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PROFARM

WP2 - Methodological and technical framework for the PROFARM model experimentation

Del. 2.1 - Profile of the Case Manager for the work placement of disabled young people in social farms

DUTCH NATIONAL REPORT

PRO.FARM – Case Management in Social Farming

PROfessional and personal empowerment in social FARMing
Project number 562159-EPP-1-2015-1-IT-EPPKA3-PI-FORWARD



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Del. 2.1 Partner's local report	
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Local overview of the research	
<i>Has the research been conducted at local, regional or national level? Please, explain why and how this is relevant for your Policy Influence Plan.</i>	
<p>The research has been conducted on local & regional level. This due to the fact that policy and implementation and (budget) delivery in the Netherlands are done on this level. So regional and local level are also responsible for budget allocation and are thus very important as regards to policy influence. On the local/regional level we use the angles of education, work and (health) care and social responsibility. The focus is more on education and work, not so much on care: Care is mainly used as a 'stepping stone'.</p> <p>The decentralization of the national policy to local areas is meant to minimize the interference of the government and to more possibilities. Since this change was realized to fast, in order to be correctly implemented (or at least that's what the municipalities claim)it meant that municipalities were first looking strict into the budgets (better safe than sorry as general thing) before looking into the new possibilities. In short: This meant cutting down in costs for the big care organizations with reorganizations and financial risks which often meant closing down for the small ones. The last years there has been more grip of the municipalities and the exchange of good practices. The other major feature which occurred: As regards to budgets this pre-dominantly is allocated through municipalities and through PGB (Personal Care Budgets), which is disseminated through the Care Office ('Zorgkantoor') and the Social Security Bank (Sociale Verzekeringsbank (SVB)). An important remark is that the recent changes in implementation and operationalization had a lot of impact on budget allocation. This means for the period of the last 2 years that the client in need of care did not get the budget and/or care s/he should have had (numerous articles are on the net of the PGB failures).</p> <p>For social farms it not only means contract and rules from the organization who sends the participants, but also all the Dutch law, regulations around PGB and company regulations are thresholds . Insurance due to damage is also a difficult topic to cover.</p> <p>The overall opinion is that around Social Farming, it's pretty overregulated. Further: It would be better if the regulations should be in particular local. If it's local, it's more easy to make it tailor-made and suitable for the environment. So there should be more thinking how to tackle the the overload of regulation. Unfortunately, recent developments around the PGB implementation does not look like the way to go. Of course fraud prevention and safety is evident and should be taken care of on national level.</p> <p>Note: A social farm is not just an accommodating place for those in need. On all sides there are applicable laws and regulations, even for very small-scale care farms. So as there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Labour Law; - Agricultural regulations - The Law on Spatial Planning - Municipal zoning; 	

- Rules on legal forms of business .
- And of course also regarding quality assurances, liability, health & safety regulations and legal aid insurance.

Social farms are generally independent companies, which must be notified to the Chamber of Commerce (KvK / CoC). A self-care farm can be a sole proprietorship or a partnership or company. It is sometimes started as "final solution" or as a safety net, but nowadays it is increasingly a choice that has been thought about. This is most of the time the situation. In Holland there are about 1000 social farms, 793 of them are gathered in a federation of social farms. That's why it still feels as special and only in use for a small group.

List here below all the experts/professionals who have been interviewed/contacted by your organization

We have interviewed the following persons related to local public bodies and Health and Social Care.

ECONOMIC AREA

1. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- Yulius
- **Website:** www.Yulius.nl
- Edward van Dalen / Team Leader
- **Email:** evdalendgr@gmail.com
- General comments or reasons for refusal

2. LOCAL PUBLIC BODY

- Gemeente Rheden
- **Website:** www.Rheden.nl
- Jan Martens / Projectmanager Gemeente Rheden
- **Email:** j.martens@rheden.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

3. LOCAL PUBLIC BODY

- Gemeente Purmerend
- **Website:** www.GemeentePurmerend.nl
- Pieter Janssen / Policy Maker Youth
- **Email:** profarmproject@gmail.com
- General comments or reasons for refusal: Pieter Janssen want to give his opinion anonymous, due to the fact there is also a political layer he has to take in account as regarding to his formal position in the municipality on the topic of social farming remarks and quotes. That's why the answers have been directed through an e-mail of the profarmproject e-mail

