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Social FARMS



Social-FARMS State-of-the-Art



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Social Farm Activities for Rural Management Services State-of-the-Art Transnational Summary Report

Project N°: 2020-1-IT01-KA202-008463



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INDEX



- **1.0 Social Agriculture International Overview and Roots**
- **1.1 Introduction to Social Agriculture and SocialFARMS Project**
- **2.0 Social Agriculture in Austria**
- **3.0 Social Agriculture in Italy**
- **4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands**
- **5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain**
- **6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey**
- **7.0 Conclusions**



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1.0 Social Agriculture International Overview and Roots

The **international background for social rights** of mankind is founded on international acts approved by the international community.

Education, work and leisure are recognized fundamental rights for all humans, as United Nations stated in declarations, operative programmes, principles and standards, such as

- **"Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons"** (1975)
 - **"World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons"** (1982)
 - **"Principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care"** (1991)
- and
- **"United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities"** (1993).





1.1 Introduction to Social Agriculture and SocialFARMS Project

- ❖ The SocialFARMS project aims at sharing and developing an innovative model based on good practices from previous experiences, mainly focused on treatment of autistic persons (**SWANS Project, 2011-2013**), to widen the procedures and results to persons with different kind of mental disabilities and social troubles and innovate the training materials for professionals concerned.
- ❖ A focus of social agriculture and social farms is also based on the prevention of mental disorders and care of children and youngsters affected by stigma, targeted by bullying or hit by precocious depression and self-esteem collapse.
- ❖ The **triad** constituted of **Social Farm Tutor, Manager** and **Social/Health Educator** is considered the essential team for implementing successful collaborations for social agriculture good practices.





1.1 Introduction to Social Agriculture and SocialFARMS Project

- ❖ While social farms have been developed differently in the European countries, it can be seen as a way of addressing specific **social needs** and promoting **innovative schemes of rural development** that are rooted in rural resources and in multifunctional agriculture available all over Europe.
- ❖ Social agriculture, by combining the agricultural environment with **rehabilitation** and **care services**, benefits **peoples' quality of life** and their **social inclusion** and represents an **opportunity for farmers** to broaden and diversify their businesses and incomes, to open up new markets and offer alternative services that go beyond fibre and food production.





1.1 Introduction to Social Agriculture and Social FARMS Project

- ❖ The main target users are **farmers** and **students** interested to learn managing social farms, **tutors** for day-by-day care farm program, **managers** holding and or managing a social farm, and **social/health educators** introducing the disadvantaged trainees to the farm spaces, works and tutor for their follow-up.
- ❖ **Trainers** from advisory services, **policy makers** and **persons in charge of social/health services and rural development measures** are also concerned as secondary target groups.
- ❖ The modular course is oriented to soft and hard skills enabling the target users to manage on farm training, accommodation and services for persons with special needs, with a blended use of training methodologies based on **learning-by-doing** on the spot and **internet technologies for e-learning**.





1.0 Social Agriculture International Overview and SocialFARMS Project

- ❖ **Social agriculture**, or **care farming** as it is also called, defines short or long-term activities that use agricultural resources such as animals and plants to promote and generate social services in rural areas. Examples of these services include **rehabilitation**, **therapy**, **sheltered employment**, **life-long education** and other activities contributing to **social inclusion** (J. Hassink and M. Van Dijk, 2006; F. Di Iacovo and D. O'Connor, 2009).
- ❖ Care farming activities emerged in the **northern European countries** (e.g. Belgium and the Netherlands) in the **mid-20th century**; and they soon spread throughout Europe as a result of a growing perception of the positive impacts on both the social and the economic welfare, particularly in peripheral rural areas (C. Gallis, 2013). There are farming national forums in many countries.
- ❖ While care farming has developed differently in the European countries, it can be seen as a way of **addressing specific social needs** and **promoting innovative patterns of rural development** that are rooted in local resources.
- ❖ On the one hand, social farming, by combining the agricultural environment with **rehabilitation** and **care services**, benefits **peoples' quality of life** and their **social inclusion**. On the other hand, social farming represents an **opportunity for farmers** to broaden and diversify their multifunctional agriculture, to open up new markets and offer alternative services that go beyond food production.





2.0 Social Agriculture in Austria

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2.1 Roots and origins of social agriculture in Austria

- ❖ In former times: people with physical and mental disabilities found employment for food and lodging on farms (life-situation depended strongly on the treatment of the farmers)
- ❖ In times of the national socialism: psychiatric clinic in Graz (Styria) fulfilled a Euthanasia-program in cooperation with farms
- ❖ 1970: Bad reputation of social farms because of misusing and penalties
- ❖ 1990: Rehabilitation of social farms: political controls and controls of social entrepreneurs. **Construction of high-quality social agriculture**
- ❖ 2014: Establishing ARGE Green Care : in seeking for new business fields for farms establishing Green Care (Society) by the chamber of agriculture: trying to build a platform for all the different kinds of social farming (systematizing, researching, developing legal





2.0 Social Agriculture in Austria

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2.2 Development of Social Agriculture Movement in Styria/Austria

- ❖ Definition of Social Agriculture: socially integrative, educational **or** therapeutic measures on economically managed farms, whereby the resources of the farm were systematically used for social services (DI Iacovo and O'Conner 2009)
- ❖ 2012: 0,32% of active farms in Austria (1/4 in Styria) are so called social farms
- ❖ Potential of 2-5% (Wiesinger 1990)
- ❖ Classification in different fields:
 - ❖ Pedagogical field (46,1%)
 - ❖ Therapeutical field (18,5%)
 - ❖ Integration field (35,4% - most of them: psychiatric family care)





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2.2 Development of Social Agriculture Movement in Styria/Austria: operational fields of rehabilitation

| Integration field | Pedagogical field | Therapeutical field |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Mental needs | Children | Horse riding therapy |
| Cognitive needs | Youth | Therapy with other farm animals |
| Physical needs | Adults | Garden therapy |
| Drug addicts | | |
| Released from prison | | |
| Long term unemployed | | |
| Work based learning | | |
| Youth with special needs | | |
| Psychiatric family care | | |



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2.3 National legislation for social agriculture in Styria/Austria

- Formal qualifications in the needed social profession (e.g.: kindergarden on a farm: profession of a kindergardener)
- Possessing/renting a farm (minimum 2 ha)
- Being a farmer (at least agricultural technician) **or** 5 years experience as a farmer

Exception:

- For **psychiatric family care** (Care of psychiatric patients within the family) no profession/certificate is needed!!

General situation:

- farmers are physically and psychically overloaded.
- high fluctuation of persons engaged in social farming.



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2.3 National legislation for social agriculture in Styria/Austria

Formal and informal „qualifications“ in Austria combining agricultural and social topics:

- Garten Therapie (Garden Therapy - formal training)
- Tiergestützte Intervention (Animal assisted intervention- on the way to become formal)
- Reitpädagogik (certification course in pedagogical activities with the help of horses)
- Kräuterpädagogik (certification course in knowledge about wild herbs)
- Seminar farmers (certification course to hold courses about food, production and work processes)

Since 2019 the possibility to become a legal qualification and having a legal profession also for informal trainings in terms of the NQF (National Qualification Frame)!

Quite expensive and long way.

