**Script for the video lesson “Added values of Social Farming”**

1. Welcome to the first video lesson of unit three on module three. The topic of this unit is “Added values of Social Farming”.
2. First I would like to introduce myself: I am Lena Franke and I am a master's student in organic farming at the University of Kassel in Witzenhausen. From 2015 to 2020 I completed my bachelor's degree in organic farming. I wrote my bachelor thesis on the topic of "Structures of advice for the development of Social Farming using the example of Hesse". I started my master’s degree in 2020. I have been working at Petrarca since 2020 as Thomas van Elsen's assistant. Social Farming is an interesting field with great opportunities for sustainability in social and agricultural terms. The connection between education and agriculture is particularly important to me. Before I started studying, I did a year of volunteering on an pedagogical farm with sheep. I also did my internship for the university on an pedagogical farm.
3. The content of Unit three contains added values of Social Farming for different stakeholder, groups and sectors. There are examples of specific added values on Social Farms. It is not always easy to include people on a farm, that is why another point of this unit will focusses chances and weaknesses of the inclusion of i.e. people with disabilities into farm work. One big topic in this context is communication and in connection with this, the job description of “Case Management” will be explained. In the next part of this Unit, it will be about the aims and results of a European project so called EIP-project “Added values of Social Farming for agricultural production”.
4. After studying this presentation, you will be able to explain the possibilities for creating added value for all actors involved in a Social Farm and to show the added value of Social Farming for biodiversity and landscape development. You will also learn to recognize the added value of Social Farming for the environment and landscape development through many "helping hands" as well as examples of measures to integrate agricultural elements into the landscape and to increase biodiversity. In addition, you will be able to differentiate between the opportunities and weaknesses of the inclusion of e.g. people with disabilities in agricultural work. Furthermore, you will be able to recognize and to discuss the importance of communicative processes within a farm and demonstrate the need for Case management.
5. The aim of this presentations is, to give an overview about the topic added values of Social Farming. It is focusing the different added values including examples, chances and weaknesses of inclusion of i.e. people with disabilities into farm work and gives an introduction in Case Management.
6. Here again you have an overview about the contents of this presentation:

Introduction in added values

Added values of Social Farming for farms

Added values of Social Farming for included people

Added values of Social Farming for social organizations

Added values of Social Farming for health and social sector

Added values of Social Farming for rural areas

Added values of Social Farming for biodiversity and nature

Added values of Social Farming for society

Chances and weaknesses of inclusion of i.e. people with disabilities into farm work

Case Management

1. Let's start with an introduction to the topic of "added value".

There are some questions worth asking yourself in the context of Social Farming.
For example: “Is there more to Social Farming than just involving people in a farm?” - Is it just about “helping” people? Action, support, living, care, therapy, education and pedagogy approaches pursue goals that are good for people. It seems that the main benefit of involving people for a farm comes through just “work”.

Second question: "Does it make sense for the farm to offer people from different target groups a place to work and / or to live on a farm?" - Or is it just a social added value and a way to take on social responsibility? In some countries in Germany, Social Farming is promoted because of the possibility of securing existence through “income diversification”.

Next question: “Does social work on a farm give something back?” - A major problem for Social Farms is the question of the economy and the organization / control of agricultural work and employees with disabilities. According to that: how does the management of a farm have to be organized so that it creates added value for the farm and the agricultural production? What are the general conditions and what is the need for advice?

And the last question so far: "On which areas does Social Farming have an impact besides social work and agriculture?" – Because, agriculture alone is a huge field with influences on many different areas. In combination with social work, a greater effect can be expected. Well, for now we can say that added value is an opportunity to improve and diversify a farm.

