

# Regional Seminar Social farming and forestry

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*For quality of life*

# Presentation

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- Background
- Qualities Social Farming and Forestry
- Financing of initiatives in the Netherlands
- Supporting structures in the Netherlands
- Added value for stakeholders and territory
- Challenges for collaboration
- Differences between European countries
- Future

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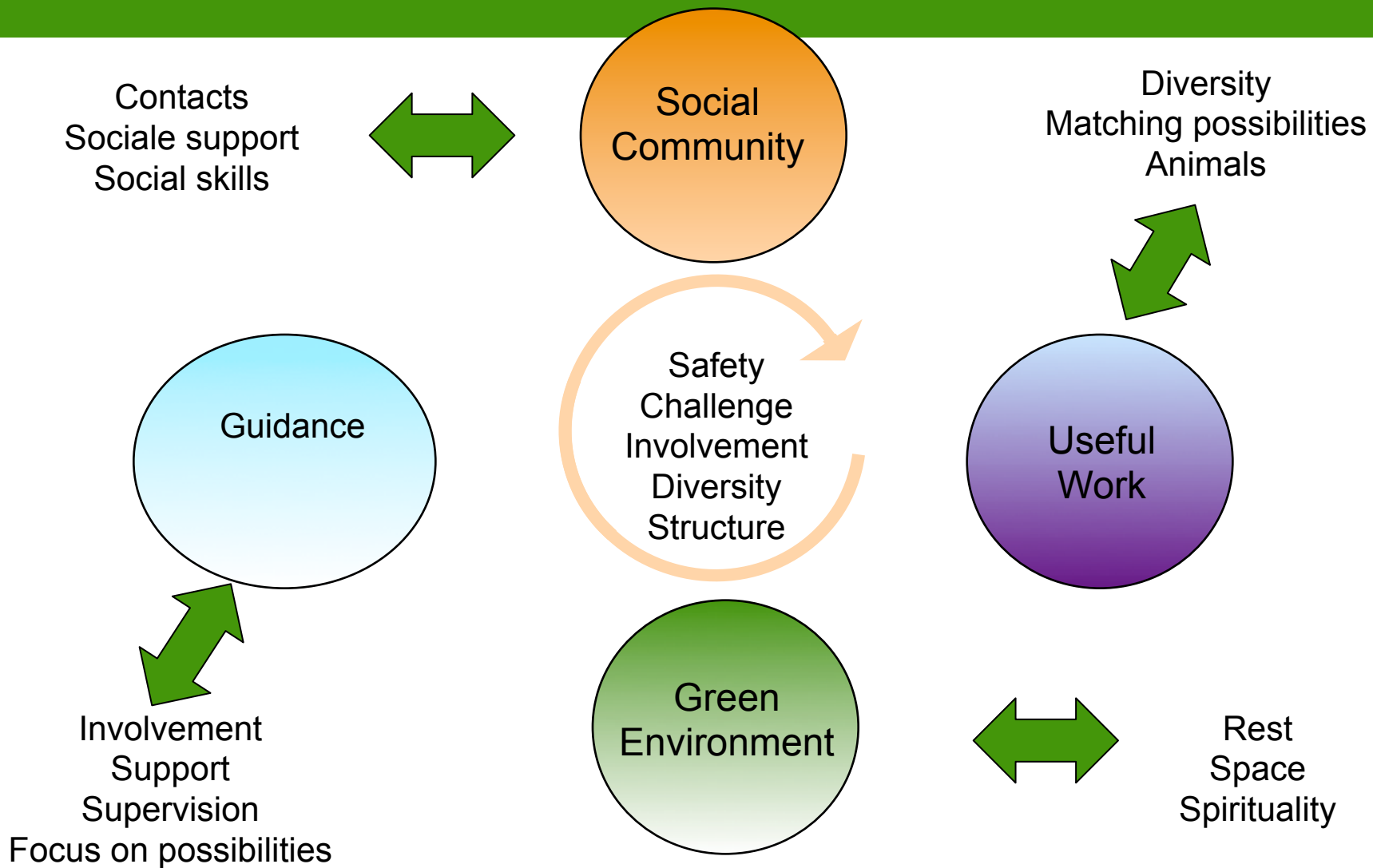
# Jan Hassink