Website of reference to national legislation in Austria:

<https://www.greencare-oe.at/green-care-betriebe+2500+2438593>



2.0 Social Agriculture in Austria

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2.3 National legislation for social agriculture in Styria/Austria

- Association „Green Care“: <https://www.greencare-oe.at/> → Information sheet on social agriculture (and pedagogy): [Click here](#)
- Animal assisted intervention at the farm: <https://www.greencare-oe.at/tiergestuetzte-intervention-am-hof+2500+2444003> (with support of the federal government, the states and the european union / Federal Ministry Of Agriculture, Regions And Tourism Austria)
- Structure and development of social agriculture in Styria:
https://oega.boku.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Tagung/2018/AJARS28/28.25_Griesbacher.pdf
<https://oega.boku.ac.at/journal/journal-informationen/>
- Who is actually allowed to offer "animal assisted therapy" in Austria? <https://www.oegtt.at/faq-h%C3%A4ufige-fragen/>
- Federal Ministry Of Agriculture, Regions And Tourism Austria: <https://info.bmlrt.gv.at/en/> / <https://www.landwirtschaft.at/>
- Austrian Society for Animal-Assisted and Nature-Based Therapy <https://www.oegtt.at/>



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2.3 National legislation for social agriculture in Styria/Austria

- Legal information system of the federal government, Austria:
https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/JudikaturEntscheidung.wxe?Abfrage=Lvwg&Dokumentnummer=LVWGT_WI_20180404_VGW_101_024_13907_2016_00
- University/College of agricultural and environmental education: <https://www.haup.ac.at/fortbildung/tiergestuetzte-interventionen/>
- Austrian Board of Trustees for Agricultural Engineering and Rural Development: <https://oekl.at/>
- Center for animal-assisted pedagogy in child and youth welfare, Austria:
https://www.esperanza.at/de/01_zentrum.html contains a collection of useful links for Austria:
https://www.esperanza.at/de/08_netzwerk/tiergest01.html
- Guidelines for animal-assisted pedagogy (child and youth welfare, city of Vienna):
<https://www.wien.gv.at/bildung/kindergarten/kindertagesbetreuung/pdf/lf-tierpaedagogik.pdf>



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2.3 National legislation for social agriculture in Styria/Austria

- Example: Diploma course Specialist for animal-assisted work and therapy accompaniment in Vienna, Austria:
<https://www.wifiwien.at/kurs/61261x-fachkraft-fuer-tiergestuetzte-arbeit-und-therapiebegleitung-diplom-lehrgang>
Course Series 'Additional Qualification Animal Assisted Pedagogy:
<https://www.xn--tiergesttztepdagogik-nzb63c.at/cms/zusatzqualifikation-tiergestuetzte-paedagogik/info>
- TAT-Science and Training Center (Association): <https://www.tierealstherapie.at/tat-waz/> → Education and training courses are accredited by the European Society for Animal Assisted Therapy (ESAAT): Diploma course for certified specialist for animal-assisted therapy
- Animal-assisted pedagogy- tips for further links: <https://www.tiere-begleiten.at/links-partner/>
- Legal basis for training/education: <https://atn-akademie.com/at/tiergestuetzte-arbeit-ausbildung/rechtsgrundlagen/>

Organizations, associations and institutions in Austria:

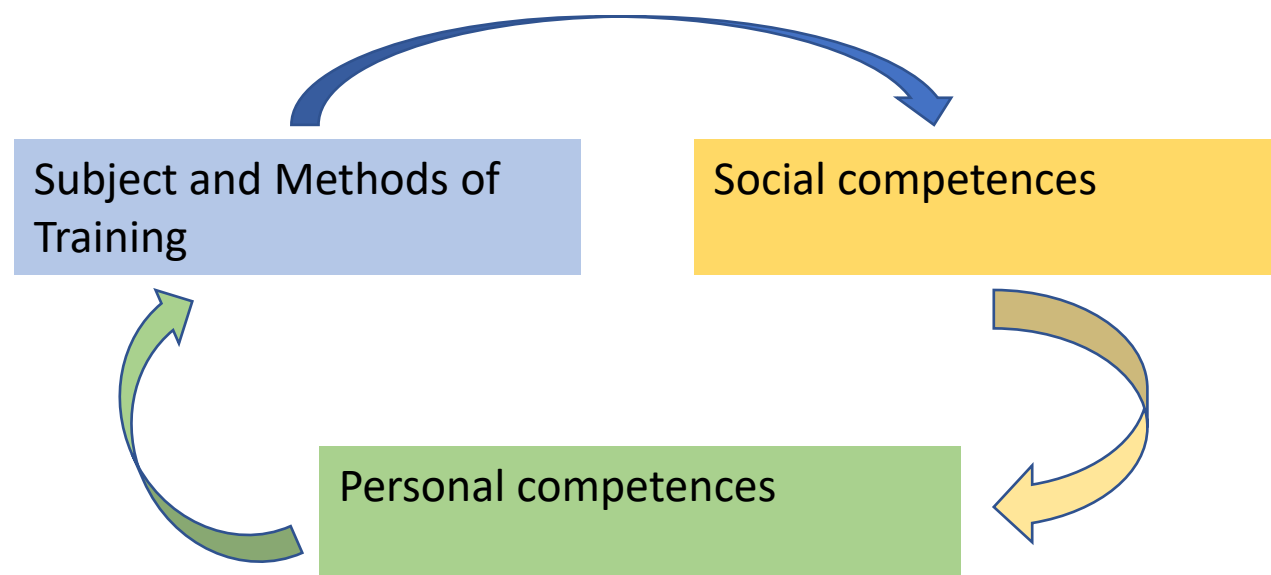
- Rural Training Institute: <https://www.lfi.at>
- School on the farm: <http://www.schuleambauernhof.at>



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2.4 Training needs in Styria/Austria



Essential importance to be successful:

- Communicative skills
- Entrepreneurial skills (incl. Public relations)
- Subject-specific skills

Social Agriculture is working if

- ☐ the social part as well as the agricultural part are satisfying and integrated.



References

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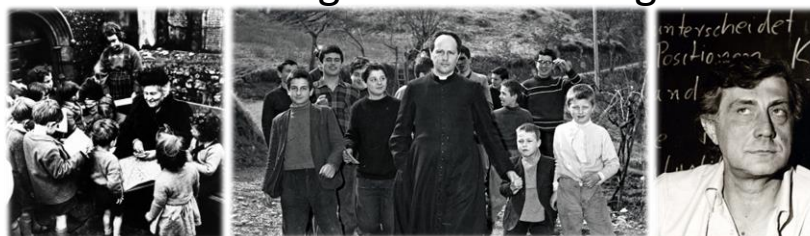


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3.0 Social Agriculture in Italy



- ❖ In Italy, social agriculture appeared quite recently, even if some precursors, as **Maria Montessori**, paved the way at the beginning of the XXth century; interesting social farming experiences have developed since the early 1970s, when social farming was mainly based on ideas of community born within the '68 movement and on other community-based initiatives (i.e. the community-based, Barbiana School of **Don Milani**, Community of Capodarco, etc.); however, their establishment increased once psychiatric hospitals were closed in the '80s under effect of the so called Legge **Basaglia**, from the name of the psychiatrist fighting for equal rights of persons with mental disorders.
- ❖ Italy has strong regional, social farming networks that bring together providers and demanders. In addition to the regional networks, Italy has a **National Forum on Social Agriculture** that was initiated in 2011, promoting social farming as an innovation of the agricultural system (**FNAS Italy** <http://www.forumagricolturasociale.it/>).
- ❖ 4 years later, on 18 August 2015, Italy implemented the national framework **Law n. 141**, providing a framework of principles and procedures for recognising social farming practices that respect the social needs of the territory, the local available vocations and agricultural resources. All Italian regions have recognized the national framework Law n. 141 and each of them has framed Social Farming in the own regional Law effective in regional territories of competence.





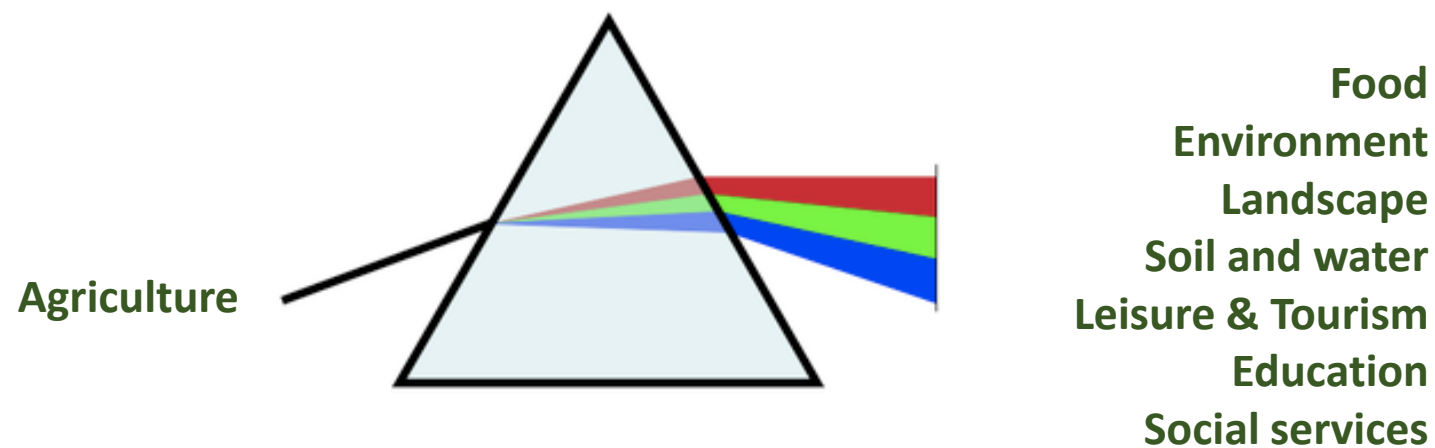
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The farm ability to be multifunctional makes it possible for farmers to obtain additional income by **DIVERSIFICATION** of activities.