1. This illustration shows how added values of Social Farming can be categorized. In: added values for farms, for included people, for social organizations, for health and social sector, for rural areas, for biodiversity and nature and for society. In the following, the individual added values are examined in more detail and examples are shown.
2. Let’s come to the first category: the added values of Social Farming for farms. Social Farming as a branch of the farm has three characteristics that have an impact on the farm. At the farm level it is the additional income and the involvement of non-agricultural people on the farm. At the inter-company level, Social Farming integrates the farm as a service provider into the network of the social sector. In short form, an agricultural enterprise defines itself as a technical-economic unit using manpower and means of production, like machines, buildings and land (source: eurostat Statistic Explained (2019). The agricultural activities of the part-time or full-time farm are administered by a uniform management. Derived from this, the characteristics of Social Farming influence the farm in the following areas: financing, administration and agricultural production.
3. The income by Social Farming is a diversification of income for the farm. That means an increase of liquidity for the financing of the farm. Another source of income can be an economical recovery or a rescue for a farm, which is threatened with insolvency. Social Farming can be the future viability of farms with small structured agriculture, traditional handcraft or old and threatened with extinction professions like shepherds. Additional income makes it possible to create new jobs, for example for new employments like social worker. For a part-time farm it is possible to develop to a full-time farm. Performance and economic pressure can be reduced, accusing the diversification of income. Furthermore, the possibility of reconstruction of the farm and investment can produce an optimization of agricultural production. Finally, Social Farming can generate more time for details and important additional agricultural work for example soil protection, composting and care of the cultural landscape.
4. The inclusion of non-agricultural people creates the opportunity of diversification of income, by increasing the number of employees for new branches, for example farmer-to-consumer direct marketing. By opening the farm, it is possible to have a knowledge transfer for new ideas and chances for development for the farm. For example, a combination of Social Farming and Community Supported Agriculture could be a financial distribution of risks, because of sharing the costs. By integrating Social Farming, a farm will be opened for people with disabilities and also for their families, companions, advisors and social worker from social organizations. With this type of public relation work, new customers will be acquired. At places with many people is also a lot of knowledge and creativity what creates dialogues. That can be a source of new ideas for the management and chances of development for agricultural production. With more “helping hands” farm work organization can be speeded up, what is positive for production and can be a reduced workload for the manager. Moreover, temporal shortage and problems are better to handle with a distribution of responsibility. For example, could more counterparts soften up the generation conflict. The number of employees is an important point for the productivity of a farm: they support the work of agricultural production; they make the preservation of useful handwork possible and work contrary to specialization and mechanization. In contrast to technic, humans are more calculable, reliable and can act with empathy. Perhaps, the inclusion of non-agricultural people needs a reorganization of the farm. Beside pursuing social aims restructuring could be also optimize agricultural production.
5. The incorporation in the network of the social sector makes remuneration of social work possible, depending of the target group and the legal framework. With the contact to social organizations, needed advisory is easier to get. For example, for supporting, caring and working with people with disabilities. Being part of a network makes structures and work operations visible for external institutions and persons. The possibility to criticise within the network, reflection and change can be pursued. That can be a source for development of new perspectives and chances for social work and management. As a perspective for the future a conversion to organic agriculture and an improvement of animal welfare can be focussed.
6. To give you an example: many helping hands can influence and change the character of a farm. They support the work of agricultural production; they make the preservation of useful hand labour possible and work contrary to mechanization. In contrast to technic, humans are more calculable, reliable and can act with empathy. One aspect can be manual weed control, which accuses clean seeds, good yields and working without chemicals.

This photo shows people from the “Markus Gemeinschaft” in Hauteroda, Thuringia in Germany, working on a vegetable field and on the compost heap. The “Markus Gemeinschaft” is a Camphill community that provides integration assistance for people with disabilities. It is also a recognized workshop for people with disabilities (WfbM) with three main areas of work: agriculture, handicrafts and housekeeping. Agriculture cultivates 68 hectares biodynamically. Great importance is also attached to the cultivation of the cultural landscape with the establishment and maintenance of hedges and orchards. The fodder for the cattle is grown in-house. There are many different branches of the farm in which people can find employment so as agriculture, gardening, livestock farming, processing, kitchen and lunch, bakery, café, hostel, carpentry, green maintenance. Wood workshop, housekeeping and laundry.

