

# **Annex IB**

## *Cases description, at a glance*



***Social/Care Farming in Slovenia***  
**State of the Art for “So Far” project**  
***(Social Services in Multifunctional Farms)***  
**EU FPVI**

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## 1. Family farm A

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Family farm A is part time-farm. Farm family consists of three members. The farmer is full-time farmer, while his wife is employed out of the farm. Farm is located in the less favoured agricultural area with plenty of specific landscape amenities. In collaboration with a centre for protection and training farmer provides the appropriate activities for mentally disabled clients of the centre. Activities are executed by the farmer twice to three times a week during the agricultural season.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 13 ha of grassland that are used for goats (25) breeding. There are 2 ha of forest also. Agricultural production system and forest management are ecological. Educational workshops for children are provided as a supplementary on-farm activity.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Living and working.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Social program on the farm started in the year 2003 with two basic motives: to increase economic vitality of the farm and to improve quality of life of people with special needs. Farmer expects to generate half of the total farm income from educational and social services, under the condition that consistent policy on social farming will be introduced.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	Program is carried out by the farmer, with professional support of centre for protection and training.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	Participants are moderate, severe and profound mentally disabled. In case of moderate disability there are four users on the farm in the same time and two in the case when users are with higher degree of disability.
<b>Funding</b>	As the farm collaborates with the centre as a subcontractor, program is funded by the cooperating centre for protection and training.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Economic performance is poor. The impact of care activity on the economic vitality of the farm is negligible. Income is too low as farmer's labour is underrated.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Also economic performance is poor, social farming contribute significantly to a quality of life of the farmer and his family through positive atmosphere and awareness of doing something new and useful. Social farming increases reputation of the farmer and the farm.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Farm is located in the area with plenty of specific Carstic landscape amenities that offer very many activities of the participants (conservation of diversity of species on grasslands, preservation of specific forest structures and maintenance of traditional stone walls).
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	Farmer participates actively in networking and activities aimed to promote and to develop social farming and to obtain consistent policy making in the field of social farming. It is farmer's idea, that social farming should be supported by the comprehensive juridical framework and by the definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers. Furthermore, proper monetary compensation, as well as aids for structural investments, technical assistance and vocational training are needed. As to the attitude of public institution to social farming his opinion is that there is a lot of idle talk with no practical outcome. He believes that social farming should be fully supported by the state.

## 2. Family farm B

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Family farm B is part-time farm. Farm family consists of four members. The mistress is full-time farmer, while her husband and two adult sons are employed out of the farm. The family has experiences with the persons with special needs, as their late son was mentally disabled.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 1.7 ha of arable land that is used for cereal production, for spelt production in particular, and 3 ha of grasslands that are used for cattle (8) breeding. There is 0.5 ha of forest too. The agricultural production system and forest management are ecological. Workshops for children and processing of spelt are supplementary on-farm activities.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Education, as well as living and working are the social/care components of the on-farm green program. In collaboration with a local special school workshops for mentally disabled children are organized by the mistress on the farm. During the workshops they learn about spelt cultivation, processing and uses, as well as how to prepare spelt dishes. During the season they are occupied with proper farm works too (preparing fodder, care for animals, etc.). Activities are executed by the mistress ones per week during school year.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Social program on the farm was introduced in the late 1990's. Helping mentally disabled children has been the main motive for starting the program ever since. Yet, it is an ambition of the mistress to develop these activities to the level that would provide her at least a minimum wage.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	Program of social farming is carried out by the mistress, with professional support of the special school.
<b>Clients/Participants</b>	Participants are moderate, severe and profound mentally disabled children of school age.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded by the collaborating special school.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Economic performance is poor. There is no impact of the green program on the economic vitality of the farm. Income is too low as farmer's labour is underrated.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of participants are positive. So are the effects on the family. They all find satisfaction in the positive changes in children behaviour and capacities. Green program increases reputation of the farmer and the farm also. Yet it is difficult to assess overall effect on the family, as income is far too low.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	By ecological farm practice the farm contributes to conservation of diversity of species on grasslands and practices the special measures on arable land (diverse crop rotation, undersowing, mixed cultures).
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	Mistress participates actively in networking and activities aimed to promote and to develop social farming and to obtain consistent policy making in the field of care farming. She is convinced that it is crucial for the further development of social farming to support these practices by comprehensive juridical framework, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers. Furthermore, proper monetary compensation, as well as aids for structural investments, technical assistance and vocational training are needed. As to the attitude of the public institutions to the green social programs her opinion is that there is a lack of attention on the topic. She believes that social farming should be fully supported by the state and local communities.