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- Researcher Social Farming since 1997
  - Qualities, effects of care farms for different users
  - Quality system
  - Understanding development new sector: regulations, actors, networks etc.
- Initiator and Coordinator Care Farm Hoeve Klein Mariendaal
  - Diversity user groups
  - Diversity of activities
  - Diversity of objectives



# Specific Qualities



# Characteristics Care Farming

- Booming sector in the Netherlands:
  - 1997: 75 care farms:
  - 2010-2014 1100 care farms; 20.000 clients/users
- Different types of initiatives:
  - Care farms
  - Regional organizations of care farms
  - Collaboration of care institution with group of farmers
  - National support centre/federation of regional organizations

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# Development care farming sector

- 1999: Start National Support Centre: start of networking, political support, legitimacy
- 2003: Broadening personal budgets clients: clients can make direct contracts with farmers
- 2005: Liberalization long term care: foundations of care farms accepted as formal care institutions
- 2010: National federation of care farms
- 2015: Transition from AWBZ to WMO (municipalities)

# Financing initiatives

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- National regulation (law on health care costs) for accredited care organisations
- Farms as a subcontractor of accredited care organisations
- Personal budgets (since 2005)
- Formal accreditation for regional organizations of care farms and some specialised care farms
- From National to Municipality level since 2015

# Support Structures

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- 1999: Start National Support Centre: supported by ministries of health care and agriculture
- 2000-2008: Establishment regional organisations of care farms (by care farmers)
- 2000- Collaboration initiatives between farms and care organisations
- 2005- Accreditation of regional organisations
- 2010: National federation of care farms: supported by agricultural union



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# Added value and motives for financing

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- Care sector: benefits for 'users'; socialization care, empowerment, participation, inclusion, education, reintegration, employment
- Innovation in agriculture, health care, education, social sector: new type of entrepreneurship
- New sustainable links between agriculture, health, social sector, education and society
- Strengthening urban-rural relationships; healthy cities
- Economics of farms and rural areas: jobs, income
- Preserving landscapes

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# Challenges for collaboration: inter-system innovations

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- Connecting two sectors: for farmers it is challenging to cross the agricultural sector
- Newcomer in care sector: lack of legitimacy
- Systems under pressure: budget cuts, changing demands in society: different logics

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# Successful inter-system transition

- Connecting different sectors
  - Well equipped boundary spanners (eg spouses with background in care sector)
- Overcoming lack of legitimacy
  - Combining innovative and institutional actions
- Embedding and establishing collaboration with established organizations
  - Entrepreneurial behavior and blending different types of logics
- Dealing with conflicting logics
  - Identifying established actors with corresponding logics

Health care  
participation  
empowerment  
rising costs

Agriculture  
liberalization  
decreasing income  
not sustainable

Landscape



pressures



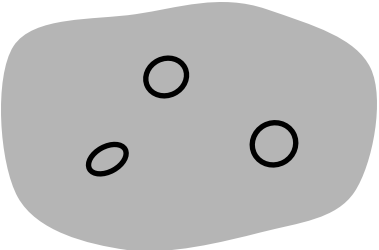
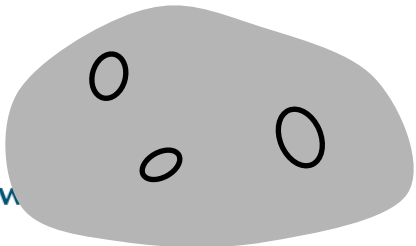
conventional  
closed systems  
one dominant logic