1. This photo was also taken in Hauteroda, in the “Markus Gemeinschaft”.

The nursery branch offers many manual labor-intensive activities which positive for Social Farming. Activities are for example: sowing ,planting, weeding, harvesting, bed tending, repotting and pricking out. Organic and more sustainable cultivation is possible, it increases the diversity of agricultural products and makes sense in combination with direct marketing or Community Supported Agriculture. With many people in a Social Farm, agricultural resources can be protected and for example, soil compaction is reduced.

1. Another added value of Social Farming can be the processing of fruit and vegetables in large farms. Work steps here can be, for example, peeling and cleaning. Further possibilities of activities in such a kitchen can be the conservation of fruits, such as preserving or pickling. This picture shows people peeling carrots at the “Hofgut Richerode” in Germany. This certified “Bioland” farm is a recognized workshop for people with disabilities. 50 people with disabilities and 14 employees work on the farm. 155 hectares of arable land and 78 hectares of permanent grassland are cultivated. One of the main sources of income is growing potatoes. The estate's potato harvest is 250 tons a year. The potatoes are fully utilized: The potatoes that are too big or too small and that are not accepted by the trade are processed further in the own potato peeling company. The bowls serve as feed for the farm animals. In addition, 180 fattening pigs, 460 laying hens and around 100 fattening cattle and bulls are kept.
2. At this picture you can see how leaf-hay is cutted. Leaf-hay is an invaluable winter feed for ruminants. At the same time the production of leaf-hay by cutting hedges, is an aspect of landscape care. This photo was taken at the “Bauckhof Stütensen”. This farm is a very special place to live for people with and without a need for help. With its agriculture, the biodynamic farm is a socio-therapeutic workplace and a state-approved workshop for disabled people. The different areas on the "Bauckhof" offer activities that match the abilities and inclinations. Today 46 people live here. To this, 53 people in need of assistance work here. Another 60 people are involved in looking after the various areas of work and life and in administration. Many of them also live with their families on the grounds of the "Bauckhof Stütensen". In Stütensen, mainly winter rye and potatoes are grown using biodynamic farming methods. There are also oats, barley, grass clover and green manure. Among other things, six wild herbs can be found on the fields and at the edges of fields, which are on the “Red List” of threatened plants. The biodiversity of birds and insects is also impressive. Livestock farming is an essential part of agriculture. At the "Bauckhof Stütensen" there are cows, pigs and horses. In addition to the aspect of meat supply, the animals have a high therapeutic value for the Social Farm. An important area of ​​work is the nursery where a large part of the vegetables are produced for daily personal use. Another branch of the farm is silviculture with 30 hectares.
3. A positive effect of Social Farming on agriculture can also be in the area of animal husbandry. A good human-animal relationship can be established and maintained through frequent and regular contact with animals. A good human-animal relationship also has an impact on animal welfare, because stressful situations can be avoided through familiar interaction. This in turn also has a positive influence on the quality of the meat. This can be a good marketing argument and a reason for customer acquisition through public relations.

This photo shows a free range pig farm in northern Italy. The farm is a Social Farm that involves young people. The pigs are obviously not afraid of the young man on the fence and come to him curious.

More information about added values for farms you will get in the next presentation of unit three, so called: “EIP-project”.

1. The next category is about added values for included people in a farm. For included people of different target groups, Social Farming offers a place for working, living or just “being”. They have the chance to work and live in a community what includes social cooperation and a place in society. Working at a farm is in contrast to, for example workshops for people with disabilities, varied and work is not artificial. A sense making work can be experienced with plants, animals and soil in natural rhythms of day and year. In the framework of a farm, activity, assistance, living, care, therapy, education and pedagogic aims can be focussed. People who otherwise often only experience themselves as recipients of help in life will find fields of work in which they can pursue activities appropriate to their abilities, which provide a piece of the mosaic for managing the entire farm.

The woman in the photo works on the biodynamic farm "Noorderhoeve" in the Netherlands. This farm offers sixty people in need of care a nice (residential) work place and 20 study work places for people who are aiming for an apprenticeship or a job.

