

Annex IB

Cases description, at a glance



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

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De Hippomaan

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm offering horse therapy with donkeys and visits to groups.
Agricultural component	The farm has 20 donkeys with 'veulens' and also breeds with dogs on a total surface of 3 hectares
Social/care component	It carries out daily activities for social/care services' users. 6 days a week, clients are visiting the farm: on average 80 % of the 14 clients is male. Each client visits the farm for 1 day per week.
Start and evolution	The initiative was started at the beginning of this century, because the farmers wanted to help people who need care. They could also use extra labour on the farm. The social meaning of social/care farming according to them is to create an added value for clients and gives them a useful daily activity and social integration. They didn't encounter problems with the start of the project

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The woman on the farm manages the agricultural and social component of the farm. She works full time on the farm and supplies all the labour, except from the labour supplied by the clients.
Clients/ Participants	14 mental disabled persons are involved in the project. They are volunteers (not employed as paid workers).
Funding	There is a funding from government and social care institutions. Government provides daily grants of € 40, if care is provided but independent of the number of clients.
Economic situation	Costs and incomes are balanced. Agriculture is the main source of income (50%). Social/care provides 20% and the 30% is ascribed to other activities.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	No special agro-environmental measures are taken and landscape care is rather unimportant as the farm size is limited.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development

Zeugekot

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with arable crops and pig production, offering recreation and education beside the care for time outs.
Agricultural component	The farm has 42 hectares, of which 38 hectares are arable crops. The animal produce consists of 1200 pigs.
Social/care component	Each year, more than 10 clients are hosted as time outs.
Start and evolution	The initiative was started at the beginning of this century, because the farmers wanted to help people who need care and improve the quality of life of the clients. The social meaning of social/care farming according to them is to create an added value for clients. The problems encountered at the start of the project are related with the lack of professional support.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The woman on the farm manages the social component of the farm. The farmer, his wife and a volunteer do the agricultural work.
Clients/ Participants	The time outs who visit the farm are young people and children, mostly girls. They have often a background of drug addicts or are homeless.
Funding	There is a funding from government and social care institutions. The social care institutions gives a funding of 15-20€ per day/night. The Flemish government provides a daily grant of 40€.
Economic situation	The social care has no impact on the economic situation of the farm. 98% of the income is provided by the agricultural component, 1% by social care and 1% by other activities. The income of social care is too low, compared with the mental input which is needed.
Effects	Improved physical health, improved self-confidence and responsibility, discipline. Clients get also more respect for their parents and people around them.

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like the planting of hedges. This is regarded to be important, but there is a lack of financial support and labour. It is not the task of a care farm to take also the care for nature protection and landscape
Networking, institutional environment	They are not involved in social activities, but they do visit other farmers and have an own folder about the care farm

Eikenhof

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with organic goat production. Beside the farm and care activities, a shop, education, landscape care and craft work are offered.
Agricultural component	The farm has animal produce: they have 80 goats on 6 hectares
Social/care component	The goat farm offers day care. One day per week, 12 male clients visit the farm, guided by 2 persons.
Start and evolution	The family started day care at the beginning of the 90s because they wanted to improve the quality of life of the clients. There was a lack of communication between the care farm and the care institution.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer works in the social care part of the farm, together with a female volunteer. They both work less than 10 hours per week in the social/care component of the farm.
Clients/ Participants	The 12 clients are mentally disabled.
Funding	Daily grant: 40€, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	There is no impact of the care activity on the economic viability of the farm, although the costs are too high. 100% of the farm income comes from agricultural activity.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like creation of specific biotopes and the maintenance of pastures. This is regarded to be average important, but there is a lack of time. The care farm is very suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape
Networking, institutional environment	They are not involved in social activities, but they do visit other farmers and have an own folder, video and website about the care farm

Van Hamme

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional dairy production.
Agricultural component	The farm has 21 hectares, of which 8 hectares are arable crops and 13 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 45 milking cows, and additional young cattle.
Social/care component	The farm takes care of 5 clients who come 3 days per week. They work and live on the farm. All clients are male.
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the 80s. The motivation to start with care farming is the enlargement of the social network, and to help people who need care. At the beginning, there was a lack of cooperation from professionals in care

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The woman on the farm manages the social component of the farm. This takes less than 10 hours per week. The farmer and his wife work full time on the agricultural component of the farm.
Clients/ Participants Funding	5 clients per year, who come on 3 days per week.
Economic situation	The impact of the care activity is low, but the benefits and costs are in balance. 100% of the farm income consists of agricultural production.
Effects	Improved physical health, development of skills, improved self-confidence, and social contacts within the project. On community level, the clients get a better understanding in society.