4. LOCAL PUBLIC BODY

- Gemeente Ooststellingwerf
- **Website:** www.ooststellingwerf.nl
- Mrs. Yvonne Wanink / Policy maker
- **Email:** Y.Wanink@ooststellingwerf.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

5. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- Wijkteam Purmerend

- **Website:** www.gemeentepurmerend.nl
- Monique Oehlers / Coordinator
- **Email:** mjoehlers@purmerend.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

6. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- St. Zorgbreed
- **Website:** www.zorgbreed.nl
- Wendy Oosterwijk / Team Manager
- **Email:** wendy.yvette@gmail.com
- General comments or reasons for refusal

7. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- Werksaam West-Friesland
- **Website:** www.werksaamwf.nl
- Chantal de Gast / policy maker
- **Email:** Chantal.deGast@Werksaamwf.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

8. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- De Wereldtuin
- Website: www.dejohanneshof.nl
- Francien ter Velde / Project Manager
- Email: Francien@dejohanneshof.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

9. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- Website: www.dejohanneshof.nl
- Heleen Lautenschütz / Project Manager
- Email: welkom@dejohanneshof.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

10. HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

- www.meerrotterdamrijnmond.nl
- Silvia van Ginhoven
- Email: SilviavanGinhoven@gmail.com
- General comments or reasons for refusal

11. EDUCATION

- De Groene Welle
- www.groenewelle.nl
- Eimert Fikse
- Fikse@groenewelle.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

12. EDUCATION

- De Groene Welle
- www.groenewelle.nl
- Bert Muskee
- Muskee@groenewelle.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

13. EDUCATION

- De Groene Welle
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- Rita Hanekamp
- Hanekamp@groenewelle.nl@groenewelle.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

14. EDUCATION

- De Groene Welle
- www.groenewelle.nl
- Dick Idema
- Idema@groenewelle.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

15. FAMILIES

- De Groene Welle
- www.groenewelle.nl
- Laura Schraa
- Muskee@groenewelle.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

16. FAMILIES

- De Groene Welle
- www.groenewelle.nl
- Berry Koens
- bkoens@home.nl>
- General comments or reasons for refusal

17. AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES

- Landjuweel de Hoeve
- www.landjuweeldehoeve.nl
- Annemie Lepelaars
- info@landjuweeldehoeve.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

18. AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES

- Boerderijcampus erva Meinders
- www.boerderijcampus.nl
- Ellen Loohuis
- info@boerderijcampus.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

19. AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES

- 't Paradijs
- www.boerderijparadijs.nl
- www.zorgboerderijparadijs.nl
- IJsbrand Snoeij
- IJsbrandsnoeij@zorgboerderijparadijs.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

20. AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES

- Het Ruitenveen
- www.zorgboerderijhetruitenvveen.nl
- Inge Visscher
- zorgboerderijhetruitenvveen@kpnplanet.nl
- General comments or reasons for refusal

Based on the collected interviews, describe the actual perceived situation of Social Farming in your national, regional or local context.

The Netherlands has been an agricultural country for a very long time. People from the Netherlands even emigrated to other countries to have the foreign farming experience but also start their own farms (e.g. Canada). The social welfare system - we are from nature a caring country with many facilities for people who need any form of help either due to circumstances or due to a handicap or due to sickness... Social farming has been known since about 1960. At first started for youngsters with a mental disease in need for a break from the system at home from people with a background in the mental health area or youth detention.

In these cases the social farms gave a normal, peaceful character with no big expectations from the fast dynamic municipality nowadays. No expectations, no big interaction, good structures and the urge to be needed gave constructive steps for the youngster to be able to step back in society or just to mean to something. Until some years ago the path to getting the indication to be able to take part on a social farm was in the hands of one general bureau in charge of assessing the case. In the last years the social system has changed from a big central organ (the government) who was in charge of arranging the system to the provinces/municipalities which are in charge of and the indication and the financial system behind it, so in general the diagnosis or target group is leading in which bureau handles your indication, mostly experienced as a difficult maze in which the path is not easy to follow if you're not known to the system. Rules and regulations have become increasingly complicated.