### 3. Family farm C

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Family farm C is located in the mountainous area with very poor conditions for agricultural production. The main sources of income are off-farm employment and forestry. Two generations are living on the farm. Young family is employed out of farm, while parents are in charge of the farm. In the local community is a very long tradition of cooperation between farmers and local social care institution.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 1 ha of arable land (barley and potato production) and 8 ha of grassland that is used for suckling cows (9) breeding. 12 ha of forests round up the estate. The agricultural production system and forest management are ecological. Landscape conservation and forest works are important activities of the farm family.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Social/components are living and working, day care and surrogate family. Participants (three of them) from local social care institution are coming on the farm to work. They take part in all on-farm activities. They are helping the farmer at farm works and the mistress at house works. For one of the users the farm family plays the role of a surrogate family. Although he lives in the institution, he has his own room on the farm too and he is free to choose where to stay.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Social program on the farm started in the early 1980's with two basic motives: to help people with special needs and to get helpers on the farm. As both motives came up to their expectations and as this arrangement suits to all involved they will keep it unchanged in the future.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	Program is carried out by the seniors, the farmer and his wife, with professional support of the social care institution.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	Participants are moderate mentally disabled adults.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is not funded. Labour input of the users is considered as a fair compensation to the farmer for taking care for them.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Economic performance is poor. There is no impact of care activity on the economic vitality of the farm. Yet, labour input of the users is important and contributes to the quality of life of seniors on the farm considerably.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of participants are positive. The users-helpers are very useful additional labour on the farm. Social farming increases reputation of the farmer and the farm also. Therefore, the overall effect on the both farm families is positive.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	By ecological farm practice the farm contributes to conservation of diversity of species on grasslands. Landscape and forest management contributes to quality of typical mountainous landscape and prevents erosion.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	All the members of the family (younger ones and seniors) cooperate with the social care institution and other farmers within the local green care program. They see a definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance as proper measures to support social farming. As to the attitude of the public institutions to social farming their opinion is that there is a lack of attention on the topic. They believe that social farming should be fully supported by the state and local communities.

## 4. Family farm D

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Family farm D is part-time farm. Farm family consists of four members. The mistress is full-time farmer, while her husband is employed out of the farm. They support two children-students. The farm is located in the mountainous area with very poor conditions for agricultural production. The main sources of income are off-farm employment, animal breeding and forestry. In the local community is a very long tradition of cooperation between farmers and local social care institution.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 13 ha of grassland that is used for suckling cows (9) and goats (50) breeding. 50 ha of forests round up the estate. The agricultural production system and forest management are ecological. Landscape conservation, forest works and winter services on local roads are important activities of the farm family.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Social/components are living and working, day care and surrogate family. Participants (two of them) from local social care institution are coming on the farm to work. They take part in all on-farm activities. They are helping the farmer at farm works and the mistress at house works. For one of the users the farm family plays the role of a surrogate family. Although he lives in the institution, he has his own room on the farm too and he is free to choose where to stay.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Social program on the farm started in the early 1980's. The actual farm family inherited social care activities from the parents. Yet, the initial motives are still valid: helping people with special needs and getting helpers on the farm. It is an ambition of the family to develop these activities to the level that would provide at least a minimum wage for the wife.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	Program of social farming is carried out by the husband and his wife, with professional support of the social care institution.
<b>Clients/Participants</b>	Participants are moderate mentally disabled adults.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is not funded. Labour input of the users is considered as a fair compensation to the farmer for taking care for them.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Economic performance is poor. There is no impact of care activity on the economic vitality of the farm. Yet, labour input of the users is important, in the pick of the season in particular.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of participants are positive. The users-helpers are very useful additional labour on the farm. Social farming increases reputation of the farmer and the farm also. Therefore, the overall effect on the farm family is positive.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Conservation of diversity of species on grasslands and protection of nests in meadows are their main concerns during their cultivation. Landscape and forest management contributes to quality of typical mountainous landscape and prevents erosion.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	All the members of the family cooperate with the social care institution and other farmers within the local green care program. They see a support for networking activities and for communication and information, a definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance as proper measures to support social farming. As to the attitude of the public institutions to social farming their opinion is that there is a lack of attention on the topic. They believe that social farming should be fully supported by the state and local communities.