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like planting of hedges and special measures to maintain biodiversity on arable land. This is regarded to be average important, but there is a lack of labour. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape: it is suited if the clients know something about nature conservation.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development

Delanghe-Morel

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional mixed production of cattle, pigs and arable crops.
Agricultural component	The farm has 70 hectares, of which 55 hectares are arable crops and 15 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 75 cattle, and 56 sows.
Social/care component	It carries out daily activities for social/care services' users. 2 days a week, clients are visiting the farm: the 2 clients are male. Each client comes 1 day per week.
Start and evolution	The farmer is married with an educator. The care activity started in the 90s. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, the enlargement of the social network, and to help people who need care. At the beginning, there was a lack of knowledge

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer works in the social care part of the farm. He works less than 10 hours per week in the social/care component of the farm. He is fully employed in the agricultural component of the farm
Clients/ Participants	The clients are mental disabled. The 2 male clients come each 1 day per week to the farm. They work as volunteers: they are not paid and the farmer is not paid for the guidance
Funding	There is a funding from green care and social care institutions. Daily grant: 40€, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	There is no impact of the care activity, but the benefits and costs are in balance. 100% of the farm income consists of agricultural production
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	No special agro-environmental measures are taken and they don't know if landscape care is important. There is also a lack of time and a rather negative experience with nature conservation limited the implementation of landscape care on the farm.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development

Cases at a glance – Flanders - Belgium
Specific case

Deyaert

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	The family farm produces sheep in a conventional way. Beside the farm and care activities, a shop, landscape care and processing of products are offered.
Agricultural component	Sheep farm with 150 ewes on 55 hectare pastures
Social/care component	The sheep farm offers day care in winter (1 day per week) and during the whole year, time outs can be placed.
Start and evolution	The social care component started at the beginning of the 90s, as a social care institution in the neighbourhood asked if they were interested. The motivation is based on helping people who need care and to improve the reintegration of clients. There are no problems, except a limitation of time.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	Both man and woman on the farm manage the social component of the farm. This takes less than 10 hours per week.
Clients/ Participants	In winter, 1 day per week a mental disabled client visits the farm. The time outs who come for 3 weeks to the farm are young people from special youth care. Half of the clients is male, half is female.
Funding	There is a funding from green care and social care institutions. Daily grant: 40€, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	There is no impact of the care activity, but the benefits and costs are in balance. 100% of the farm income consists of agricultural production
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like protection of pasture birds and special measures to maintain biodiversity on pastures. This is regarded to be average important. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	They are not involved in social activities, but do not support the visibility of care farming.

Cases at a glance – Flanders - Belgium
Specific case

Cool

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional mixed production of dairy, pigs and arable crops
Agricultural component	The farm has 53 hectares, of which 19 hectares are arable crops and 16 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 80 milking cows and 1200 pigs.
Social/care component	1 day per week, social care clients visit the farm. The main objective of the care is labour integration.
Start and evolution	The initiative was started at the beginning of this century, because the farmers wanted to help people who need care and diversify the activities of clients. The social meaning of social/care farming according to them is to improve the reputation of farmers. The only problems with the start of the project was the limited time available.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	Family members: the man spends 10-20 hours per week at the social care component, other family members are involved in the agricultural component of the farm
Clients/ Participants	2 clients visit the farm, each half a day per week. They are both male.
Funding	There is a funding from government, green care and social care institutions. Grant by government: 20€ for half a day, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	There is a low impact of the care activity, but the benefits and costs are in balance. 99% of the farm income consists of agricultural production, 1% comes from the social care component.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like planting of hedges and the maintenance of pastures. Special measures to maintain biodiversity on arable land and the plantation of orchard with local varieties are taken. This is regarded to be average important. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming

Desmet

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional mixed production of dairy, pigs and arable crops. The farm offers also recreation, education, a shop, landscape conservation and processing of milk beside the care for time outs and day care.
Agricultural component	The farm has 40 hectares, of which 20 hectares are arable crops and 20 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 125 milking cows, the related young cattle, 400 pigs, and other hobby animals (sheep, goats, horses etc.).
Social/care component	Minimum 1 day per week, a client will visit the farm. But this can be more depending on the demand
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the 80s. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, and to help people who need care. They can enlarge the social network. At the beginning, there was opposition from neighbours and colleagues.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The woman on the farm manages the social component of the farm. The farmer and his wife do the agricultural work
Clients/ Participants	The clients can have different backgrounds: some are mental disabled, some have a background of drug addiction, others are youth with study problems, persons with autism, or children.
Funding	There is a funding from government, but until now, they didn't receive the funding.
Economic situation	They have no idea if the care component has an impact on the economic viability of the farm. 90% of the income is related with the agricultural component, 10% is related with recreation and education.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements all kinds of special agro-environmental measures and special measures to maintain biodiversity on arable land. This is regarded to be very important. The care farm is not a constraint for nature protection and landscape care.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Dhooge-Govaert

