SoFar final report (p. 134): "Service-users say that they consider themselves as workers or farmers and not as patients or clients". Using certain words or others helps to put practitioners and users in a certain role or another.
	Helpers	Aiutanti	See above
	People in need of supervision/care	Persone con bisogni speciali	Not used in Italian, literal translation
	People with challenges	Persone svantaggiate	Not used in Italian: persone svantaggiate mean literally disadvantaged persons
	patients	Paziente/i	Patient: medical term, meaningful in the hospitals, but not is social

			farming in Italy.
	clients	Clienti	<b>Client</b> suggests the idea that being included in social farms is a private affair between a disadvantaged person and the farmer. Somebody wants to sell something and somebody wants to buy it. Like going into a shop. It is based on "voucher system" and sees health and social problems as individual problems to be met by an individual choice.
	volunteers	Volontario/i	
	Employees	Dipendenti	Anyone who works as regular worker with regular contract.
	people with disabilities	Disabili, persone con disabilità,	
<b>Specific targets/ Special types of users</b>	Mentally disabled people	Persone con disabilità mentale	
	Psychiatric clients	Pazienti psichiatrici	
	People in need of "soul care"	-	Not used in Italy
	Autism	Autismo	
	Drug addicted people	Tossicodipendenti	
	People with criminal background	Persone con precedenti penali	
	Pupils/ school childs	Scolari, alunni, studenti	
	Children in families with social problems	Bambini in famiglie con problemi sociali	
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	Giovani con problemi di apprendimento	
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	Giovani con problemi di apprendimento	
	Homeless persons	Senzatetto	
	Permanently unemployed persons	Disoccupati di lunga durata	

	Dementia patients	Pazienti affetti da demenza	
	Elderly people	Anziani	
<b>Staff</b>	Apprentice	Apprendista	.
	Assistant	Assistente	
	Employee	Lavoratore, dipendente	
	Skilled worker	Lavoratore esperto, professionista	
	Co-worker	Aiutante	
	Trainee	Stagista, tirocinante	
	Supervising co-worker	Coordinator e, supervisore	
	People doing civilian service	Persone che fanno il servizio civile	
	Supervisor	Supervisore	
	Integrating co-worker	-	Literal translation doesn't make any sense in Italian. Not applicable for Italy
	Warden	Guardiano	
	Professional Educator	Educatore professionale	<p>In Italy it's a three year university degree. The "educatore professionale" is not a teacher therefore he/she cannot work in schools. He/she can work in public or private organizations dealing with health care or educational goals from childhood to elderly people. He/she can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperate with rehabilitative programmes for elderly people;</li> <li>• Draw up and work in educational projects in child home communities or for risky children;</li> <li>• Draw up and work in educational projects for disabled both in day centres and in communities;</li> <li>• Performing educational activities and drawing up educational projects in hospital paediatric bays;</li> <li>• Drawing up and performing educational projects for children and youngsters for municipalities.</li> </ul> <p>According to most Italian Regional laws (most health care services depend on Regions), home</p>

			communities must have an "educatore professionale" in their staff.
	Social-health worker	Operatore socio-sanitario	It is the basic and most widespread level of practitioners working in social and health care services. You can become an "operatore socio-sanitario" after a year course with a lot of practical training. He/she has not any decisional or project power but, actually, he/she is the front line of health and social services and carries most of the burden of them. He/she can work in nursing homes, day centres for disables, community homes, assist teachers with disable children in schools (according to the Italian law there are not special schools for disables).
	Occupational therapist	Terapista occupazionale	Occupational therapy is a three year university degree According to the Italian Health Ministry, an occupational therapist is a person who works in the context of prevention, care and rehabilitation of people with illness and physical or psychic disorders, with temporary or permanent disabilities, using expressive, manual, representational or playing activities of daily life. He/she can work in public or private health services as an employee or as an independent professional. There is a World Federation of Occupational Therapists (WFOT) and an European Organization of Occupational Therapists (COTEC: Council of Occupational Therapists for European Countries). So goals, terms, methods and kind of beneficiaries are already shared.
<b>Treatment and benefits</b>	Therapy	Terapia	
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	Attività terapeutiche per persone con disabilità	
	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	Attività terapeutiche per bambini con disabilità	