## 5. Social firm A

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Social firm A has been founded and it is owned by users' organisation. It is a social enterprise that operates on the market. Its portfolio consists of several activities: vocational education and training, maintenance of private and public green plots, landscape conservation and forest works.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Maintenance of 300 ha of private and public green plots as marketable service.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Maintenance of private and public greens plots provides opportunity for several social care activities: living and working, labour integration and occupational rehabilitation.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Firm has started to operate in early 1990's. Motives for starting the program were as follows: better quality of life of clients, diversification of income services, better use of available facilities, strengthening the process of normalization/integration of users and financial gains. The social stigma and prejudices against disabled/marginalized people is diminishing their competitiveness, as customers are reluctant to by their services. The situation improves significantly with the legal solution that gives a priority to social firms in the case of public tenders.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	23 full-paid staff members, qualified in horticulture, and 4 volunteers are working on the program.
<b>Clients/Participants</b>	Participants are mentally disabled (1), physical disabled (9); long-term unemployed (9) and disabled workers (4). They are employed by the project and receive a salary for their work.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded by selling services on open market mainly. 1/3 of gross income is generated through social transfers, compensating lower productivity of the participants.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Economic performance is good. Income and costs are balanced. The impact of care activity on the economic vitality of the firm is moderate. Doubling of the operation in term of income and improvement of economic situation are expected in next five years.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. There are two important benefits form green social care program for the society: lower rate of unemployment and urban green space of quality.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Ecological practice in taking care for private and public green plots and promotion of ecological practice among costumers are the main contributions of the firm to the environmentally conscious practices.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	Firm is very active at meetings and activities with other firms and institutions at all levels. Its representatives participate in associations focused on this topic, as well as in negotiation processes with local administrations and public/private social services. Support for networking activities and for communication and information, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. As to societal acknowledgement of social farming is their opinion that there is a debate but still does not receive adequate support or recognition. They believe that this development has to be supported by the state and local authorities partially.

## 6. Social firm B

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Social firm B has been founded and it is owned by users' organisation. It is a social enterprise that operates on the market. Its portfolio consists of four field of activities: production (joinery, needlework), services (management of tenements, cleaning, technical maintenance of buildings, maintenance of private and public green plots, commerce), employment rehabilitation (vocational education and training) and social care (centre of training and protection, group homes).
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Maintenance 800 - 1000 ha of private and public green plots as marketable service.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Maintenance of private and public greens plots provides opportunity for several social care activities: day care with occupations, living and working, labour integration and occupational rehabilitation, and education.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Firm has started to operate in early 1990's. Motives for starting the program were as follows: better quality of life of clients, strengthening the process of normalization/integration of clients, financial gains, expanding social network, as well as professional training and employment of disabled. Lacks of knowledge, experiences, as well as lack of professional and financial support were the main problems at the beginning that have been successfully overcome since than. Legal solution that gives a priority to social firms in the case of public tenders contributes to the consolidation of the green social care program significantly.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	41 full-paid staff members qualified in horticulture or with no special qualification are working on the program.
<b>Clients/Participants</b>	Participants are mentally disabled (31), physical disabled (6); seniors (9), and disabled workers (4). Majority of them is employed by the project and receive a salary for their work, while others are considered as persons that need support; they are not employed by the project and project is paid for the support given
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded by selling services on open market mainly. 1/3 of gross income is generated through social transfers, compensating lower productivity of the participants.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Economic performance is good. Income and costs are balanced. The impact of care activity on the economic vitality of the firm is moderate. An increase of operation for 50 % in term of income is planned for the future, what will improve the economic situation in next five years.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. There are several positive effects of the society: lower unemployment, integration/inclusion of persons with special needs to society and their higher independence.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Planting and care for hedges and care for municipal green plots as a service are the main activities in the field of landscape care.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	Firm is very active at lobbying activities in order to obtain policy (support for) social farming and participates in negotiation processes with local administrations and public/private social services. Support for networking activities, communication and information, as well as comprehensive juridical framework and vocational training are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are convinced that green social care programs are clearly recognized by public institutions. Their further development has to be supported by the state and local authorities partially.