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm specialised in plant production. They take care of time outs. Recreation, education and nature conservation are also activities on the farm.
Agricultural component	The farm consists of 40 hectares of which 10 hectares are arable production, 5 hectares pastures and 25 hectares horticulture
Social/care component	5-10 times per year, clients are hosted as time outs. Mental disabled persons visit the farm 3 days per week.
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the beginning of this century. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, diminish the cost of the care and to help people who need care. They can enlarge the social network. At the beginning, no problems were faced.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	All family members are actively involved in the care and the agricultural component of the farm. Extra labour is higher for the plant production.
Clients/ Participants	Some clients are mental disabled persons, they visit the farm 3 days per week. Time outs are mostly children. The clients are paid 1€ per hour, and their travel costs.
Funding	Green Care and the Flemish institute for disabled people support the care activity. Daily grant: 40€, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	The impact of the care component on the farm is low, the benefits are low. 90% of the income is related with the agricultural component, 10% with the care component.
Effects	Relevant effect on different sides (e.g. physical, mental and social effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements all kinds of special agro-environmental measures and special measures to maintain biodiversity on arable land. This is regarded to be important. The care farm is not a constraint for nature protection and landscape care
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Strauven

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional cattle production
Agricultural component	It has 90 cattle on 10 hectares of land.
Social/care component	More than 5 days per week, 4 clients visit the farm. The project consist of day care and therapy.
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the beginning of this century. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, diversification of the activities of the clients, and help people who need care. At the beginning, problems were faced related with the limitation of financial support, guidance of professionals in care and the cooperation of policy collaborators.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer and his wife are full time involved in the care and the agricultural component of the farm.
Clients/ Participants	Clients are mental disabled or have psychiatric problems. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmers family is paid for the guidance.
Funding	Green Care supports the care activity. Daily grant of government: 40€, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	The impact of the care component on the farm is limited. The benefits are too low. 67% of the income is related with the agricultural component, 33% with the care component.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	No special agro-environmental measures are taken although landscape care is average important on the farm. Care farming is not suited for landscape care as it takes a lot of time to do nature conservation and the care activity asks a lot of time of the farmers.
Networking, institutional environment	They are not actively involved in social networking or improvement of the visibility of care farming to the outside world.

Swijsen

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional mixed production of dairy, pigs and arable crops. The farm offers also education, a shop, and processing of milk beside the day care.
Agricultural component	The farm has 25 hectares, of which 17 hectares are arable crops and 8 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 20 milking cows, the related young cattle, 150 pigs, and other hobby animals (rabbits, chickens).
Social/care component	4 days per week, a total of 6 clients visit the farm for day care, therapy and labour integration.
Start and evolution	The care activity started at the end of the 90s. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, diversification of the activities of the clients, diversification of the income and help in the reintegration of clients. At the beginning, problems were faced related with the limitation of financial support.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer and his wife are full time involved in the care (1/3) and the agricultural component of the farm (2/3)
Clients/ Participants	Clients are mental disabled, have psychiatric problems, are elderly people or persons without a job. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmer's family is paid for the guidance.
Funding	Green Care supports the care activity. Daily grant of government: 40€, independent of the number of clients. The clients with psychiatric problems are paid by local government (5 € per half a day), the elderly people pay themselves for the care (17 € per half a day)
Economic situation	The impact of the care component on the farm is limited. The benefits are too low. 80% of the income is related with the agricultural component, 20% with the care component.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like planting of hedges. Special measures to maintain biodiversity on pastures and arable land are taken. This is regarded to be average important, as a lack of financial support and time are constraints. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Swennen

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	A conventional family farm with arable and cattle production.
Agricultural component	The farm has an animal produce of 20 cattle. The arable production consists of 48 hectares. 2 hectares is pasture.
Social/care component	5 days per week, a person who is mental disabled helps on the farm.
Start and evolution	The care activity started in 2006. The motivation to start with day care is diversification of activities for clients, improvement of their quality of life, diversification of income and extra income, helping of people who need care and helping them with the reintegration in community. The family needed extra income as the farmer has become disabled, but this is not recognised by government.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The woman on the farm manages the social component of the farm. The farmer does the majority of the agricultural work
Clients/ Participants	1 client visits the farm 5 days a week in day care. This client is mental disabled. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmer's family is paid for the guidance.
Funding	Green Care and institute of social care support the care activity. Daily grant of government: 40€, independent of the number of clients
Economic situation	75% of the income of the farm is related with the agricultural component, 25% with the care component
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special measures to maintain biodiversity on arable land. This is regarded to be average important, as a lack of financial support and the health conditions of the farmer are constraints. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Cases at a glance – Flanders - Belgium
Specific case