	Horticultural therapy	Terapia orticolturale	Literal translation
	Animal assisted therapy	-	No translation available
	Job creation scheme or measure		Only one term is used: Job integration service
	Working scheme	Schema di lavoro	
	Day to day structure	Centro di accoglienza diurno	
	Accommodation with supervision		No translation available
	Social contacts	Contatti sociali	
	Internship	Tirocinio	
<b>Fees and remuneration</b>	Budget for care	-	No translation (literal translation doesn't make sense)
	Personal budget		No translation (literal translation: bilancio personale, doesn't make sense)
	Salary	Salario	
	Fees for training	Tasse	Fees is in Italian "tasse", which is a very general term, applicable to training, education, conferences etc.
	Pocket money	Risparmi	"Risparmi" is literally "savings", there is no single word that translates the concept of 'pocket money', it depends on the context
<b>Common English words used in relation to Social Farming and associated approaches</b>	Animal assisted therapy	-	
	Care farm	-	Only "social farm", fattoria sociale, is used
	Farming for health	-	Only "social farm", fattoria sociale, is used
	Green care	-	
	Horticultural therapy	Terapia orticolturale	
	Camphill community	Comunità Camphill	The only translation possible is communities = comunità, so comunità Camphill-Life (unusual in Italy)
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	Fattoria	Very general term
	Farm site	-	
	Integrational Enterprise	-	No translation
	Living community/ farming collective	(la) Comune	
	Farm offering farm experience and education for	-	No translation

	pupils		
<b>Organisations</b>	Federal working community of workshops for disabled people	-	No meaning in Italian - means a similar organisation doesn't exist in Italy
	Federation for the Farm as a Place of Learning	-	No meaning in Italian - means a similar organisation doesn't exist in Italy
	Association for anthroposophic and social therapie	Associazione per la terapia sociale e antroposofica	
	Social Farming	Fattoria sociale	See above
	Farming for health	-	
	COST		European programme, no translation
	Camphill-Life communities	Comunità Camphill-Life	The only translation possible is communities = comunità, so comunità Camphill-Life (unusual in Italy)
	International gardens	Giardini internazionali	Literal translation.

"Social farm" is a new word in Italian and it covers very different situations; there are social farms more education or rehabilitation oriented and others more work inclusion oriented. While firsts depend more on public funds the work included farms are more market oriented. But many work inclusion farms (especially in the North of Italy) that take care of disables don't have any remuneration - but they don't see themselves as "social farms".

In Italy the social cooperatives are very popular which stand for an enterprise, regulated by the law, with limited responsibility where people join together both for mutual help and doing socially useful activities. It's a democratic organization and the profit made by the cooperative can't be distributed among the partners. There are two types of social cooperatives: the first gives assistance to disadvantaged persons in accordance with public institutions, the second is more a production enterprise which must stay on the market. By law at least 30% of its employees must be disadvantaged persons.

The "job integration service" is a department of Health Care Services which looks for a job and work inclusion for mental and psychic disables. According to the certified degree of disability, there are three levels of job/work integration in different public institutions: Social integration (the lowest level) - the degree of disability is from 75% up, the Training path (middle level) and the Trial employment (top level) where the firm employs the disabled person on trial max for six month with the aim to employ him/her with a full or part-time contract. In all the three levels the disabled person receives a small sum of money from Health Care Services. According to most Italian regional laws, most Health care services depend on regions.

Like in France terms like "children in families with social problems" or "youngsters with learning disabilities" are not used in Italy. The most used words which indicate the disadvantaged person included in a social farm is "user".

In Italy they focus on the specific profiles of the staff of social farms:

- A three year university degree **"professional educator"** can work in public or private organizations dealing with health care or educational goals from childhood to elderly people.
- The **"Social-health worker"** is the basic and most widespread level of practitioners working in social and health care services after a lot of practical training.
- An **"Occupational therapist"** is a person who works in the context of prevention, care and rehabilitation of people with illness and physical or psychic disorders, with temporary or permanent disabilities, using expressive, manual, representational or playing activities of daily life. He/she can work in public or private health services as an employee or as an independent professional.