1. Social Farming creates sense making work for people in contact with others and animals in livestock farming. Dealing with living beings increases the meaningfulness of the work enormously. For many employees it is understandable that a living being needs food regularly, feels more comfortable in a clean and dry stable than in a wet one, that you have to make and store the food for the winter in the summer. The meaning and purpose of one's own work is usually immediately apparent. “Independence” comes about almost automatically when working on the farm. Employees experience every day how upcoming problems and unforeseen situations are solved by doing their own thing and thinking or working together in a team. This enormously strengthens self-confidence and identification with the workplace.
2. This picture shows the “Cooperativa Capodarco” in Italy, southeast of Rome. This farm is located in the middle of a wine-growing area. It arose from the idea of helping physically handicapped and socially less integrated people by including them in agricultural work. Sheep, pigs and goats are bred on Capodarco, wine is made, there is a beekeeping, vegetable gardens, grain fields and olive trees as well as the family house “Milly”. Working together and living together enables people to develop and experience self-esteem and friendship. The cooperative works in a multifunctional manner with various modules, in which volunteers and those in need are employed in the horticultural production of wine and olive oil, in the marketing and distribution of organic products, in gastronomy and in management and cooperation in social integration. The women at the picture take care of young plants, which is an important activity in a nursery, so they have a responsible job.
3. Next Added values of Social Farming are for social organizations. Social organizations can expand their range of services through Social Farming. On the one hand, this involves alternative therapeutic offers such as therapy with animals or garden therapy. These forms of therapy are processes in which nature and animal-related activities are used to promote the body, mind and psyche of people and to strengthen their well-being in their immediate living environment. It is an effective method for people of all ages, regardless of their physical abilities and social background. It works with living beings, whose needs and reactions can be reflected in people. Furthermore, living on a farm can also be a special offer. In this picture you can see a little boy with physical disabilities who is sitting on a horse, leaning against a woman. The horse is led by another person. The photo was taken in Thessaloniki, Greece. Hippo therapy is a special form of animal-assisted therapy.
4. An example of an initiative for garden therapy in Germany is the “Society for Garden and Therapy” (Gesellschaft für Garten und Therapie (GGuT)). In this association, people have come together to promote garden therapy. Garden therapy can help sick and handicapped people to actively take their lives into their own hands. For example, you can recover and regain strength after illness or an accident by doing some gardening. It offers varied and meaningful variety that helps people cope with life in difficult times. Concentration and writing skills can be supported, for example through simple activities such as writing on plant signs, reading gardening instructions or removing unsuitable plants. Some people with disabilities just want to enjoy the garden and gardening, but need practical advice and knowledge to get started or move forward. The effects of garden therapy activities have been described many times, also scientifically investigated and proven. Garden therapy enables clients, patients and people with disabilities to use gardening activities to make contact with themselves and with their environment, to practice their skills and to reduce their deficits.The direct physical confrontation in gardening makes growth, development and change visible and concrete. New processes of experience can be set in motion. Verbal, but even more so non-verbal communication plays an important role. Similar organizations such as the “Society for Gardening and Therapy” are for example THRIVE in England and AHTA in the USA.
5. The next point is about added values of Social Farming for health and social sector. The main goal of Social Farming in the context of the health and social sector should be to save costs for society through salutogenic prevention. In Germany this has not yet played a major role, as the responsible ministries are hardly networked with one another in this regard. In addition, responsibilities are often unclear. In other European countries, such as the Netherlands, Social Farming or care farms are important prevention institutions. Social Farming helps generate "healthy living" which should be the primary goal of the health and social sectors. That is why it makes sense to network Social Farming with these areas and make them visible to them. Through a sense of coherence and salutogenesis, Social Farming helps to strengthen trust in one's own internal and external environment. In addition, Social Farming can be a link between social policy and environmental protection. "Environmental protection is health protection" is the slogan of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and Nature Conservation.
6. Being in nature and having a relationship to it, arises in the early years. At pedagogical farms children and young people, perhaps even adults, can learn about natural cycles and as well processes of community. A farm offers an useful context to experience the importance of communication and working together. Furthermore, it is helpful according to the aim of Education for Sustainable Development, to support young people to develop sustainable thinking and acting. To have a responsible handling with resources of nature and society is an important issue of that.