Nauwen

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional mixed production of dairy, and arable crops. The farm offers also recreation and education beside the day care.
Agricultural component	The farm has 36 hectares, of which 20 hectares are arable crops and 16 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 100 milking cows, the related young cattle.
Social/care component	5 days per week, a client helps on the farm.
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the beginning of this century. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, create extra income, helping with the reintegration of clients and to help people who need care. At the beginning, the lack of knowledge was a problem.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer and his wife are both full time involved in the agricultural and care component of the farm
Clients/ Participants	The clients are younger people. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmer's family is paid for the guidance
Funding	The care activity is supported by the institute of social care (10€ per day). The Flemish government gives a daily grant of 40€.
Economic situation	The agricultural component consists for 85% of the income, the care component 10% and school visits 5%. The impact of the social care on the economic viability of the farm is limited, but benefits and costs are in balance.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like planting of hedges. This is regarded to be average important, as a lack of time is a constraint. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape, as agriculture and nature protection are 2 different things.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming.

Cases at a glance – Flanders - Belgium
Specific case

Roeben

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional arable crops and poultry production, offering a shop and processing of produce beside the day care.
Agricultural component	The farm has 42 hectares, of which 37 hectares are arable crops and 5 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 31500 chickens, 50 rabbits, 100 broilers and 2 cattle.
Social/care component	The social component consists of day care for 3 clients during 5 days per week.
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the beginning of this century. The motivation to start with care farming is helping with the reintegration of clients and to help people who need care. At the beginning, no problems occurred, except for the lack of time.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer is involved in the agricultural component (more than 40 hours per week) and the care component (20-30 hours per week)
Clients/ Participants	The clients are persons who are mental disabled. 2 clients are male, 1 is female. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmer's family is paid for the guidance
Funding	Green Care and institute of social care support the care activity. Daily grant of Flemish government: 40€ for one client, and 5e per day per client from the provincial government.
Economic situation	The impact of the care component on the farm is low. The benefits and costs are in balance. 90% of the income is related with the agricultural component, 10% with the care component.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special measures to maintain biodiversity on arable land. This is regarded to be average important. The care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Quirijnen

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm with conventional mixed production of dairy, and arable crops
Agricultural component	The farm has 80 hectares, of which 40 hectares are arable crops and 40 hectares pastures. The animal produce consists of 150 milking cows and the related young cattle.
Social/care component	The day care is available for 5 clients per week. In total there are clients 5 days per week, but they all come half or one day per week
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the beginning of this century. The motivation to start with care farming is the improvement of the quality of life of clients, helping with the reintegration of clients and to create extra income. At the beginning, problems related with financial support occurred.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The woman on the farm manages the social component of the farm. The farm family (3 persons) does the agricultural work
Clients/ Participants	Clients are mental disabled (4 persons, of which one female) or persons with psychiatric problems. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmer's family is paid for the guidance
Funding	Green Care and institute of social care support the care activity. Daily grant of Flemish government: 40€ for one client.
Economic situation	The impact of the care component on the farm is low. The benefits and costs are in balance. 90% of the income is related with the agricultural component, 10% with the care component.
Effects	The main effects are the improved skills, the increased responsibility and pride. On community level, clients participate in the local community.

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures such as the maintenance of pastures. This is regarded to be average important. The care farm is not really suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape. The farmer had already rather negative experiences with nature conservation.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Van Hellemont

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm specialised in fruit production. The farm is converting to organic agriculture.
Agricultural component	The farm has 23 hectares for fruit production. Beside the orchards, there is also a shop, recreation and the processing of the fruits on the farm.
Social/care component	1 day per week, 1 client helps on the farm as day care.
Start and evolution	The care activities started in the beginning of this century. The motivation to start with care farming is helping with the reintegration of clients, to create extra income, to improve the social network and to have extra labour on the farm. At the beginning, problems related with financial support occurred. Also the client opposed in the beginning, because he didn't like the work he has to do