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Agritourism



Social Agriculture



Kindergarten



Didactic farms



Environmental Services



The multifunctional farms producing quality products and services, maintain agricultural areas characterized by high natural values, protect biodiversity and landscape, practice sustainable agriculture, demonstrate that they are also able to withstand the economic (and environmental) crises that characterize our times. This virtuous effect is called resilience.



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- ❖ **Social cooperatives** started since the Legislative **Decree** of the President of Italian Republic (DPR) **14 December 1947 n. 1577**. The decree for the first time defined the recognized type of cooperative responsible for social activities, which has the character of mutuality and no profit, in harmony with the dictates of **art. 45 of the Italian Republican Constitution**. Subsequently, the **Law 8 November 1991, n. 381** (the "**Social Cooperative Discipline**") introduced specific rules concerning social cooperatives as **no profit companies of type A** (management of socio-sanitary and educational services) or **type B** (for employment of disadvantaged people).
- ❖ On the way for the **social use of farms** there was a national law regulating **didactic farms** down by **law decree nr. 228/2001**, implemented with regional laws on authorization rules, quality standards and law on VAT exemption of didactic activities.
- ❖ After the years 2000s and the previous large experiences all over Italy, the times were ripe for a **national legislation on social agriculture, Law 05/08/2015 n°141/2015**, that includes as main goals: placement of disadvantaged and disabled workers, farm services addressed to local communities, therapies assisted with animals and horticultural activities, food and environment education initiatives.
- ❖ According to Law n°141, both social cooperatives and farms can organize and offer these social services, by agreement among themselves or individually depending on type of services.





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- ❖ The Region of Umbria has regulated the standards for the social agriculture by the Regional Law 15/04/2015 within a common reference framework for agritourism, didactic farms, social agriculture and care farms.
- ❖ The Section in Umbria of the **Social Agriculture National Forum (FNAS)** collects some thirty social farms. The main objective is the training, empowerment and employment of disadvantaged people, providing social services to local communities as useful nursery-schools and agri-kindergarten and implementing projects of education on environmental and food issues.
- ❖ The social farms are organized for the hospitality: during the day for short farm visits, courses and workshops and longer stays for those who want to experience life and work in a farm.
- ❖ Hospitality is also offered in the social farmhouses to meet specific needs of social tourism as well as simply for rest periods and know better Umbria.
- ❖ Currently hosting and accommodation services for persons with disabilities and troubles are provided by some social farms such as Casale Forabosco, near Perugia (www.casaleforabosco.com) and “La Semente” at Limiti di Spello (www.lasemente.it)





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ARIEL



***L'albero di
Zaccheo***



***Le Forme
dell'Anima***



La Semente





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- ❖ **A² Project:** Agronomic and zootechnical experimentation of work experience involving people affected by autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) with the aim to define models of social agricultural farms – ‘Agriculture raises themselves squared’ (financed by Rural Development Program (RDP) of Umbria 2007-2013). The project development elaborated:
- ❖ **State-of-the-Art** with benchmarking between Italian social farms with experiences in inclusive social activities of autistic people
- ❖ **Involving** persons with ASD (9) in agricultural activities according to the “master at work” method (direct contact in agricultural activities with the farmer) with support of social operator (with a 1:1 ratio)
- ❖ **Identification of synergies** between the 5 private farms project participating and social sector
- ❖ **Supervision** by psychiatrists from the Social/Health Services of USL Umbria1
- ❖ **Evaluation** of the results/improvement of work skills and personal skills through a tool devised specifically (questionnaire)
- ❖ **Identification** of right market spaces for SF products and propensity study to purchase SF products through Choice Model
- ❖ **Dissemination** of the project results in national and international congress
- ❖ **Scientific publication** “Social farming and work inclusion initiatives for adults with autism spectrum disorders: A pilot study”, “Evaluating consumer perceptions of social farming through choice modelling”
- ❖ **Practical results:** Two of the ASD participants were hired by the cooperative created after the end of the project





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A² Project





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Rural Kindergarten Project: an Umbrian model of childcare services (0-6 years) in rural areas. The multifunctionality of the farms for the well-being of children: an opportunity for the agricultural sector and the territory (financed by Rural Development Program (RDP) of Umbria 2014-2020). The project development elaborated:

- **State-of-the-Art** with benchmarking between Italian experiences in educational services in nature (such as rural kindergarten, Forest Kindergarten, etc.)
- **Involving** children in agricultural activities with direct contact aiming to stimulate their growth in activity level, attention, working memory, nature relatedness, or environmentally responsible behaviour
- **Supervision** by Philosophy, Social Sciences and Education Department
- **Establishment** of a pedagogical coordination
- **Identification** of educational needs of the territory and interest in the educational service offered in the rural area
- **Integration** with social services to evaluate the possibility of activating paths for taking charge of minors with disadvantage
- **Development** of an innovative service model based on the specific characteristics of the farm
- **Dissemination** of the project results in a national congress
- **Scientific publication** is ongoing....
- **Practical results:** there was an increase in enrolment by parents of children until a waiting list creation.



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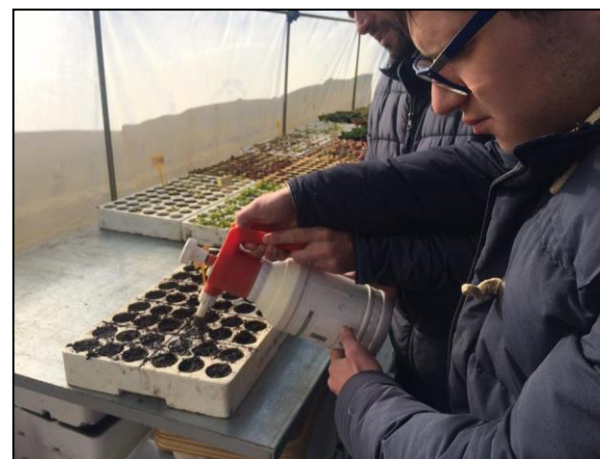


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Rural Kindergarten Project





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❖ **GIOVaAGRI Project:** Youth working towards achieving their autonomy through agriculture: A model of social agriculture based on the school-work alternation program (financed by Rural Development Program (RDP) of Umbria 2014-2020) (ongoing).

The project development elaborated:

- **State-of-the-Art** with benchmarking between Italian social farms and cooperatives with experiences in work inclusion of people with mental illness
- **Involving** persons with mental illness (12) in agricultural activities according to the 'learning by doing' method (direct contact in agricultural activities with the farmer) with support of the social operator (with a 1:4 ratio)
- **Identification of synergies** between the 5 private farms project participating and social sector
- **Supervision** by psychologist from Social Cooperative (project participating)
- **Scheduling** of 'in and out' agricultural and zootechnical activities based on climatic conditions
- **Evaluation** of the results/improvement of work skills and personal skills through a tool devised specifically (questionnaire)
- **Dissemination** of the intermediate results of the project in a national congress
- **Scientific publication** is ongoing....
- **Practical results:** Most likely a new cooperative involving some of the participants will be established at the end of the project.