## 7. Employment rehabilitation centre

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Centre has been founded and it is owned by users' organisation to provide opportunities for its members for vocational education and training, as well as employment rehabilitation. Facilities on the centre are used for recreation too.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 8 ha of arable land that is used for vegetable and fruit productions, and 7 ha of grassland that are used for goats (44) breeding. The agricultural production system is ecological.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Agricultural production provides opportunity for several social care activities: day care with occupations, education, labour integration and occupational rehabilitation.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Centre has started to operate in late 1990's. Motives for starting the program were diversification of income, higher reputation of organisation by implementation of sustainable model of interlacing social care and agriculture, as well as provision of opportunity for users' empowerment. Lack of knowledge, experience and of financial support, as well as reserve of officials were the main problems at the beginning. By the financial support of the community, government and EU they have succeed to build up all the facilities needed and to consolidate the agricultural system.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	4 paid staff members, qualified in health/social care and education and with no special qualifications, work full-time or part-time on the program. With them 15 volunteers are working on the program.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	All participants (12) are persons with psychiatric problems. Some of them are employed by the project and receive a salary for their work, some of them are disabled and the project is paid for the support given, while some of them are considered as voluntary workers.
<b>Funding</b>	Project receives public funds as an employment centre. Part of activities is paid by users directly. Tenders are the third source of funding as the centre is actively competing for them.
<b>Economic situation</b>	There is no impact of green care activity on the economic vitality of the centre. Though income and costs are balanced, they are not satisfied with economic performance of green care program. Yet, there are strong intentions and ambitions to double the operation in term of income and to improve the economic situation in next five years.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Integration/inclusion of persons with special needs to society, lower unemployment and dissemination of sustainable economic and social practices are the main benefits of green care programs for the society.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Care for extensive orchards with local varieties, supporting diversity of species on grasslands and special measures on arable land are incorporated into their ecological agricultural practice.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	Centre is very active at meetings and activities with other partners focused on social farming at all the levels, lobbying for policy support for this topic. Support for networking activities and for communication and information, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are convinced that there is a lack of attention on the topic or even adverse positions against social farming. As to societal acknowledgement of social farming is their opinion that there is a debate but still does not receive adequate support or recognition. They believe that this development has to be supported by users directly and partially by the state and local authorities.