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The family members working on the farm (4) are also involved in the care component (less than 10 hours per week)
Clients/ Participants	The clients are persons who are mental disabled or youth with school problems. They are regarded as people who need help, and the farmer's family is paid for the guidance
Funding	Green Care, relatives of clients and institute of social care support the care activity. Daily grant of Flemish government: 40€ for one client.
Economic situation	The social care has no impact on the economic situation of the farm. The benefits and costs are in balance.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures. Special measures to maintain biodiversity are taken. This is regarded to be very important and no constraints are seen. The farmer doesn't know if the care farm is suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Cases at a glance – Flanders - Belgium
Specific case

Anrijs

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Organic dynamic family farm specialised in the production of fruit, vegetables and herbs
Agricultural component	The farm size is 2 hectares on which fruits, vegetables and herbs are cultivated. The farm works within the permaculture system in which nothing is used to suppress diseases or natural enemies. They work in collaboration with nature.
Social/care component	2 days per week, a client visit the farm. The project consist of the care for time outs, for maximum 5 times per year.
Start and evolution	The project started at the end of the 90s. The motivation to start with the care component was the contribute at the reintegration of clients. At the start of the project, they experienced a lack of cooperation from policy workers.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer is responsible for the care component on the farm. In total, 2 family members work full time on the farm.
Clients/ Participants	The client who visits the farm 2 days per week, has a background of drug addiction. Clients are regarded as volunteers: they don't get a salary and the farmer is also not paid for the guidance.
Funding	/
Economic situation	The social care has a low impact on the economic situation of the farm. The benefits and costs are in balance. The income on the farm consists for 90% of agricultural activities and 10% of care activities
Effects	The effects of the project are an improved physical health, an increased self esteem and improved social skills. On community level, the project gives a better understanding of the clients in the community.

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures. Special measures to maintain biodiversity are taken. This is regarded to be very important. Constraints are seen in the field of financial support and limitation of time. The farmer thinks that the care farm is average suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape as clients have limited capabilities.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.

Luppens

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	Family farm specialised in organic fruit production.
Agricultural component	The farm has 3 hectares of greenhouses for fruit production. Beside the greenhouses, there is also a shop, and the processing of the fruits on the farm.
Social/care component	On average 4 persons per half year visit the farm as time out. In this way, labour integration is promoted.
Start and evolution	The care component started at the beginning of this century. The main motivation is to contribute at the reintegration of the clients in the society. The main problems at the start of the project were the limitation of knowledge, professional help and cooperation from professionals of the social care sector

Activities today

Project staff and labour	The farmer's family is responsible for the management of the care component
Clients/ Participants	the clients are persons with psychiatric problems or young persons. There is only one person at the time staying on the farm as time out. Clients are seen as persons who need help and the farmer gets a subsidy for the guidance.
Funding	Green Care supports the care activity. Daily grant of Flemish government: 40€ for one client.
Economic situation	The social care has a low impact on the economic situation of the farm. The benefits and costs are in balance.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	As they are working in an organic way, landscape care is included in the management of the farm.
Networking, institutional environment	Not actively involved in networking related to social/care farming . Not actively promoting social cooperation development.

De Boes

General aspects and history of the project

Specificity	the family farm is a conventional mixed farm
Agricultural component	the farm has 30 hectares of which 25 hectares are used for arable crops and 5 hectares are pastures. The farm has 25 horses, 5 goats and some small animals for the care component.
Social/care component	5 days per week, clients frequent the farm. Each week, a total of 70 clients are visiting the farm.
Start and evolution	The care component started in the 80s. The motivation to start was the improvement of the quality of life of the clients, the contribution to the reintegration in the society and helping people who need care.

Activities today

Project staff and labour	the farmer is involved in the care component (20-29 hours per week), besides his work in the agricultural component of the farm.
Clients/ Participants	the 70 clients who visit the farm weekly (each client 1 day per week) are persons who are mental disabled. Clients are seen as persons who need help and the farmer gets a subsidy for the guidance.
Funding	Government and the institute of social care who sends the clients, supports the care activity. A daily grant of 40 € is provided by the Flemish government, the institute pays 500 € per month for 70 persons per week.
Economic situation	The social care has a high impact on the economic situation of the farm. The costs are too high. 80% of the farm income is generated in the agricultural component, and 20% in the care component of the farm.
Effects	Relevant effect on all sides (e.g. physical, mental, social and community effects)

Side dimensions and prospects

Landscape care	The farm implements special agro-environmental measures like the creation and maintenance of specific biotopes. This is regarded to be important. Constraints are seen in the field of financial support and limitation of labour. The farmer thinks that the care farm is very well suited to take also the care for nature protection and landscape.
Networking, institutional environment	Actively involved in networking related to social/care farming. Actively promoting social cooperation development.