The perceived opinion is still that social farming is a very good instrument to support young disabled people - who do not have a regular place in society. This can relate to physical or mental problems or motivational or all of the above. The profession around SF is agriculture - learn about the nature and cultures. In the end we want to bring young people in connection with the labour market. SF would be used as a stepping stone to activate them, get them back in (non-formal) education and into work... SF is about discovering competences, but should always be temporary, a stepping stone towards education and/or work.

Currently Social Farming is particular more a participation tool, and not for yet a tool for young people who do not have a regular place in society. Young people need more opportunities to get into work or get a certification in a non-formal SF way... Currently in the Netherlands there is a movement to use the tool regarding the young people with disabilities (old Wajong / 'oude Wajong'). The other young people with disabilities (new wajong - totally disabled) will not be dealt with and be left alone (so also not to the care farm/ social farm). So as regards to the new wajong a few people go directly into benefit. The others will be in a routed into participation... In that case a social farm would be a good bridge to society... For the 100% disabled it's very hard to put a tool as social farming forward. The key is in the hands of municipality, they can press to do more for these young and disabled

Currently SF is pre-dominantly care orientated (& sometimes cure orientated), but mainly participation. The main goal is inclusion. But there are already certain ingredients towards work-based through projects (in a safe environment) - although there are also groups who will always stay in care.

But if you look at the progress of developments, then it should be more tailor-made and adaptable to their needs in relation to work and/or education. Currently the young people are about 8 hours a day on the farm so the other hours they are somewhere else, so this means that the other environment is also very important. So we should think about if we need to implement living AND working on the social farm should be more integrated. It should be clear

about the intention: Is there a goal after social farming. The expectations should be related and suitable for the person. More and more social farms address the participants to work on their social skills and their work skills (work readiness). This last part should be a vital part of every SF match, and can be expanded to professional (work based) skills, which enables the participant to start an MBO 1/entry education. In this practical safe environment participants will do much better than in a regular school environment. Social Farms shouldn't be the end of the line. It should be the start to give young people a place in society.

The key players are:

- The Social Farms of course
- Healthcare organisations (e.g. GGZ, CIZ, Zorgkantoor / Care Office)
- Municipalities (e.g. WMO)
- Teacher / Schools (e.g. VET)
- Labour market organisations (e.g. UWV)
- SME's
- Health Care Inspectorate
- Association Federation of Agriculture and Health (Federatie Landbouw en Zorg / Federation of Agriculture and Care)
- We would like to stress that the parents must have an important role, just as other close relatives and friends in his/her network
- School managers
- Attendance officers

The project framework – Work-based learning in Social Farming

What is the general opinion on the project's main objective, namely to exploit SF as an opportunity to personally and professionally empower young disabled students?

SF can be a good strategy for empowering young disabled people. There are several synergies that can be considered as being necessary, such as:

- The social and institutional actors :
 - o Basically to have affiliation with the target groups and being able to understand what it's truly about.
- The already existing context resources and those to be improved/empowered (expertise, facilities, economic resources, etc.)
 - o Most farmers know what they are doing, so involve them as soon as possible with setting the projects up. In the interaction between the , the farmer, education and the social worker sometimes you see a difference with often having the one trained for it (the social worker) working hard on having the other parties communicate in the right way. But unless the social worker is going to be there the entire time during the participants life standing on own feet is most important. The system however should be observed. It is more difficult to have work placements nowadays due to all kind of rules (mostly legislation) so decline of income since there is no benefit.

As regards to SF: It's a natural process; you are overwhelmed by the beauty and serenity of the surrounding and environment – either it's foreigners or young people with disabilities,

they are inspired by SF. A first threshold – communication - can be hard but also an opportunity: So in this way they will get motivated 'to learn Dutch' or to communicate.