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GIOVaAGRI Project



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- ❖ The starting point of the **SocialFARMs** TNA methodology is based on the **SWANS Project** – Sustainable Work for Autism Networking Support (Progress Programme, granted by DG Justice 2011), focused on the triad Care Farm Tutor – Care Farm Manager – Care Farm Social/Health Educator. The project development elaborated:
 - **State-of-the-Art** with benchmarking between experts (Italy, UK and Belgium)
 - **Psycho-aptitude test evaluation** of persons with autistic spectrum disorders (37) by psychologists and psychiatrists for work placement in Umbria
 - **Selection** of 24 (out of 37) suitable to be placed at work
 - **Training** of facilitators from social cooperation and tutors at work to follow-up the placement (six months)
 - **Workshop** with participation of national and international experts and more than sixty specialists from the Social/Health Services of USL Umbria1.
 - **Evaluation in progress** during the 6 month placement
 - **Evaluation of the scientific results**/improvement of soft skills and hard skills
 - Further 6 month **placement** (granted by the Region Umbria)
 - **Dissemination** of the project results (**WAPR**, World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation; Scuola Pubblica Amministrazione **Villa Umbra** in Perugia; **ISFOL** Conference on social inclusion Roma; etc..)
 - **International conference** in Perugia and **Paper** on Work Rights for Persons with Autistic Disorders
 - **Scientific publication** “Inclusion is possible: results of the SWANS project”.





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❖ Involvement of **CIA Umbria** in Erasmus+ KA2020 projects with focus on social agriculture:

I. **FARMID – FARMing as an employment opportunity for people with Mild Intellectual Disability** (Erasmus+ Strategic Partnerships VET 2017)

Main actions and outputs:

- **State-of-the-Art** with benchmarking between partners (Slovenia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Belgium)
- **Benchmarking of best practices** in work placements at farm of persons with Mild Intellectual Disabilities (**MID**) and acquirement of work competences in agriculture
- **Case studies** of farmers hosting persons with MID placed at work
- **Training materials** for farmers willing to host persons with MID at work
- **Evaluation** of the ongoing project outputs/improvement of training materials
- **Mobility of farmers** for training in work placements of persons
- **National Multiplier Events** with participation of experts, trainers, teachers, students and farmers (in Brussels with participation of EU institutions and stakeholders)
- **Piloting tests** of the training materials with target groups
- **Online available training materials**





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II. CARE-T-FARMS – **C**are **A**ctivities **R**aising **E**mployment and **T**raining on **F**arm **A**daptation to **R**esponsible and **M**ental-health **S**ervices (Erasmus+ Strategic Partnerships VET 2017)

Main actions and outputs:

- **State-of-the-Art** with benchmarking between partners (Poland, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Belgium)
- **Best practices** based on the triad: **social-health service**, **social cooperative** and **care farm** (from the SWANS methodology)
- **Case studies** of farmers hosting persons with mental or social disorders placed within programs based on aptitudes and skills
- **Training materials** for **care farmer/tutor**, **facilitator** from social cooperatives and **social-health staff member** (psychiatrist, psychologist, etc.)
- **Evaluation** of the ongoing project outputs/**improvement** of training materials
- **National Multiplier Events** with participation of experts, trainers, teachers, students, tutors, social-health cooperators and farmers (in Brussels with participation of EU institutions and stakeholders)
- **Pilot testing** of the training materials in all participating countries with target groups
- **Online platform with available training materials**





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- ❖ The previously illustrated experiences show in Italy **training needs** based on:
 - i. **know-how and expertise exchange** at European level;
 - ii. the triad training and evaluation methodology performed by the **SWANS Project**;
 - iii. **research and networking experiences** at local level (i.e. L'agricoltura si eleva al quadrato, publication under grant of Rural Development Plan 203-2017 Region Umbria)

The training needs of skills and competences from the performed courses were generally focused on:

- a. adaptation of VET content related to the **specific social farm organization** within the farm production process, with a view to local and regional rural development and "green economy" innovative skills/competences connected to social farming;
- b. support to **quality training methodology** based on user friendly/interactive content of the training modules, with additional glossary, references and social farm case studies;
- c. training platform system tailored to social agriculture themes and related target users, based on decision process aimed to **set-up, adapt and manage a social farm**.





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- ❖ Particularly requested are training materials demonstrating:
 - a. the **economic potential induced by multifunctional and green economy** for farmers and agricultural advisory services with specific reference to social agriculture;
 - b. **high level professional training content** based on high quality standards, with feedback, discussions and suggestions from the practical experiences and case studies;
 - c. **practical demonstrations** of “work sharing” and “work shadowing” techniques towards the opportunity of task assignment and work evaluation for the trainees;
 - d. **customization of the teaching materials** through use of well-designed content and case studies for purpose of achieving a tailored business plan for social farms;
 - e. **training repository** based on Open Education Resources (OER) dedicated to social agriculture.





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Social FARMS

3.0 Social Agriculture in Italy



- ❖ Particularly requested are training materials demonstrating:
 - a. the **economic potential induced by multifunctional and green economy** for farmers and agricultural advisory services with specific reference to social agriculture;
 - b. **high level professional training content** based on high quality standards, with feedback, discussions and suggestions from the practical experiences and case studies;
 - c. **practical demonstrations** of “work sharing” and “work shadowing” techniques towards the opportunity of task assignment and work evaluation for the trainees;
 - d. **customization of the teaching materials** through use of well-designed content and case studies for purpose of achieving a tailored business plan for social farms;
 - e. **training repository** based on Open Education Resources (OER) dedicated to social agriculture.





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Social FARMs

3.0 Social Agriculture in Italy



The project aims to implement a training course from the previously presented training needs and merging the experiences collected from the State-of-the-Art at European level in the participating countries.

The project is focused on the professionalization of social farming specific competences identified as three specific roles:

1. the **"Social Farm Tutor"**, who is the person in charge of tutoring the trainee with intellectual and/or social disorders and implementing the social farm activities according to the therapeutic plan fixed by the social/health services and shared with the families (EQF Level 3 and 4 – Module 1);
2. The **"Social Farm Manager"**, who is the person responsible, as owner or director, in charge of managing the social farm and planning the group and single activities targeted to the trainees (EQF Level 4 and 5 – Module 2);
3. The **"Social Farm Educator"**, who is the person responsible for accompanying and introducing the trainee within the social farm and reporting the ongoing activities and results to the social/health services (EQF Level 5 and 6 – Module 3).

Key words, glossary and **references** are fundamental in addition for a proper terminology to be used and insights on the various themes developed, as well as **multiple choice questions** connected to the learning evaluation process.





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Social FARMs

3.0 Social Agriculture in Italy



- ❖ Other complementary training needs requested are referred to a **user-friendly and interactive platform** allowing also to surf on the teaching materials and copy and paste parts of modules and case studies on a personal notebook, to make the content more interactive and allowing a personalized training system.
- ❖ An innovative approach should find expression also in the **graphic effectiveness of the training platform, explanatory images, didactic videos** and a **tutorial** presented i.e. in form of an avatar guiding the trainee to a more complete and user-friendly knowledge for professionals involved in social farms.
- ❖ The use of **social networks**, such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter and YouTube, are also very appreciated by the youngsters and it could be a good idea to connect the project platform to social network accounts.
- ❖ Most of farmers participating to the training courses have demonstrated a great interest to be kept informed on information of articles, publications and events connected to the theme of social agriculture and **newsletters, brochures and posts** are generally very well accepted.





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3.0 Social Agriculture in Italy



- ❖ In Italy, social farming has appeared more recently compared to other countries in Northern Europe, although there have been some predecessors like **Maria Montessori** who paved the way at the beginning of 20th century, **Don Milani** in the years '60s, also in the education sector,. Interesting examples of social agriculture developed from the earliest 1970s, when social agriculture was mainly based on ideas of communities born from the 1968 movement and other initiatives, for example the **Barbiana School** of Don Milani and the **Capodarco Community** (www.comunitadicapodarco.it).
- ❖ Anyway, the creation of social farms had an increase in the 1980s, when the psychiatric hospitals have been closed due to the law so-called **Basaglia**, from the name of the psychiatrist who promoted an innovative view on care of patients with psychiatric disorders.
- ❖ Italy has strong regional networks for social agriculture that bring together suppliers and service users. In addition to the regional networks, in Italy there is the National Social Agriculture Forum (**FNAS**) which was created in 2011 and which promotes social farming as innovation of the agricultural system. Four years after the creation of the Forum, on 18 August 2015, Italy approved the national framework **Law n. 141**, which provides a framework of principles and procedures for the recognition of social agriculture practices. This new wave of interest in the social agriculture has increased the request of related training courses aiming at strengthen the sector.