## 8. Recreation centre

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Centre has been founded and it is owned by users' organisation to provide opportunities for its members for rehabilitation and recreation or holidays. The main activity of the centre is tourism.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 2 ha of arable land that is used for vegetable and fruit production and 1 ha of grassland that is used for horse breeding. The agricultural production system is ecological.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Agricultural production provides full-time employment for people with special needs. Horses (5) are used for equine-assisted therapies. Holidays/leisure activities for the members users' organisation.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Centre has started to operate in early 1990's. The main motives for starting the program were provision of meaningful activities with practical, tangible results and provision of new employments for people with special needs, following the model of Camphill communities. Due to lack of knowledge and experience, the agricultural ones in particular, as well as lack of financial support, the initial model was abandoned and agricultural component has been put into service of tourism.
Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	1 full-time paid worker, qualified in husbandry is working on the program.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	2 mentally disabled and 1 person with psychiatric problems are employed by the project and receive a salary for their work.
<b>Funding</b>	The centre receives a subsidy from the government. Selling tourist capacities/services on the open market is an important source of finances.
<b>Economic situation</b>	There is no impact of green care activity on the economic vitality of the centre. Costs are too high and income is too low. Although poor economic performance of the green program is poor they will keep it at the same level in the future too because of tourism.
<b>Effects</b>	Employment and increase of self-value are the positive effects on users. Employment of persons with special who will be unemployed otherwise is the main effect for the society in general.
Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Building of and care for the typical Mediterranean biotopes, as well as for orchards with local varieties. Ecological farming practice supports diversity of species on grasslands. Special measures on arable land are used, too.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	Centre participates in associations focused on social farming, as well as in negotiation processes with local administrations and public/private social services. Providing information on social farming activities to consumers and clients is the main promotion activity. It is their opinion that, there is a lack of attention on the topic. Social farming could be transformed into a realistic scenario only if fully backed by the state. Definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs.

## 9. Net of eco-social farms

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	The users' association that operates in the region with the most favourable natural conditions for agriculture is building up a net of eco-social farms oriented to employment rehabilitation and inclusion of the disabled. One farm is in operation already. Farm is engaged in education/training activities, landscape conservation, crafts and processing of products
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 16 ha of arable land that is used for crop, vegetable and fruit production, and 2 ha of grassland that are used for horses (2) and goats (7) breeding. The agricultural production system is ecological.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Agricultural activities are used for labour integration and occupational rehabilitation.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Farm has started to operate in early 2000's. Motives for starting the program were diversification of income of the association and of the possibilities for employment rehabilitation of users to empower them, as well as to diminish their marginalisation. Lack of financial support and reserve of officials are still the main problems of the project. By the financial support of the regional authorities, government and EU they have succeed to build up all the facilities needed and to consolidate the agricultural system.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	5 full-time paid staff, qualified in health/social care and teaching or with no special qualifications, are working on the program.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	The majority of the participants (13) are long-term unemployed. Mentally disabled (8), people with psychiatric problems (3), ex-alcoholics (3), physically disabled (2), ex-offenders (1) are taking part in the program too. Some of the participants are employed by the project and receive a salary for their work, some of them are disabled and the project is paid for the support given, while some of them are considered as voluntary workers.
<b>Funding</b>	Project receives public funds as an employment centre. Part of the activities is paid by users directly. Selling product on the open market is the third source of funding.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Impact of green care activity on the economic vitality of the farm is low. Costs are much higher than income. Yet, there are strong intentions and ambitions to double the operation in term of income and to improve the economic situation in next five years.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Green program facilitates and accelerates social integration of users and enable the empowerment of users in the field of human rights.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Care for extensive orchards with local varieties, supporting diversity of species on grasslands and special measures on arable land are incorporated into their ecological agricultural practice.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The association is very active at meetings and activities with other partners focused on social farming at all the levels, lobbying for policy support for this topic and negotiating with local administrations and public social services. Support for networking activities and for communication and information, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are of opinion that there is a debate on social farming but it still does not receive adequate support or recognition. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by users directly and by the state and local authorities partially