The advantages & opportunities in SF are:

- You get a good insight in the (lack of) skills and competences of this particular target group
- You have a tool to offer to the target group
- a better possibility to deliver a tailor made programme regarding education and/or work
- a good way to discover competences and develop them.
- a 24/7 solution for short stay or 5 days a week or permanent living for a part of the group (by making the combination with living with support (social accommodation)
- In this way we give young people who are not performing well in a school environment an opportunity. And this will give them the chance to develop (young people who are bullied). You get a good insight in the (lack of) skills and competences of this particular target group
- It's a good opportunity /alternative to get a certification/qualification
- It's perfect to fact find the skills of a disabled young person
- A better possibility to deliver a tailor made program regarding education and/or work
- Participants get a good example: They are in an environment of people with excellent employee,- and professional skills
- Participants proven unable to learn in the regular school system, can through the use of social farms be taught professional skills
- to try different styles of SF
- A platform for this group to help each other. Groups of people together are strong together
- A Place to learn how to learn (again).
- Clients feel at ease with animals
- Clients feel at ease in the natural space.

The obstacles & challenges in SF are:

- availability of budget
- To reach the target group
- suitable farming concepts
- train the trainer/farmer
- NB: The target group should like (the concept of) farming, otherwise it's no use
- Transport problems – How to get to the social farm: Who arranges this?
- Is the care really available/tailor-made enough (for example: are toilets accessible?)
- train the trainer/farmer: there a still to many farmers that believe that think that it's enough to enable the participant to work with them on the farm, or keep them busy on the farm. The standard should be to set goals, and offering a program that helps the participant to reach those goals.
- authentication as a entrée education
- lack of dissemination /unknown by public (it's stigmatized), so you lock certain target groups out
- lack of capacity to work in collabouration with other key partners
- To much on safety, to much comfort zone (holds back the development)

- The complexity of the regulations and laws.
- The differences between culture and expectations of the different participants.

The key elements that work in order to optimize the network of socio-agricultural realities?

SF should also do outreach activities (creativity, theatre, etc.) and should invest in creating a personal network as well. There should be more room for creativity to have a tailor made impact (see also above). And above all it should be structured on the basis of entrepreneurship...

Further SF should

- Create awareness: Public relations should be more emphasized
- Optimisation of social / care farm knowledge
- Good communication and dissemination ((dissemination of the SF as a tool for entering the labour market, but also as an instrument for a safe environment)
- Support of the national government and the minister of labour are predominant
- There should be a national and local policy of an inclusive society
- There is a need of a shared vision and mission
- You must have good ambassadors to build a bridge to the world of education and work
- Create a Buddy Community

Please, mention any positive or negative comment on ongoing procedures and practices. Is there any already realized or ongoing initiative that is worth to be described in detail?

SF is a valuable Structure to learn: the farm, the rhythm of nature, animals, enough room, and the structure makes it easy to learn. A natural responsibility evolves. The communication with nature is easy: Contacts are also more natural and easy. To get enough time as a pre-condition is mandatory to get you ahead (with no pressure). Social farming is always green/ nature related, everything with plants and animals). The SF structure towards work and/or education qualification/certification is perfect.

There are a few Good practices mentioned:

Good practices and experiences:

Care farm 'Zorgboerderij Kinderdijk':

<https://www.yulius.nl/locaties/zorgboerderij-kinderdijk>

This collaboration between Yulius and social Farm Kinderdijk is used as a daycare facility for psychiatric young people, who are diagnosed and stable enough to fulfil a day time activities

Work & Care Farm 'Werk &Zorgboerderij Cortenoever' (Brummen, Gld) -

<http://www.zorgboerderijcortenoever.nl/doelgroep/>

They have the possibility of 4 rooms for young disabled people to live there 24/7 with support. The young people are diagnosed and stable enough to fulfill day time activities. In the SF they care about animals, the garden (with flowers and fruit they are preparing and selling them) en they run a small camping.

St. Landzijde:

<http://www.landzijde.nl/Zorgboerderijen/>

In North Holland there are 100 Landzijde care farms that provide care to people who need help with their daily activities. The farms are scattered throughout northern Holland. The agricultural companies that are affiliated with Inland receive their clients for one to several

sessions per week. The companies differ from each other. There are livestock companies but also companies that produce vegetables and / or fruit. Increasingly, there are farms where old horses are kept and where they have large flocks. Some farms produce (organic) local produce, have a retail outlet at home and / or in nature conservation. Thus, there is a great variety of farms. The farms offer safety, space and challenges. The care farmers meet the national quality system. Through their way of working ensure farmers ensure that a bond is created between themselves, with the animals between clients on the farm and with nature. Working in the open air also contributes to improved physical and mental health.