## 6. Country: Portugal

Language: English/Português

Edited by: APCC – Mário Verissimo / Margarida Domingues

	<b>Terms in English</b>	<b>Terms in the National Language</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>comment</b>
<b>Main Terms used for working places in social farms</b>	Social farming	Agricultura Social		
	Green department	Departamento verde		
	Pecuária, horticultura, jardinagem, agro-floretal.	Pecuária, horticultura, jardinagem, agro-floretal.		
	Occupational activities (socially useful activities)	Actividades Socialmente úteis...	work for people that cannot find work on the labour market because of handicaps. Different activities developed by persons with special needs inside organisations for different organisations.	
<b>Social affiliation</b>	Charity	Caridade / beneficência		
	Ecological association	Associação Ambiental; Ecológica	Non profit/private organisation with ecological aims	
	Association	Associação;		

	Community supported agriculture	Comunidade Terapeutica baseada na Agricultura	Group / community with therapeutic / reintegration aims	
	Different social associations	Associação de Paralisia Cerebral; Associação Apoio e Defesa da Vitima; Associação de solidariedade; etc	Non profit making organizations. Private organizations of social solidarity	
	Different social associations with Christian background	Caritas, Misericordia de Lisboa; Associação cristã da Mocidade;	Social associations canonically founded	
	Workshop for disabled people	Atelier para pessoas com deficiencia	Units with at least 120 clients	
General terms for users	user	Cliente / utilizador/ utente		Using the quality language and terminology "client" is more appropriated.
	Co -worker	Adjunto / coadjuvante		
	Helpers	Assistentes / Auxiliares		
	People in need of supervision / care	Pessoas dependentes / acamadas		
	People with challenges			
	patients	Doentes		
	clients	Clients / utilizadores / utentes		
	volunteers	Voluntario		
	Employees	Colaboradores / empregados / trabalhadores		

	people with disabilities	Pessoas com deficiência		
<b>Specific targets/ Special types of users</b>	Mentally disabled people	Pessoas com deficiência mental		The term disabled or handicapped person is more regarded as a discriminating term. Person in need is a term being used instead.
	Psychiatric clients	Doentes psiquiatricos		
	People in need of "soul care"	Pessoas deprimidas		
	Autism	Autismo		
	Drug addicted people	toxicodependentes		
	People with criminal background	Ex-reclusos		
	Pupils/ school children	Crianças e jovens em idade escolar		
	Children in families with social problems			
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	Jovens com dificuldades de aprendizagem /		
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	Jovens com necessidades educativas especiais		
	Homeless persons	Sem-abrigo		
	Permanently unemployed persons	Desempregados de longa duração		
	Dementia patients			
	Person with	Pessoa com necessidades		

	special needs	especiais		
	Handicap	Desvantagem		
	Elderly people	Idosos		
<b>Staff</b>	Apprentice	aprendiz		
	Care Assistant	Assistente / Auxiliar		
	Employee	empregado		
	Skilled worker	Trabalhador qualificado		
	Co-worker	Co-adjuvante		
	Trainee	formando		
	Supervising co-worker			
	People doing civilian service	Pessoas que fazem trabalho civico		
	Supervisor assistant	supervisor Acompanhante de crianças		
		Técnico de acção educativa		
	Therapist	Terapeuta		
	Physiotherapist	Fisioterapeuta		
	Occupational Therapist	Terapeuta Ocupational		
	Psychologist	Psicólogo		
<b>Treatment and benefits</b>	Therapy	Terapia		
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	Actividades terapeuticas para pessoas com deficiência		
	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	Actividades terapeuticas para crianças com deficiência		
	Horticultural therapy	Horticultura terapêutica		
	Animal assisted therapy	Terapia assistida por animais		
	Job creation scheme or	Esquema ou medida de Criação de		

	measure	emprego		
	Working scheme	Esquema de trabalho		
	Day to day structure	Esquema de trabalho diário- plano ; agenda		
	Accommodation with supervision	Alojamento com supervisão		
	Social contacts	Contactos sociais / relações sociais		
	Temporary residential centre	CENTRO DE ALOJAMENTO TEMPORÁRIO		
	Community of Insertion / re adaptation	COMUNIDADE DE INSERÇÃO		
	Social canteen	REFEITÓRIO / CANTINA SOCIAL		
	Comunitary centre	CENTRO COMUNITÁRIO		
	residence	RESIDÊNCIA		
	Domiciliary support service	SERVIÇO DE APOIO DOMICILIÁRIO		
	Holiday / leisure centre	CENTRO DE FÉRIAS E LAZER		
	Residential home	LAR RESIDENCIAL		
	Family home support for people with disability	ACOLHIMENTO FAMILIAR PARA PESSOAS ADULTAS COM DEFICIÊNCIA		
	Occupational centre	CENTRO DE ACTIVIDADES OCUPACIONAIS		
	Monitoring / support centre and animation for people with disability	CENTRO DE ATENDIMENTO /ACOMPANHAMENTO E ANIMAÇÃO PARA PESSOAS COM		