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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Roots and origins of social farming in the Netherlands are:

- ❖ In the **years 1970s**, isolated initiatives (many living communities)
 - **Christian initiatives**
 - Antroposophic initiatives
- ❖ **Since 2000**, increasing number of family farms initiated by spouses with care background with support from:
 - **Ministry of Agriculture**
 - **Ministry of Health Care**
 - **Agricultural Union Organization**



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Main contexts in different countries are based on:

Society and social sector

Italy , France

**Germany, Ireland,
Slovenia**

Netherlands

Belgium

Health care

Agriculture

With different weights and intersectoral influences.



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The development of Social Agriculture Movement in the Netherlands is characterized by:

- ❖ **1998: National Meetings**
- ❖ **Support Centre for Agriculture and Care Federation**
 - **Networking**
 - **Quality system**
 - **Communication**
 - **Professionalization**
- ❖ **2003-2005: Financing services based on personal budgets**
 - **New entrants**
 - **Diversity of participants**
 - **Regional organisations of care farms: Accepted as formal care providers**
 - **Decentralization: Contracts with municipalities**
 - **Increase number and size of care farms: 1200 care farms**



4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

About legislation in the Netherlands:

- there is no specific legislation for social agriculture, no strict definition;
- to be a member you have to meet the standards of quality system
- ❖ Before 2005
 - funding only for accredited care providers with mismatch in legislation
- ❖ 2005-2010
 - Lack of accreditation
 - Personal Budgets
- ❖ 2010-2015
 - Acceptance as accredited care provider
 - National legislation for providing care services: Care farms can be accredited
 - Regional organizations with accreditation
- ❖ Since 2015
 - Long term care act (national level)
 - Support act (municipalities)
 - Youth act (municipalities)



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The social agriculture organization structure in the Netherlands:

- ❖ Network organizations
 - 20 Informal
 - 6 strong regional organizations:
 - **Foundation Landzijde**: 110 care farms (top down)
 - **Cooperative Farmer and Care**: 140 care farms (bottom up)
 - **BEZINN**: 80 care farms
 - **SZZ**: 100 care farms
 - **Limburg**
 - **South Holland**



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The framework of training needs in the Netherlands can be summarized as follows:

❖ **Starting care farmers:**

- Orientation course and Handbook
- Accredited care education: Social work
- Required additional education
- Medication, Youth care registration

❖ **Other training needs**

- Legislation
- Quality system of care farms
- Guiding specific client groups
- Key qualities of care farms
- Reflection in your team
- Coaching of employees



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The care/social farm manager's general skills in the Netherlands can be summarized as follows:

- Focus on learning, improvements
- Open mind
- Having a vision how to implement a care or learning philosophy
- Having a vision about the 'added value'
- Collaboration, networking
- Entrepreneurial attitude – seeing opportunities
- Motivating team





4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The main user groups in the in the Netherlands can be exemplified by the table below:

| | Mental problems | Intellectual disabilities | Youth | Dementia |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Guidance | Guidance psychic problems Empathy Stimulating | Real work Structure Real farmer | Farmer as role model Strict rules | Sensitivity Stimulating restcapacity |
| Type of work | Experimenting Flexibility in pressure | Real work Learning a job | Real work Responsibility Physical work | Choice Daily activities Memories |
| Type of environment | Rest Reflection | Functional Work | Family as role model | Rest Stimulating senses |



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The fundamentals in guiding the participants are:

- **Person centred approach**
- **Developing emphatic, personal relationship**
- **Focus on possibilities, motivations and interests instead of limitations**
- **Establish a safe, welcoming atmosphere**
- **Creating a community**
- **Make optimal use of qualities of animals, plants, green environment**



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

The learning process of the participants is focused on:

- Development general labour skills
- Quality of the work
- Collaboration
- Development specific labour skills
- Growing crops
- Green maintenance
- Development “ Life” skills
- Stimulating self esteem, reflection
- Regulation of emotions, tension etc.





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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Data in a nutshell of social agriculture in the Netherlands:

- **1200 care farms: 40.000 Participants - Budget: 100.000 euro/farm**
- **Diversity**
- **Accepted as innovative care providers**
- **Innovations: care-education arrangements; urban initiatives**
- **Strong degree of organization**
- **Quality important issue**
- **Challenge: how to keep unique qualities**



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Sources of legal and legislative aspects in the Netherlands:

Veel relevante informatie voor zorgboeren <https://www.zorgboeren.nl/de-kracht-van-zorglandbouw/info-voor-zorgboeren>

“Wat mag ik” herziene brochure : <https://edepot.wur.nl/157785> .

Handreiking over regels voor ondernemers in de multifunctionele landbouw over vergunningen en relevante wetgeving

Melden nieuwe aanbieders: <https://www.toetredingzorgaanbieders.nl/>

Kwaliteitscheck: <https://www.toetredingzorgaanbieders.nl/kwaliteitscheck>

Onderzoek kwaliteitseisen nieuwe zorgaanbieders:

https://www.igj.nl/binaries/igj/documenten/rapporten/2018/09/25/factsheet-kwaliteitseisen-vaak-niet-bekend-bij-nieuwe-of-nog-onbekende-zorgaanbieders/Factsheet_nieuwezorgaanbieders.pdf

Brochure rechtsvormen van de Kamer van Koophandel

https://www.kvk.nl/download/20194568_Brochure_rechtsvormen_190418_tcm109-365627.pdf

Brochure rechtsvormen in multifunctionele landbouw

<https://edepot.wur.nl/553657#:~:text=Deze%20brochure%20geeft%20je%20informatie,verkoop%20van%20producten%20en%20natuurbeheer> .



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

<https://www.rivm.nl/documenten/factsheet-dagbesteding-op-zorgboerderijen> over dagbesteding
<https://www.regelhulp.nl/onderwerpen/opvang-en-tijdelijk-verblijf/zorgboerderij> opvang en tijdelijk verblijf .
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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40789606_Kwaliteiten_werkgebieden_op_zorgboerderijen
Over behandelondersteuning in de WLZ.
<https://www.svb.nl/nl/pgb/formulieren>
Model Zorgovereenkomst voor mensen met een PGB:
<https://www.svb.nl/nl/pgb/een-zorgovereenkomst-afsluiten/kies-de-juiste-zorgovereenkomst>
Concept modelovereenkomsten met client, en bijonderaanneming
<https://www.vgn.nl/nieuws/modelovereenkomsten-en-modelprivacyreglement-aangepast>



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Over zorgvergoeding via PGB <https://www.pgb.nl/themas/wets-en-regelwijzigingen/>

Uitbetaling PGB via Sociale Verzekeringsbank <https://www.svb.nl/nl/pgb/formulieren>

Uitleg over aanbesteden <https://ondernemersplein.kvk.nl/werken-voor-de-overheid-via-een-aanbesteding/>

Over administratie en bewaarplicht

https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontentnl/belastingdienst/zakelijk/ondernemen/administratie/een_administratie_opzetten

Hulpmiddel voor zorgboerderijen om cliënt tevredenheid te meten. <https://vanzelfsprekend.landmerc.nl/>

Over werken met zorgplannen Werken met een individueel zorgplan | Kennisplein Zorg voor Beter

Uitleg over 8 domeinen van kwaliteit van bestaan die vaak worden gebruikt in zorgplannen

<https://www.zoieikdat.nl/kwaliteit-van-bestaan/>

Uitleg over wetgeving waaraan zorgverleners moeten voldoen.