The photo shows children who plant seeds as part of the “Sowing the Future” campaign at “Gut Mönchhof” in Germany. “Sowing the future” is a movement in which farmers and consumers sow grain fields together. The social environment of the farm is activated. “Sowing the future” is deliberately placed in the current socio-political dialogue. It is a manifestation for food sovereignty and against genetic engineering. The key message is: “Stop genetically modified organisms! We are sowing something better!”. The “Future Sowing” initiative originally came from Switzerland in the field of biodynamic grain breeding by Peter Kunz.

1. Another category of added value of Social Farming concerns rural areas. Rural areas often have less infrastructure, but there is an opportunity to increase it with Social Farming. With direct marketing, common goods can be made useful and available to people. This can enrich the region. Gastronomy in the form of farm cafés also helps to attract customers and makes a farm interesting for visitors. Agrotourism such as camping on a farm can also be a way of strengthening rural areas. Social Farms can create new and more jobs, for example in direct marketing, in tourism, in gastronomy or as social workers.
2. This is an example from Germany. The Social Farm “Gut Sambach” is a biodynamic farm and people with psychic disease and/ or disabilities have there a place to work and live. It is a big and diverse farm with animals like pigs and cows, a gardening section, meat processing, cheese dairy and bakery. The agricultural products were sold in the farm shop, the farm café and at different weekly markets.
3. Next aspect of added values of Social Farming is about biodiversity and nature. Social Farming enables environmentally-friendly management with many “helping hands”. Like mentioned, according to the added values for farms, by doing farm work with more manual power and less machines and pesticides, agro- and biodiversity can increase. Orientation towards biodiversity and animal welfare by focusing care and development of the cultural landscape can be realized. The main direction of this management can be described with “caring by using”. This means that landscape elements also have a connection to the farm.

One example are willows, that are cut periodical and the branches can be used for weaving baskets, what is a traditional handicraft. A few examples of such coppiced willows can be seen in the photo, they are on land at "Gut Sambach", which I have already mentioned in the previous slide. They are very old and provide especially valuable habitat.

1. Another example is hedges. I have already mentioned their use for the production of leaf-hay and its use. The use of hedges to obtain wild fruits or herbs for processing, for example for jam or tea, should also be added. Furthermore, hedges offer diverse habitats for different animals. Hedges structure the landscape and can divide it into smaller sections, thus providing a windbreak and preventing erosion. Here you can see a hedge on the Social Farm "Hof Fleckenbühl“.
2. A cultural landscape can be seen here. In the foreground is a man who is running along a fence on a path. There are cows in the pasture. In addition, single trees and groups of trees can be seen and in the background a field in front of a forest. A cultural landscape has developed over hundreds of years by the way it is used by humans. It is characteristic of the type of agriculture and land use in a region. Humans and farm animals influenced the development. The resulting ecological and agro-ecosystems, in which certain animal and plant species have settled, are now important for the stability of the regional ecosystems. By caring for the landscape with many helping hands on a Social Farm, the preservation and protection of the cultural landscape can be pursued.

This landscape is in the southern Eifel in Germany on the “Hof Steirich”. Without this agriculture, which keeps the landscape open, it would look very different there and forest would be the predominant landscape element. The farm belongs to “Haus Michael”, which is a place to live with housing, a school and therapeutic workshops for people in need of soul care. At the moment 24 people are looked after and supported in “Haus Michael” all year round. Agriculture consists of orchards, potatoes and vegetables as well as cattle and poultry farming. The Demeter quality agricultural products from the farm are used for self-sufficiency and are sold at the weekly market.

1. Another example of “Caring by Using” is working in the forest to extract wood. The wood can be used, for example, to supply energy on the farm. In addition, by cutting trees and caring for the forest, a process of sustainable forest regeneration is set in motion, which is what makes a healthy forest. Forest work takes a lot of manpower, so Social Farming can be profitable. Of course, it's hard work and not everyone is qualified for it.