		DEFICIÊNCIA		
	Early intervention	INTERVENÇÃO PRECOCE		
	Internship	estágio	practical work experience	
<b>Fees and remuneration</b>	Budget for care			
	Personal budget	Orçamento pessoal		
	Salary	salario		
	Fees for training	Propinas		
	Pocket money	Dinheiro de bolso	Money for personal use	
<b>Common English words used in relation to Social Farming and associated approaches</b>	Animal assisted therapy	Terapia assistida por animais		
	Care farm			
	Farming for health	Agricultura terapeutica Quintas terapeuticas		
	Green care	Not existent correspondenc e		
	Horticultural therapy	Horticultura terapeutica		
	Camphill community			
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	Quinta		There are quite a lot projects which include handicapped people in farm life like free living and working communities, often on bio-dynamic farms which are predominantl y of anthroposoph ical origin.
	Pedagogica l Farm	Quinta Pedagogica		

	Pedagogical gardens	Hortas Pedagógicas		
	Urban gardens	Hortas urbanas		
	Familiar agriculture	Agricultura familiar		
	Urban agriculture	Agricultura urbana		
	Farm site			
	Integrational Enterprise	Empresa de Inserção	A special enterprise to provide work opportunities for needy persons	
	Living community / farming collective	Comunidade Terapêutica		
	Farm offering farm experience and education for pupils	Quinta Pedagógica		Pedagogical farms have know a great growing in Portugal
<b>Organisations</b>	Federal working community of workshops for disabled people			
	Federal working community farm as a place for learning			
	Association for anthroposophic and social therapie	Associação para a terapia social e antroposófica		
	Social Farming	Agricultura Social		
	Farming for health	Agricultura Terapêutica		

	COST	COST		Programme of European Science Foundation promoting research and networking of academically sector
	Camphill-Life communities			
	International gardens			
	Food bank	Banco Alimentar		
		Comunidade de Inserção		
	Sheltered employment	Emprego protegido		
	Supported employment	Emprego apoiado		
	Cerebral Palsy Association - APC	Associação de Paralisia Cerebral		
	Federation of Cerebral Palsy Associations	Federação das Associações de Paralisia Cerebral		

In Portugal there are many different organisations and projects which include people with different handicaps (autism, motor, intellectual etc.). These are occupational activities (useful social activities): work for people that cannot find work on the labour market, sometimes developed by persons with special needs inside organisations for different organisations. There are mentioned lots of terms concerning occupations for users but more in general aspects not only in agricultural context (like e.g. social canteen).

There are no federal working communities of workshops for therapeutically or pedagogically purpose. The ecological association in Portugal is a non profit/private organisation with ecological aims. Community supported agriculture is understood as a group/ community with therapeutic reintegration aims. Camphill community seems not to be known. Pedagogical farms are growing in Portugal.

Terms like "People with challenges", "Supervising co-worker" or "Care farm" are not known in Portugal. Also the term "Green care" doesn't exist. "Client" is more appropriated than "user".

## 7. Country: Slovenia

Language: **English/Slovene**

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	Terms in English	Terms in the National Language	Explanation	Comment
<b>Main Terms used for working places in social farms</b>	Social farming	Socialno kmetijstvo	Covered by term Green program	Not in use
	Green program	Zeleni program	Term, defining activities with plants, animals, landscape in workshops and institutions for disabled people	Commonly accepted term for "social farming"
	Jobs for integration	Zaščitna zaposlitev	Protected employment: for disabled, who can not employed at the regular working place	Defined by: Law on employment rehabilitation and employment of invalids
		Vodenje, varstvo in zaposlitev pod posebnimi pogoji	Guidance, care and employment under special conditions: holistic care for physically and mentally disabled adult person, development of individuality and of inclusion; employment under specific conditions include such types of work that allows user to maintain acquired skills and development of new abilities.	Defined by: Law on social care
<b>Social affiliation</b>	Charity	Dobrodelnost Dobrodelna ustanova		
	Ecological association	Ekološko združenje		
	Association	Združenje Društvo Zveza		
	Community supported agriculture	Skupnostno podprto kmetijstvo		Not in use
	Different social	Sožitje	Different users'	Register of NGO:

	associations	Šent Mozaik, etc.	organisations	<a href="http://www.nevladna.org/">http://www.nevladna.org/</a>
	Different social associations with Christian background	Karitas Društvo Barka Terapevtske komune Skupnost srečanje	Caritas Association L'Arche Don Pierino therapeutic communities	
	Workshop for disabled people	Invalidsko podjetje	Social enterprise	Defined by: Law on employment rehabilitation and employment of invalids; more than 40 % of employed have to be invalids
		Varstveno delovni center	Centre for protection and care	Defined by Law on social care
<b>General terms for users</b>	user	Uporabnik		
	Co -worker	Sodelavec		
	Helpers	Pomočnik		
	People in need of supervision/care	Ljudje, potrebni nadzora/varstva		Not in use
	People with challenges	Ljudje z oviranostmi		Not in use
	patients	Pacient		
	clients	Klient		
	volunteers	Prostovoljec		
	Employees	Zaposleni		
people with disabilities	Invalidi			
<b>Specific targets/ Special types of users</b>	Mentally disabled people	Osebe z motnjami v duševnem razvoju		
	Psychiatric clients	Osebe z motnjami v duševnem zdravju		
	People in need of "soul care"	Osebe v duševni stiski		
	Autism	Autizem		
	Drug addicted people	Odvisniki od drog		

	People with criminal background	Osebe, ki so zabredle v kriminal		
	Pupils/ school childs	Šolarji		
	Children in families with social problems	Otroci iz socialno problematičnih družin		
	Youngsters with learning disabilities	Mladostniki z učnimi težavami		
	Young people in need of special pedagogics	Mladi s posebnimi učnimi potrebami		
	Homeless persons	Brezdomci		
	Permanently unemployed persons	Trajno brezposelni		
	Dementia patients	Osebe z demenco		
	Elderly people	Starostniki		
<b>Staff</b>	Apprentice	Vajenec		
	Assistant	Asistent Pomočnik		
	Employee	Zaposleni		
	Skilled worker	Kvalificiran delavec		
	Co-worker	Sodelavec		
	Trainee	Oseba, ki se uči ali usposablja		
	Supervising co-worker	Nadzorni sodelavec		Term supervision is used only in case of support to professionals
	People doing civilian service	Ljudje, ki opravljajo civilna dela		Not in use
	Supervisor	Nadzornik Supervizor		Term supervision is used only in case of support to professionals
	Integrating co-worker	Povezujoči sodelavec Koordinator		Not in use; term coordinator is used
	Warden	Čuvar		

<b>Treatment and benefits</b>	Therapy	Terapija		
	Therapeutic activities for people with disabilities	Terapevtske aktivnosti za invalide		
	Therapeutic activities for children with disabilities	Terapevtske aktivnosti za invalidne otroke		
	Horticultural therapy	Hotikultura terapija		
	Animal assisted therapy	Z živalmi podprte terapije		
	Job creation scheme or measure	Individualni načrt aktivnosti		Individualized plan of activities
	Working scheme	Individualni načrt izvajanja del ali opravil		
	Day to day structure	Sestava delovnega dneva		
	Accommodation with supervision	Nastanitev pod nadzorom		Term supervision is used only in case of support to professionals
	Social contacts	Socialni stiki		
	Internship	Praksa Staž		