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/kwaliteit-van-de-zorg/documenten/brochures/2016/08/16/wet-kwaliteit-klachten-en-geschillen-zorg>

WTZA <https://www.toetredingzorgaanbieders.nl/>

Openbare jaarverantwoording <https://www.jaarverantwoordingzorg.nl/>

Over goed bestuur en toezicht in de zorg <https://www.igj.nl/onderwerpen/goed-bestuur>



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Over de WMCZ 2018 Wet medezeggenschap cliënten zorginstellingen 2018

<https://www.igj.nl/onderwerpen/wetten-in-ons-toezicht/wmcz-2018>

Kwaliteitsregister Jeugd <https://skjeugd.nl/professionals/>

Brochure over risico, verantwoordelijkheid en aansprakelijkheid in de multifunctionele landbouw

<https://edepot.wur.nl/549686>

Kwaliteitskader en kernwaarden zorglandbouw <https://www.zorgboeren.nl/de-kracht-van-zorglandbouw/kernwaarden>

DE PDCA CIRKEL Door SanderSpek, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1787549>

Kwaliteitlaatjezien, kwaliteitskeurmerk voor de zorglandbouw <https://www.klijz.nl/>

Handreiking leren van incidenten voor kleine zorgaanbieders

https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/brochures/2016/11/18/handreiking-leren-van-incidenten-voor-kleine-zorgaanbieders/Wkkgz_Handreiking_voor_kleine_zorgaanbieders.pdf

Privacy en de AVG

<https://autoriteitpersoonsgegevens.nl/nl/onderwerpen/gezondheid/zorgverleners-en-de-avg>

of <https://ondernemersplein.kvk.nl/persoonsgegevens-beschermen/>

Over medicatieveiligheid en eisen <https://www.zorgvoorbeter.nl/docs/PVZ/vindplaats/medicatieveiligheid/veilige-principes-in-de-medicatieketen.pdf>



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Meldcode huiselijk geweld en kindermishandeling : <https://www.huiselijkgeweld.nl/dossiers/meldcode-huiselijk-geweld-en-kindermishandeling>

Kennisbundel agressie in de zorg <https://kennisbundel.vilans.nl/verward-in-de-wijk-agressie.html>

Gezond en veilig werken : <https://www.gezondenveiligwerken.nl/index.php/category/agressief-gedrag-van-clienten-derden/>

Vragen over wet zorg en dwang zorgboerderijen <https://www.vilans.nl/kennis/veelgestelde-vragen-wet-zorg-en-dwang-zorgboerderijen>

Thema seksualiteit: bespreekbaar maken, scholing, handleidingen etc.

<https://www.zorgvoorbeter.nl/seksualiteit/project-verpleeghuizen-sivil> voor ouderenzorg

<https://www.kennispleingehandicaptensector.nl/eigen-regie/seksualiteit> voor gehandicaptenzorg

<https://seksindepraktijk.nl/werkvelden/ggz-seksuologie/> voor de ggz

<https://richtlijnenjeugdhulp.nl/seksuele-ontwikkeling/competenties-van-jeugdprofessionals/handvatten-voor-advies-en-begeleiding-in-de-jeugdhulp-en-jeugdbescherming/> voor de jeugdzorg

Voedselveiligheid : Hygiënecode kleine woonvormen:

<https://hygienecode.voedingscentrum.nl/hygienecode/hygienecode-voor-woonvormen.aspx>



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Risico-inventarisatie en -evaluatie (RIE) voor de agrarische en groene sector:

<https://www.stigas.nl/speciaal-pakket-zorgboerderijen/>

Poster Voorkom ziek worden op de zorgboerderij van het RIVM:

<https://www.rivm.nl/nieuws/voorkom-ziek-worden-op-zorgboerderij#:~:text=Voor%20mensen%20die%20werken%20op,hel%20schoonmaken%20van%20een%20stal> .

Hygiënerichtlijn voor verpleeghuizen, woonzorgcentra en kleinschalig wonen:

<https://www.rivm.nl/hygienerichtlijnen/verpleeghuizen>

Van RIVM: Zoönosen op een rij. Hier kunt u per diersoort voor iedere ziekte de ziekteverschijnselen terugvinden.

<https://www.rivm.nl/zoonosen>

Keurmerk Zoönosen: <https://www.gddiergezondheid.nl/keurmerkzoonosen>

Over dierenwelzijn <https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/dierenhouden/dierenwelzijn/huisvesting-en-verzorging>

Over BHV bedrijfshulpverlening : <https://www.nibhv.nl/>



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Regels voor werken met vrijwilligers:

<https://zorgboeren.nl/actueel/vrijwilligers-belangrijk-voor-zorgboeren>

of <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/vrijwilligerswerk/regels-voor-vrijwilligers-en-vrijwilligersorganisaties#:~:text=Regeling%20gratis%20VOG%20voor%20vrijwilligers,zich%20via%20Gratisvog.nl%20aanmelden> .

Platform vrijwillige inzet diverse tips en hulpmiddelen : <https://vrijwilligerswerk.nl/themas/default.aspx>

Voorbeeld arbeidsovereenkomst: https://www.werk.nl/werkzoekenden/images/Voorbeeld_tijdelijk_contract.doc

Goed werkgeverschap: <https://www.wetrecht.nl/goed-werkgeverschap/>

Werkoverleg, leidinggeven, vergaderen, werknemers behouden, taakverdeling, functioneringsgesprek:

<https://www.ondernemenmetpersoneel.nl/motiveren/werksfeer/stappenplan-werkoverleg-met-personeel>

<https://www.ondernemenmetpersoneel.nl/motiveren/leidinggeven/effectief-vergaderen-5-tips-voor-werkgevers>

<https://www.ondernemenmetpersoneel.nl/motiveren/leidinggeven/werknemers-behouden-hoe-doe-je-dat>

<https://www.ondernemenmetpersoneel.nl/motiveren/leidinggeven/8-tips-voor-een-goede-taakverdeling>

<https://www.ondernemenmetpersoneel.nl/motiveren/functioneringsgesprek/functioneringsgesprek-houden-zo-doe-je-dat>



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4.0 Social Agriculture in the Netherlands

Scholingsaanbod

Scholing via Federatie Landbouw & Zorg: vanaf 2022.

Scholing en intervisie via regionale organisaties, kijk op hun websites of vraag het na.

EVC – traject (Erkenning Verworven Competenties)

MBO opleidingsaanbod. Zie ROC Nederland www.roc.nl

Canvas model bedrijfsplan <https://www.strategyzer.com/>

Financiering voor duurzame landbouwbedrijven : <https://edepot.wur.nl/511501>

Toegang tot land voor duurzame landbouwbedrijven: <https://edepot.wur.nl/536826>

Routekaart bedrijfsovername : <https://edepot.wur.nl/532850>

Vraag en aanbod bedrijfsovername : www.landgilde.nl , www.boerzoektboer.nl ; www.najk.nl .

Eventueel begeleiding bij bedrijfsovernames: <https://www.landco.nl/>



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain

Social farming is a farming practice that uses agricultural resources to provide social or educational care services for vulnerable groups of people (FAO).

- People with diverse disabilities.
- Children.
- Young people.
- Elders.
- Offenders.
- Refugees.
- People suffering long-term unemployment.
- Gender violence victims.

- Rehabilitation.
- Care.
- Lifelong education.
- Employment support.
- Women's empowerment.

RISK OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

12,3 million people (26,1% of the Spanish population)



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



According to Di Iacovo, Spain is actually in the **NOVELTY** stage.

The most developed region in Spain is
Catalonia.



Report:

“La agricultura social en Catalunya: Innovación social y dinamización Agroecológica para la ocupación de personas en riesgo de exclusión. ***Social farming in Catalonia: Social innovation and Agroecological boost for employment of people at risk of social exclusion.***” (Departamento de Geografía de la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, la Fundación Cedricat por el desarrollo económico, rural, local y sostenible and funded by RecerCaixa, 2014).



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain

'60

First SA initiatives in the agricultural peri-urban areas of Delta del Llobregat and Maresme.

Mid '70
Beg. '90

Middle 70's beginning 90's: crisis of agricultural sector and developing of neorural era in the outlying areas.

'90

Severe crisis (unemployment rate of 24%). SA emerged to attend the most vulnerable groups of people with the aim to reduce social inequalities.

2008

Significant growth of SF initiatives due to the deep economic crisis.