## 10. Social welfare institution A

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	When the institution has been founded forty year ago the large number of users were coming to the institution from the farms and rural communities. Therefore they were familiar with a farm work and agriculture played an important role in the training and occupations. Although the majority of the actual users have no experiences with farm work and that their degree of disability is higher in comparison to the prior generations, the institution has revived its agricultural program only recently.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural production takes place on two small plots of arable land that are used for fruit, vegetable and ornamental flowers productions. Another activity is maintenance of local public green plots. Conventional agricultural practice is used.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Living and working.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	The green program has been restarted in the year 2006. Motives for the revival were as follows: better quality of life of the participants due to communication with nature, meaningful work and free use of the results (product, income form selling products), better integration of the institution into local community and strengthening the process of normalization/integration of the users, as well as improvement of general quality of living due to everyday environment of quality. By green program they make a better use of available facilities and resources.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	2 paid staff members, qualified in health/social care and in horticulture/arable farming are working on the program par-time.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	Mentally disabled (10), people with psychiatric problems (9), ex-alcoholics (2) take an active part in agricultural activities. They are disabled and the project is paid for the support given.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded entirely by the institution.
<b>Economic situation</b>	As green program is one of the several occupational activities, oriented to users' needs exclusively, its impact on the economic vitality is of no relevance. Yet, green program has its own budget. The only request is that costs and incomes should be balanced. As institution buy in products at market price, this request is met entirely. Participants get a symbolic pay that reflects their diligence and efforts.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. As working zeal is still a very important social value, agricultural activities of users have a diminishing impact in the stigma, as general public can see their eagerness for work.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Maintaining traditional function of Carstic sinkhole as typical landscape amenity and use it in traditional way by agricultural production.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The institution participates in negotiation processes with local administrations and public social care authorities very actively. Support for networking activities and for communication and information, monetary compensations and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are of opinion that there is a debate on social farming but it still does not receive adequate support or recognition. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by users directly and by the state and local authorities partially

## 11. Social welfare institution B

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	Institution is undergoing the process of decentralization. The provision of supervised small group homes in urban and rural environments is the preferred model. The farm has been bought in order to provide the users with preferences to farming an opportunity to exercise it. Farm is operating as group home and as care farm. The residents of all the group homes with agricultural facilities are encouraged to farm too.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 6.5 ha of arable land that is used for fruit, vegetable and ornamental flowers production, and 1 ha of grassland that is used for sheep (25) and fallow deer (7) breeding. Two horses are used for equine therapy. Agricultural practice is conventional.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Living and working
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Care farm started to operate in early 2000's. Its foundation has been motivated by the need of deinstitutionalization and restitution of users' personal identity, their social inclusion and empowerment, as well as by the need to encourage a transition of users from closed to open structures as a starting point of return to their families. Strong determination of the management team of the institution to introduce care farming helped to overcome the initial problems (lack of knowledge and experience, as well as lack of professional and financial support, reserve of professionals; and of officials) quickly.
Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	4 full-time paid staff members, qualified in health/social care, therapy and husbandry are working on the program.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	Mentally disabled (25), people with psychiatric problems (25), take an active part in agricultural activities. They are disabled and the project is paid for the support given.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded entirely by the institution.
<b>Economic situation</b>	As care farm is oriented to needs of users, impact on the economic vitality is low. Yet, farm program has its own budget. The only request is that costs and incomes should be balanced. As institution buy in products at market price, this request is met. Participants get a symbolic pay that reflects their diligence and efforts.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Communication with nature and meaningful work, as well as having free use of the results (product, income), suppressing institutional identity, marginalization and stigma improve users' quality of life significantly. Care farming is by all means a new business opportunity for agriculture, that can be used for revitalisation of the abandoned farms.
Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Care for extensive orchards with local varieties; building of and care for biotopes, supporting diversity of species on grasslands and special measures on arable land are main activities in the field of landscape care.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The institution participates in the associations focused of social farming. Support for networking activities, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations and aids for structural investments are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are of opinion that there is a lack of attention on the topic. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by users (indirectly and directly) and by the state and local authorities partially