<b>Fees and remuneration</b>	Budget for care	Proračun za skrbstvo		
	Personal budget	Osebni račun		
	Salary	Plača		
	Fees for training	Šolnina		
	Pocket money	Žepnina		
<b>Common English words used in relation to Social Farming and associated approaches</b>	Animal assisted therapy	Z živalmi podprta terapija		
	Care farm	Kmetija s socialnim varstvom kot dopolnilno dejavnostjo		Farm with social care as supplementary on-farm activity
	Farming for health	Kmetovanje za zdravje Povezovanje	Covered by term Green program Interlacing	Not in use

		kmetijstva in skrbi za zdravje	agriculture and health care	
	Green care	Zeleno skrbstvo	Covered by term Green program	Not in use
	Horticultural therapy	Hortikultura terapija		
	Camphill community	Skupnost Camphill		Not present
<b>Other terms used for social farms (and farming in general)</b>	Farm	Kmetija		.
	Farm site	Sedež kmetije		Not in use
	Integrational Enterprise	Integracijsko podjetje		Not exists
	Living community/ farming collective	Bivalna skupnost/bivalna skupnost na kmetiji		
	Farm offering farm experience and education for pupils	Kmetija z izobraževanjem kot dopolnilno dejavnostjo		Farm with education as supplementary on-farm activity
<b>Organisations</b>	Federal working community of workshops for disabled people	Zvezno združenje invalidskih delavnic		Do not exists
	Federation for the Farm as a Place of Learning	Zvezno združenje učnih kmetij		Do not exists
	Association for anthroposophic and social therapie	Zveza atropozofske in socialne terapije		Do not exists
	Social Farming	Socialno kmetijstvo	Covered by term Green program	Informal network
	Farming for health	Kmetovanje za zdravje Povezovanje kmetijstva in skrbi za zdravje	Covered by term Green program Interlacing agriculture and health care	Not in use
	COST	COST akcija		
	Camphill-Life communities	Skupnosti Camphill-		Not present
International gardens	Mednarodni vrtovi		Not present	

In Slovenia they don't use the term "social farming". This is covered by the term "green program" which stands for activities with plants, animals, landscape in

workshops and institutions for disabled people. Also "green care" or an informal network like "Farming for health" are covered by "green program".

"Vodenje, varstvo in zaposlitev pod posebnimi pogoji" is a term for guidance, holistic care for physically and mentally disabled adult person and employment under special conditions, development of individuality and of inclusion; employment under specific conditions include such types of work that allows user to maintain acquired skills and development of new abilities.

A centre for protection and care is defined by law on social care. Workshops for disabled people are also defined by law on employment rehabilitation and employment of invalids. Community supported agriculture or Camphill communities are not in use in Slovenia. Terms like "people in need of supervision/care" or "with challenges" are not in use in Slovenia. The term "supervision" is used only in case of support to professionals, but in social farming context they use coordinator. A "care farm" is a farm with social care as supplementary on-farm activity.

There exist different social associations with Christian background like Caritas, Association L'Arche, Don Pierino therapeutic communities. For different users' organisations there is a register of NGOs: <http://www.nevkladna.org>.

## Final remark

It's quite difficult to create **one English vocabulary** for all partner countries as every country has different experiences because of different political (laws, education etc.), historical (traditional or regional aspects) and structural (landscape, vocational training etc.) situations concerning "social farming".

The fruit of the transnational work to create a common glossary can be to become aware what the specific characteristics in each country are concerning the issue "social farming" and the work on a farm. In that way it is possible to point out which characteristics are well developed and often discussed. This causes a diversified terminology and – vice versa – shows which features are still neglected. It is quite obvious that the greater the diversity and the state of development of the social or care farming is, the more distinctive the terms and definitions appear to be.

In the context of "social farming" almost each partner country speaks of "users" or "beneficiaries" when it's spoken of the people with disabilities and these people who work with and help them are mostly called "co-worker". These "basic words" are known, also the general terms for the treatments and remuneration in all countries, but there are especially differences in the type of organisations or network.

In this glossary further terms can be added and translated as we see in the DIANA-project that we use quite new terms like "inclusion" or "impairment of performance" etc. For general terms of use it's useful to refer at a first instance to ICF, International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

<http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/>

A "dictionary social farming" is a good base for each country because in learning new words people become aware and get a new viewing direction for the idea of unknown terms and topics. This is a chance to initiate a good impression and way of development for the idea of "social farming".

For that it doesn't matter that there are different words for the same meaning or vice versa for one matter there are different expressions possible.

The term "social farming" can be "translated" with: a farm which, through breeding and related activities, offers educational, rehabilitative or work inclusion services to disadvantaged people, but the idea of this issue is more extended, because behind the words that we use are different perceptions and visions of the world.