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



TARGET GROUPS

- SA is mainly oriented to **social integration and job placement** of people with disabilities.
- Just a few experiences of care farming regarding **rehabilitation and therapy** for drug addicts, convicts/offender or people with specific medical conditions.

MAIN SECTORS

- Horticulture
- Farming products processing
- Silviculture and gardening



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



CEE: Special Employment Center (Centros Especiales de Empleo): 70% of the staff in those companies are people with disabilities. Law 13/1982 for Social Integration of Disabled Persons define the requirements for a company to become a CEE seeking to promote labour integration of people with disabilities.

Insertion Company (Empresas de Inserción): companies which economic activity has a social purpose of integrating people at risk of exclusion in the labour market. It is regulated by Law 44/2007, 13 December.

Occupational Center (Centros Ocupacionales): aiming at the rehabilitation and education of people with disabilities. It is regulated by the Royal decree 2274/1985.



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5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



Regional examples of social agriculture in Spain



C.E.E. MUNICIPAL
JARDINES Y NATURALEZA





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5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



Main needs of social agriculture in Spain

- Difficulties to achieve **funding**.
- Lack of **coordination** amongst the involved actors.
- Projects **isolation**.
- Lack of **awareness** about SA amongst the general public but also amongst entities working with people at risk of exclusion.
- Difficulties in **dealing with the target groups involved** in the SA initiatives.



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5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



Conclusions

- Social agriculture is **still working in the shadow** in Spain.
- SA has an **high potential** for offering inclusive services for many people in rural, peri-urban but also urban areas.
- SA projects are often growing outside specific supports but they are struggling **trying to link diverse un-specific tools and rules** (RD, Social, Health).
- **Specific National and Regional legislation is needed.**



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain

Sources of legal and legislative aspects in Spain

- Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, of November 29, where it is approved the Consolidated Text of the General law on the rights of persons with disability and its social inclusion.

<https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2013/BOE-A-2013-12632-consolidado.pdf>

- ROYAL DECREE 290/2004, of February 20, which regulates work enclaves as a measure to promote the employment of people with disabilities. <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2004/02/21/pdfs/A08386-08391.pdf>

- RD 170/2004 of January 30 by which RD 1451/83 of May 11 is modified, regulate measures to promote the employment of disabled workers (BOE 01/31/2004).

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2004/01/31/pdfs/A04158-04159.pdf>

- RD 870 / 2007, of July 2 (BOE of 07-14-2007) by which the employment program is regulated with support as a measure to promote employment of people with disability in the ordinary labor market.

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/07/14/pdfs/A30618-30622.pdf>



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain

Sources of legal and legislative aspects in Spain

- Royal Decree 1971/1999, of December 23, on the procedure for the examination, statement and description of the degree of disability.

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2000/01/26/pdfs/A03317-03410.pdf>

- Royal Decree 2271/2004, of December 3, which regulates access to public employment and the provision of jobs for people with disabilities.

<https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2004/BOE-A-2004-21221-consolidado.pdf>

- Order of November 2, 2000, of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, which determines the composition, organization and functions of the Assessment and Guidance Teams dependent on the Institute of Migrations and Social Services and develops the procedure for the evaluation of the degree of disability within the scope of the General State Administration.

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2000/11/17/pdfs/A40084-40088.pdf>

- ORDER of October 16, 1998, which establishes the regulatory bases for the granting of public subsidies and subsidies aimed at promoting the labor integration of disabled people in special centers for employment and self-employment.

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1998/11/21/pdfs/A38411-38414.pdf>



5.0 Social Agriculture in Spain



Sources of legal and legislative aspects in Spain

- RD 1368/1985, of July 17, (BOE 08-08-1985), which regulates the special employment relationship of disabled people working in the Special Employment Centers.

<https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1985/BOE-A-1985-16663-consolidado.pdf>

- RD 1451/83 of May 11, which regulates selective employment and measures to promote employment of workers with disabilities (BOE 4-6- 1983)

<https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/1983/BOE-A-1983-15813-consolidado.pdf>



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Social FARMS



6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

Theoretical background of Social FARMS in TÜRKİYE

Social farming is the practice of offering activity on family farms as a form of social support service. In social farming the farm remains a working farm at its core but invites people to participate in the day to day activities of the farm. Farmers have the opportunity to augment their income through the development of social service provision, further utilising their farming skills and farm. The person that uses services has the additional choice of selecting a working farm as their day service support and having the opportunity to engage with farming activities whether working with animals or plants. Farming also provides the concurrent opportunity to engage in physical outdoor activity and to be involved in meaningful activities in a family environment. Social FARMS providers have the opportunity to partner with farmers to provide further choice for the people that use their services in the development of their person centred plans. There are currently **dozens of organizations involved in social farming in Türkiye**. From the point of view of the agricultural component of social farming, there is a clear distinction between entities that were originally agricultural and only later included the offer of social activities, and entities, where the opposite procedure was the case, i.e. agricultural activities complemented the portfolio of social services and educational programs.





6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

Social farming in TÜRKİYE

According to the report of the Disabled Statistics Bulletin for August 2021 announced by the Ministry of Family and Social Services in 2021 the number of disabled people registered in the National Disability Data System is: 56% of the disabled population men and 44% women.

According to the August 2021 report of the Disability Statistics Bulletin in Turkey, the number of people with mental disabilities who survived and were registered as disabled in the national data system by obtaining a report from authorized hospitals:

- Total Mentally Disabled 385.313 Total Population Ratio 17.07

According to the August 2021 report of the Disability Statistics Bulletin in Turkey, the number of people with **mental and emotional disabilities** who survived and were registered in the national data system by obtaining a report from authorized hospitals as disabled:

Total Mental and Emotional Disability 170.927 Total Population Ratio 7.57





6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

The described State-of-the-Art highlights the opportunity for a very new farming related income and service area. In this context this is reflected especially in the structure of agricultural activities and their scope. A more common model of past practice is to merge agricultural activities with social and educational field: **agricultural activities as a form of therapy, means of pedagogical development** or as a **tool for social business**. Agriculture then serves as a complementary activity whose economic outcome is usually secondary. Some of the organizations carrying out social farming have begun to develop the agricultural and social sphere at the same time, so their economic distribution of income is more balanced. The opposite approach, i.e. in the beginning, starting with an agricultural enterprise that developed also into the social sphere, occurred in the minority of cases, which is to a certain extent caused by the overall orientation of agriculture on the intensive fulfilment of the production function and inhibition of other possible functions. The original focus of the entity is to a certain extent evident also from the acreage of farmed land where the sites originally functioning as agricultural farms usually require significantly larger areas to ensure economic sustainability. With entities that were first involved in agriculture, in some cases hundreds to thousands of hectares are required, while in the case of organizations primarily focused on social activities, the acreage of agricultural land is in most cases up to tens of hectares.





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6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

The **farming structure in Türkiye** creates different kinds of opportunities depending on size and kinds of production: large size farms based on intensive crop or large-scale animal breeding production are general not suitable for social farming, while farms based on cultivation of fruit, vegetables, herbs and other various crops, especially where this activity is carried out on smaller areas and requires manual labour can become more likely laboratories for persons with impairments.

Farm food processing, e.g. cheese, dried apples, ciders, etc. can be a further important evolution for social farm labs. The majority of farms implementing social farming currently also focus on other non-productive activities linked to agricultural activity and the farm, in particular landscape care, agrotourism and cultural and social events (e.g. harvest festivals, programs for families with children, etc.). Within the agricultural component of social farming, clients are involved in almost all activities, but always depending on specific factors (e.g. target group of clients, extent and expertise of agricultural activity in Türkiye).





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6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

Kinds of social farming in Türkiye

Türkiye has not a very experienced tradition in the field of social farming. People who have lived in big cities (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa...etc) in recent years have started to deal with farming in close relation to a natural environment to be recovered and starting small scale farm oriented to rehabilitation of people with impairments. Social farming also includes a broad range of different practices that combine agriculture with professional social services, such as initiatives of private entities or charities, cooperatives or non-governmental organizations (NGO) in addition to agriculturalists. The rational of these experiences are inspired to the approach of the European Economic and Social Committee opinion for defining social agriculture according to four main types of activities:

- Social FARMS providing care services,
- Therapy farms undertaking therapeutic and re-educational activities,
- Inclusive/social farms concerned about social and employment inclusion,
- Educational/didactic farms undertaking pedagogical activities.