Regimes

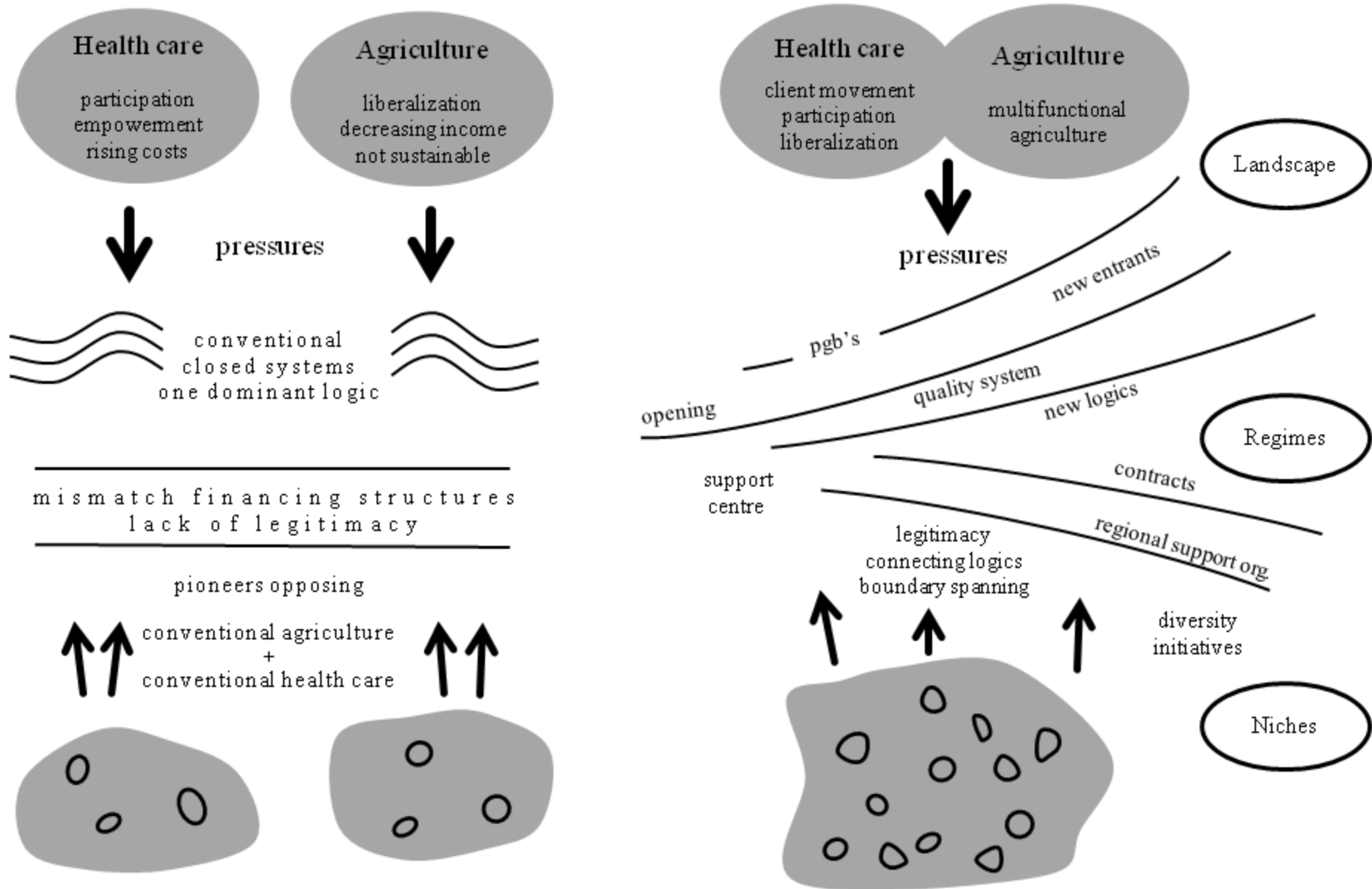
mismatch financing structures  
lack of legitimacy

pioneers opposing  
conventional agriculture  
+  
conventional health care

Niches



$T_0$  ————— Time —————>  $T_1$



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# Differences between European countries Networks in social/care farming

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Strong national and  
regional network

Netherlands, Flanders

Italy, Germany,  
France

Ireland,  
Slovenia

Separated networks:  
regions, target groups

Networks just starting



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# Types of social/care farms in different countries

- Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Switzerland: Mainly private family farms; diversity of client groups
- Italy: Mainly social cooperatives: 'users' of social sector are employed
- Germany, Ireland: Institutional farms; mentally disabled

# Orientation in different countries

Society and social  
sector

Italy, France

Germany, Ireland,  
Slovenia

Netherlands

Flanders

Health

Agriculture





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# New developments, new types of initiatives

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- Focus on participation and reintegration
- Learning trajectories for youngsters with intellectual disabilities
- Nature organisations start collaboration with schools for special education and learning trajectories for youngsters with intellectual disabilities
- Social enterprise model: combining different sources of income: agricultural production, wood, recreation, restaurant, care services, reintegration ....