The photo shows men who saw wood as part of the “Mudra” forest project in Nuremberg, Germany. It is a project that ecologically meaningful forest work with addicts has made its mark. "Mudra" is an association of alternative youth and drug aid for vocational rehabilitation. Former drug users and substitutes have been employed and trained here since 1985. Various work and employment opportunities from short educational measures to longer-term measures for a total of approximately 30 people are available. The working environment in the forestry sector and in the wood workshop includes, among other things, firewood production, deforestation and maintenance, path safety, the production of heavy wood furniture, drywall construction and the restoration and construction of playgrounds. Under realistic working conditions, the participants can realize new life and professional perspectives.

1. The last category of added values are those for society. Aspects of Social Farming in relation to society are for example inclusion and rehabilitation of people with need of support. Examples of this are prison farming for social rehabilitation of prisoners and care farms for elderly people - both are examined in more detail on the next slides. Another form of Social Farming is child and youth welfare. There are farms that have made it their business to support children and young people in different ways. One example is the "Hof Hauser" near Kassel. This farm has nine places for children and young people and offers them a place to live and a substitute for families. Another benefit of Social Farming for society concerns the area of education. The concept of school farms has long since proven itself. School classes usually visit a farm as part of a school trip and get an insight into farming by working on the farm themselves. A further development of this, which is becoming more and more popular in Germany, are farm schools. In this case, a school is actually located on a farm and students come to the farm every day to go to school.
2. Example: prison farming: Prisons should not only be places of punishment, but also of rehabilitation. That is why the prison system should be geared towards helping the prisoner to integrate into life in freedom. The aim of execution is to enable to live a life free of punishment on their own responsibility. Social Farming can be helpful on the way to rehabilitation. Aspects of Social Farming in prison are, for example, the socializing effect of meaningful work itself, the positive effects on well-being and mental illnesses such as the reduction of stress and anxiety symptoms and the imparting of professional skills. In addition, self-esteem, independence, punctuality, the ability to work in a team, self-assessment, a sense of responsibility and perseverance can be improved. Profits can be made by the sale or exploitation of agricultural products. The work in a prison agriculture enables the learning of empathy, manners in customer contact and knowledge of holistic agricultural production chains. Other aspects of Social Farming are a possible reduction in drug abuse and an improved diet. On the part of the prisoners, the agricultural work is valued, because it offers a lot of freedom, enables work in nature and in the fresh air. In addition, the physically strenuous work and the green areas and animals offer a contrast to everyday life in prison.
3. A farm is a good place to touch people emotionally and lead them to their roots. The older generations often worked or lived on farms. Touching moments are possible on the farm, especially for people with dementia. The time there ties in with existing resources, awakens memories and stimulates the senses. Offers for people with dementia offer opportunities to care for and activate people with dementia and to relieve the burden on relatives. Possible offers in the context of Social Farming with older people can be, for example, care groups, individual care, day care, residential projects and animal-assisted therapy.

In this picture you can see two elderly people who are at the “Biohof Wohlfart” in Germany as part of a day care for the elderly on the farm.