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6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

Some **successful cases show the potential for social farming**. There is not yet enough knowledge and awareness about the concept of social farming in Türkiye. The fact that educated people who want to get rid of the pressures of big cities are involved in such activities in rural areas is an important model of innovative entrepreneurship in rural areas. From the point of view of involvement of social farming clients in Türkiye, breeding of small animals (sheep, goats, rabbits, poultry) or bee keeping appears to be optimal. However, their involvement is also possible in the breeding of cattle, goats or horses. When working with animals, the therapeutic effect is notable. **Care farms**, where all or part of the farm is used for therapeutic purposes, show much potential for improving the health and well-being of a range of disadvantaged groups. Studies to date have been qualitative or observational, with limited empirical evidence of the effectiveness of care farms in improving health and well-being. Understanding the underlying mechanisms that lead to improvements for different disadvantaged groups is a further gap in the evidence. For this reason, interest in treatment has increased in recent years, especially with horses, and hippotherapy has become popular. Today, there are many **hippotherapy centers** in Türkiye and some examples of pet therapy centers with dogs and dolphins.





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6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

The central role of Animal Assisted Activities (AAA) and Animal Assisted Therapies (AAT)

The evolution of **specialized hippotherapy centers** has highlighted the importance of the relationship human/animal in rehabilitation of persons with mental disabilities.

The rhythmic movements that take place in the body as the horse rides are like the same human gait, which is usually preferred from the social point of view because it is a recreational activity as well as beneficial to patients with problems such as flexibility, balance and muscle strength loss.

Horse dealing and riding, as a physical, mental, sensory and emotional experience, is a psycho-physical exercise and therapeutic treatment method, useful in groups of children and adults with impairments, that has become more and more popular in recent years. For mental disabled having also physical disabilities there are available tools adapted to their characteristics to ease horse riding. The patient's own wheelchair adapted for the purpose can be carried by a horse or pony and used for horse driving education.





6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

The legal system and description of institutions operating in the field of social farms in Türkiye

The social farm activities and therapies are carried out under the supervision of the “TRADE AND COMPLETE MEDICAL APPLICATIONS REGULATION”. The purpose of this Regulation is to determine the traditional and complementary methods of medical practice for human health, to educate and empower the people who will apply these methods and to organize the working procedures and principles of the health institutions to implement these methods. Today many institutions and especially universities have established therapy centers based of the trade and complete medical applications regulation.

ARTICLE 1. The purpose of this Regulation is with relation to the Horse, Horse Riding and Equestrian Sports Practice and Research Center established in various universities, municipalities and training centers, it is necessary to organize the procedures and principles regarding the fields of activity, the governing bodies, the duties of the governing bodies and the working method.

ARTICLE 2. This Regulation shall be amended as follows: Inonu University Horse, Horse Training and Equestrian Sports Practice and for the purpose of the Research Center, its fields of activity, management bodies and management the provisions relating to the duties of the organs.

ARTICLE 3. This Regulation has been prepared on the basis of the subsection (2) and Article 14 of the first paragraph (d) of the Article 7 of the Higher Education Law dated 4/11/1981 and numbered 2547.



6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

ARTICLE 4. **Definitions** related to all animals that can be used for therapy purpose, institutions and centers involved. Explanation related to **all kinds of disability involved**: muscle diseases, Down syndrome, multiple sclerosis, developmental disorders, physiotherapist and psychologist with many human diseases such as head trauma, cerebral palsy, cerebral hemorrhage syndrome, autism, emotional disorders, visual defects, learning and speech disorders, hearing and balance disorders and intelligence retention, surveillance and control, the alternative and complementary treatment method supported by horse training specialists.

Animal assisted Therapy targets: it is for people with autism, MS, Down Syndrome, stroke, learning disorders, hearing and vision impairments, and psychological disorders. Social farming more requested services and typologies of workers involved. Among the main social farming stakeholders, one would find various types of organisations, institutions and legal entities which apply social farming procedures and rules to specific persons from target groups.

The **main stakeholders** include:

- Farmer
- Social worker performing social work,
- Registered social service provider,
- Social enterprise
- Non-governmental non-profit organisations
- Local self-governance (municipalities and regions)



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6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

The evolution of social farming in Türkiye has paralleled the emergence of the social model of disability and is strongly rooted in the community and voluntary sectors. In 2005, just around 10 private social farms were recorded in the first survey. In 2017, hundreds of pilot farms were operating in the mediterranean Aegean and Black Sea regions. By January 2018, Türkiye's social farming has established hundreds of social farms in the county. However, a significant part of them are for therapeutic and recreational purposes. Although the need analysis will be done with a detailed questionnaire, today there are doubts that especially those working in animal therapy centers are adequately trained in this area. There are problems in the dissemination of trained animals for economic rehabilitation of the disabled and in economic implementations. Employees working in these centers must have an associate degree or a graduate degree.



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6.0 Social Agriculture in Turkey

Legislative/legal aspects and references in Türkiye :

- <https://www.timeout.com/istanbul/tr/spor-ve-fitness/istanbulda-binicilik>
- <http://www.gazetekadikoy.com.tr/genel/hayvanlarla-terapi-mumkun-h7948.html>
- <http://catalaybinicilik.com/>
- <https://www.caglayanatasoy.com/>
- <http://www.aquaclubdolphin.com/yunus-terapi.html>
- https://www.rehabilitasyon.com/makale/Yunus_Terapisi-2_Dp4oE0_60
- <https://www.google.com/search?q=otisitik++%C3%A7ift%C3%A7iler&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKE>



7.0 Conclusions

- Social agriculture is a kind of **multifunctional activity** connected to the rural environment, considered by psychiatrists and psychologists as an ideal environment to support the rehabilitative process of persons with different kinds of impairments and special needs, with an increasing development all over Europe.
- The **SocialFARMS project** has demonstrated that there are different characteristics, depending on the tradition, **roots, origin and experiences of the social farming movement** in the five participating countries, within a common identity focused on social and health care targeted to persons with different kinds of mental disorders, impairments and social troubles, that is overall considered highly useful for the inclusion and rehabilitation.
- The **triad**, represented by **social farm manager, social farm tutor** and **social farm educator**, as key actors of the social farm good practices, acts in collaboration with the social health and employment services in different ways depending on the social assistance organization of the different countries.
- The **roles and competences of the three professional key actors** can be a strong point to create a European framework of social agriculture, contribute to share the existing best practices establishing virtuous connections with social/health care and employment services and develop a coherent movement for the improvement of care and rights of all impaired persons in the whole society.



7.0 Conclusions

- The project has highlighted that **the Italian and Spanish systems are similar** for the level of social inclusion, however **Italy has a national regulation**, Law 141/2015, dedicated to social agriculture, which integrates with the law on social cooperatives of the type A and B, in a specific range that concerns agriculture and which therefore facilitates the entry of new operators by giving precise rules.
- On the other hand, in **Spain** companies active in the social sector benefit from greater tax relief than Italian ones: the **condition of disability** is calculated in Italy starting from 45% of inability to work, while in Spain from 30%.
- **Austria** is the nation that has developed a very detailed certification system on the duties of social workers involved in social agriculture with a specific care on competences needed.
- In **the Netherlands** the Government decided to support care farms, around 1,200 all over the country, with subsidies and loans, investing 120 million euros in the sector.
- **Turkey** is at the beginning of developing social agriculture experiences, with some good practices especially in therapeutic activities with animals.
- As a consequence of the work done **European Day of Social Agriculture** has been launched by the SocialFARMs project as a proposal to the European Parliament.



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Social FARMs

7.0 Conclusions

- As a consequence of the work done **European Day of Social Agriculture** has been launched by the SocialFARMS project as a proposal to the European Parliament.
- For its engagement in favour of people with disabilities and for the specific scope of launching an initiative for a European Day of Social Agriculture, the **President of Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella** has awarded the SocialFARMS project with a **medal of merit**.





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