## 12. Centre for training, occupation and care A

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	The main field of work of the institution are education, training, rehabilitation and nursing of the mentally disabled children and youth. The institution also comprises a residential unit for adult mentally disabled. Due to their high degree of deficiencies all the users are more or less depending upon the help of others. Yet, these persons can be taught and can acquire some basic skills and habits, which are of vital importance for everyday life.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural land consists of 5 ha of arable land that is used for fruit, vegetable and ornamental flowers production, and 1 ha of grassland that is used for animal (3 goats and 6 ducks) breeding. Five horses are used for equine therapy. Agricultural practice is ecological.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Day care, therapy, living and working, holidays/leisure activities, education
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Program has been introduced in late 1990's. The most important reason for starting the green program has been a search for a new subject that would help to enrich and upgrade existing methods and ideas on training of and occupations for the clients, using in such way large estate-garden plots, meadows and ponds - in possession of the institution.
Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	5 full-time paid staff members qualified in health/social care and in horticulture/arable farming are working on the program.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	All the participants (120; 60 children/youth and 60 adults) take an active part in agricultural activities. They are disabled and the project is paid for the support given.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded entirely by the institution.
<b>Economic situation</b>	As green program is oriented to needs of users, impact on the economic vitality is of no relevance. Costs are adequate. Yet, there is almost no income. Expansion and diversification according to users' needs are planned for the future, so is the balancing costs and incomes.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Green program provides an opportunity for the users who are unsuccessful in the other activities/occupations and enables them to show their capabilities and skills, that makes them of some value in the eyes of the society. Better understanding of disability in the society is one of the important effects of the green programs.
Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Care for biotopes (ponds) and for i.e. municipal grasslands as a service, as well as supporting diversity of species on grasslands are main activities in the field of landscape care.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The institution participates in meetings and activities with other farmers and institutions at all levels. It is active in lobbying activities in order to obtain policy (support for) social farming, participates in associations focused on this topic. Support for networking activities, communication and information, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations and vocational training are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are of opinion that there is a debate on social farming but it still does not receive adequate support or recognition. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by users directly and by the state and local authorities partially

## 13. Centre for protection and training B

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	The centre is public social institution that provides day care and occupations for adult mentally disabled.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural occupations are provided by cooperation with different local partners: a farmer, a nursery/garden centre, private and public owners of gardens and parks. In this way more than 200 ha are available for users' activities. The largest part represents municipal parks. In all cases the ecological practice is promoting.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Day care, living and working and education
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Program was introduced in early 2000's. The motives were as follows: diversification of the activities for the users and better quality of their life, diversification of income services, strengthening the process of normalization/integration of the users and expanding social network. The very important motive was to transform general attitude from pity for mentally disabled to their respect and notice.
Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	11 paid staff members qualified in health/social care and in therapy and with no special qualifications are working on the program part-time.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	The participants (55), who are all mentally disabled, take an active part in agricultural activities. They are disabled and the project is paid for the support given.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded partially by the centre, partially by the users, who have their own budget and pay for the services themselves and partially by selling services on the open market. More than double the capacity of green program in terms of number of users and of income is planned for the future.
<b>Economic situation</b>	Impact of the green program on the impact on the economic vitality of the centre is moderate. Costs and income are balanced. Expansion and diversification according to users needs are planned for the future, so is the balancing costs and incomes.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Green programs are the field of the activities where mentally disabled if properly motivated and guided can achieve results comparable with results of so called normal workers. By them general public learn that mentally disabled are capable to perform much more than it is expected. Therefore they are an important promoter of the inclusion philosophy.
Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Planting and care for hedges, building of and care for the Mediterranean biotopes and care for municipal green plots as a service are main activities in the field of landscape care.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The centre is very active at meetings and activities with other farmers and institutions at all levels. Support for communication and information, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, monetary compensations, vocational training, aids for structural investments and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are of opinion that green social care programs are clearly recognized by public institutions. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by the state and local authorities partially.

## 14. Centre for protection and training C

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	The centre is private social institution that has concession to carry out social services - day care and occupations for the adult mentally disabled.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	For the agricultural occupations allotment garden is used, where is a room for small orchard, trellis-work for vines, vegetable and flower beds. Gardening practice is ecological.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Day care; therapy; living and working and labour integration/occupational rehabilitation.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Program was introduced in the year 1999. Diversification of activities for the users, strengthening the process of their normalization/integration, as well as cost reduction by self-sufficiency in fruits and vegetables were the main motives. Lack of knowledge, experience and of financial support were the main problems at the beginning. Later on two very serious problems appeared. First, the project of large scale vegetable production failed due to poor soil conditions. Second, the legislation does not allow to ratify a commercial value of own food production as a cost of social service and consequently to its price. Therefore the initial agricultural ambitions were reduced to small-scale gardening.

Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	4 paid staff members qualified in health/social care and in therapy are working on the program par-time.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	The participants (40) are mentally disabled. All of them take an active part in agricultural activities. They are disabled and the project is paid for the support given.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded by the centre.
<b>Economic situation</b>	As green program is oriented to needs of users, impact on the economic vitality is of no relevance. Yet, costs are high and there is almost no income.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. If the green programs would have been supported by proper policies, the providers of social care would be much more motivated for their implementation and effects on social welfare and cohesion would have been significant.

Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Care for extensive orchard, planting and care for hedges and green plots in the local communities are the main activities in the field of landscape care.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The centre participates in associations focused on this topic. Support for network activities, communication and information, a comprehensive juridical framework and monetary compensations are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are convinced that there is a lack of attention on the green social care programs. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by the state and local authorities partially.

## 15. Centre for training, occupation and care D

General aspects and history of the project	
<b>Specificity</b>	The centre is public social institution for education, training, rehabilitation and nursing of the mentally disabled children, youth and adults. It is located in the very small and rather remote local community in the mountainous area. Due to its size in term of people, to its policy of inclusion, as well as to a local culture it is an important and influential local player.
<b>Agricultural component</b>	Agricultural occupations are organised two ways. Gardening is an important part of regular curriculum of education for children and youth and life-long education for adults. Users who are in favour of farming have an opportunity to help at regular farm works on the neighbouring family farms Taking care of local public green plots is the third activity in the green program. In this way more than 50 ha of agricultural land and forests are available for users' activities.
<b>Social/care component</b>	Day care, therapy, living and working, labour integration/occupational rehabilitation, holidays/leisure activities and education.
<b>Start and evolution</b>	Green program has introduced in late 1990's. Diversification of activities for users and better quality of their life, strengthening the process of normalization//integration and expanding social network were the main motives.
Activities today	
<b>Project staff and labour</b>	10 paid staff members qualified in health/social care and in education are working on the program par-time.
<b>Clients/ Participants</b>	All the participants (210; 55 children/youth and 155 adults) are mentally disabled and take active part in different activities, provided by green program. They are disabled and the project is paid for the support given. Users who are helping farmers and who are engage in the maintenance of public green plots are paid by the customers according to their mutual agreement.
<b>Funding</b>	Program is funded mainly by the institution and partially by collaborating partners.
<b>Economic situation</b>	As green program is oriented to needs of users, impact on the economic vitality is of no relevance. Costs are adequate. Yet, there is almost no income. Expansion and diversification according to users needs are planed for the future, so is the balancing costs and incomes.
<b>Effects</b>	Effects on personal and social wellbeing of the participants are positive. Meaningful activities/occupations for the users within a green program make them feel useful and consequently contribute to their higher self-esteem. Better understanding of disability in the society is one of the important effects of the green programs. They are useful for professionals too, as they help them to widen and/or overcome professional limits.
Side dimensions and prospects	
<b>Landscape care</b>	Care for local extensive orchards, care for biotopes and support diversity of species on grasslands on farms, as well as care for municipal green spots are main activities in the field of landscape care.
<b>Networking, institutional environment</b>	The institution participates in meetings and activities with other farmers and institutions at the local level. Support for networking activities, communication and information, definition of practical guidelines for entry farmers, comprehensive juridical framework, monetary compensations, aids for structural investments, vocational training and technical assistance are the measures that they see as crucial for further development of green social care programs. They are of opinion that the green programs are Clearly recognized by public institutions. They believe that the development of social farming has to be supported by users directly and by the state and local authorities partially