1. I have now told you a lot about the added values and the positive effects of Social Farming, but of course it is not all easy to set up a social branch on a farm. Let me briefly review and refresher a few Social Farming opportunities for a farm. More people initially mean more helping hands for simple manual work and a different distribution of work, which can relieve workload during peaks in work. Farms that are no longer competitive with their small-scale farming are given a chance for the future by Social Farming. In addition, it may be possible to keep niches and traditional old trades alive. In addition, the involvement of people in a farm can have a positive effect on the conversion to organic farming. Development opportunities can be created by an active network and social work on the farm. The social commitment of a farm is a strong attribute for social responsibility and can bring new customers and more sales of agricultural products. In addition, direct marketing can also increase sales of agricultural products.
Let’s now focus on the weaknesses of Social Farming for a farm. First and foremost, the high bureaucratic effort and the high demands placed on a farm should be mentioned. Another big point is the amount of time, which farmers typically don't have. The time for a conversion and integration of Social Farming can be protracted and could represent an economic risk. In addition, renovations and a reorganization of the farm involve a lot of work for the management. Personnel management and work organization could overwhelm farmers, because agricultural work with people with different needs requires more time and a high degree of flexibility. After all, there is an enormous need for advice and the added value for the farm is not inadequately guaranteed and, of course, depends on the individual situation.
2. The inclusion of e.g. people with disabilities in agricultural work also consists opportunities and weaknesses. Let's start again with the chances. With the establishment of a Social Farm, social goals and an optimization of work processes can be achieved. More people with additional “(wo) manpower” could be a relief for farm management and support for agricultural work. By opening the farm to non-agricultural people from the social sector, the farm can be enriched with new knowledge, ideas, creativity and dialogue. There are opportunities for development. Some farmers experienced that manual labor improves product quality by Social Farming. For example at cheese care and milking hygiene. Other farmers have observed a negative impact on product quality. It depends, of course, on the situation on the farm and the people who work there. On the other hand, the implementation of a social branch on a farm means a long conversion process, because the inclusion of non-agricultural people takes time, outside support and possibly a restructuring of the operational processes. That is why it is so important to support farmers. The farmers have to acquire new skills in order to be able to take responsibility for new employees in the future. The management and organization of diversified work areas should not be underestimated either.
3. In summary, it can be said that the success of the inclusion of z. B. People with disabilities depends on three categories: the general management, the included people and the farm. In addition to general management, it should be mentioned that his personality, intrinsic motivation, flexibility and adaptability have a major influence on the success of the project. In addition, the manager's social competence and the ability to communicate and coordinate between different professional groups play an important role. Of course, success also depends on the people involved on the farm. People are different and so personalities and target groups have to fit in the farm. The type of work depends on the level of physical and mental constraint of the people. The willingness and enthusiasm for agricultural work should also not be underestimated. After all, people who fit on one farm may not fit on another project and the other way around. The third point concerns the farm. Not every farm is suitable for Social Farming and, above all, not for every target group. Diverse farms with a wide range of work and many simple and everyday activities are usually best suited. For example: livestock, vegetable growing, preparation and direct marketing. In addition, the opportunity to do useful manual labor for agriculture and people is one of the important issues. A clear strategy, a good concept and good marketing of a farn are important points for the success of Social Farming.
4. Finally, I would like to introduce you to the job description of a Case Manager. Some of the risks of inclusion of non-agricultural people on a farm are or overworked managers or communication problems. Some of the risks mentioned could be resolved with a mediator in the farm. The professional profile of a Case manager was developed in the PROFARM project. This person should accompany people with disabilities who are accepted into a Social Farm and can thus represent a relief for the farmer. The background to this idea is also the adoption of a new German law. This means that inclusion is also possible for so-called “other providers” to get involved in Social Farming by offering jobs for people with disabilities. This raises the question of quality assurance in social work and not just the quality of agricultural production on a farm. As the importance of inclusion continues to expand, there are still issues that need to be addressed. The Case management concept offers professional, individual support for people with special needs.
5. Such a person should come from the social sector and can act as an intermediary between social organizations, the farm and the person who is cared for on the farm. This could be a social worker or a therapist, for example. An important quality should be that the person is well informed about the social but also agricultural work areas of the farm. Only in this case will it be possible to mediate professionally between employee, farmer and payers (like a lawyer). In addition, such a person can act as a supervisory authority for the farm’s Social Farming goals.
6. Case Management can be a solution for quality assurance of inclusion. Tasks should be the regular evaluation of the workplace and the professional support of people with special needs. The division of tasks between the farmer and the Case manager offers added value for Social Farming, as well as for people with special needs and farmers.
7. A Case manager should have some relevant skills. At the personal level it is first and foremost about communication skills. In addition, you need a good grasp of the understanding and analysis of the requirements and expectations of the various participants and, from this, the identification of the goals with regard to individual inclusion. At the network level, a Case manager should have the ability to build a network and to coordinate and network its actors. At the process level, it is about supporting active participation and evaluating the entire development process within the framework of the Social Farm.

And that brings us to the end of this presentation.

1. Sources
2. At the moment I only have to say "Thank you for your attention". And if you have any questions during the presentation, please contact me, you can find my email address on this slide.