Landjuweel de Hoeven in Dalfsen (Overijssel)

<http://www.landjuweeldehoeven.nl/> is a award winning concept in social farming. Landjuweel "Horseshoes" is a Aequor and Callibris certified company.

The care farm receives an annual average of 4 to 5 interns from various courses. They work with us in the different branches of the company: Agriculture, care, horticulture, S.P.H. or S.P.W. We choose to make in connection with the participants that an intern for a longer period is present (so no social training).

A care farm requires a relationship with each other and that can only arise if there is a confidence can arise between participants and interns. We spend a lot of time on our trainees and expect them involved and active attitude. Through our special philosophy about learning and development, we can inspire and surprise. In October 2011 De Hoeven received an award as "best training company" in the green sector (training sustainability value-added).

Boerderijcampus in Tilligte (Overijssel) 'Farm Campus' – **Best Care Farm 2015**

<http://boerderijcampus.nl/>

This care farm is a concept of learning, living and working for young adults and is awarded as Best Care Farm 2015. "Tomorrow I work on the farm again, Mom!" - A place where you can be yourself and where you feel you belong." That's the Farm Campus: a warm home where respect, love and understanding are palpable. We provide stable and safe living and work campus for children and adults. Farm Campus, you get the opportunity to discover what you can and where you happy. "No two days are the same and that makes it so nice." Where a daily wants something new, the other is happy with the tranquillity of a fixed daily schedule. And that's the beauty of the Farm Campus: anyone working on the farm and gets the chance to discover what he is good at. We are going on a trip and help where needed. With professional and above all supervisors involved we create a private place for everyone.

Watch the Video "Boerderijcampus" on @Vimeo <https://vimeo.com/131522350>

Zorgwekerij Blinkende Wilg

www.blinkendewilg.nl

In Pesse Drenthe is a nursery of ornamental plants and trees and works with clients only. The nursery has been a company since 1993 in which the plants through middlemen were sold to garden centers. Over the past period, the care at the nursery has become so important that the production is geared to the possibilities of the group. That has everything to do with the pleasure we get from it. Each start of the day is like a clean page, which is

described in the end with anecdotes. An added value we find our for sure. In the supply of care farms we are one of the few farms. Our workload is large and diverse. There are other activities added. The animals seek their care, there is pressure built, the site requires maintenance, we do maintenance nature and there are domestic, joined creative administrative and recreational activities. Furthermore, it is important that a participant finds its place in the group. We give over the house rules is clearly what is desirable behaviour and keep also an eye. Furthermore, we have to motivate in a positive way, where private initiative is space. In short, every participant is equally important.

De Groene Welle Hardenberg en Zwolle

<http://www.groenewelle.nl/>

De Groenewelle offers educations in Social Farming

Clusius College Purmerend

<http://www.clusius.nl/mbo/dier>

In this school they have a SF framework where the animals are also present on school

Care Farm 'Zorgboerderij Wonderland – Stuifzand'

<http://zorgboerderijwonderland.nl/>

On the care farm they provide day care but also day-to-day guidance and activities to support people in care entering the labour market

Care Farm 'Zorgboerderij de Vlindertuin'

<http://www.zorgboerderijdevlindertuin.nl/>

The farm offers a beautiful place with many opportunities to learn, work, invent, develop and inspire you to be creative and active. Our care farm located in the quiet and pretty village of Wervershoof in North Holland. The care farm is there for young and old and there is plenty to do. Everyone gets the time he / she needs. We make it to you makes sense and will help you with everything. Whether you love animals or plants. It's all here.

The World Garden / 'De Wereldtuin'

www.dejohanneshof.nl

De Wereldtuin is for People from all over the world who love the garden and love to meet people from different countries and cultures. People with social participation are able to overcome their isolation, the garden takes them from their homes and brings them into contact with the outside world. Children of primary school; the school garden allows them to gain experience with the cultivation of plants and experiencing the seasons. Visitors to the picking garden; from June / September, everyone is welcome, a small fee, to compose their own field bouquet.

De Wereldtuin maintains the vicarage garden behind the church. In the summer we cultivate a field full of fragrant flowers, herbs and vegetables. The children come from the nearby Lourdes School help out at fixed times. There is a lively exchange of dishes from all over the world. The feedstocks often come straight from the garden, or are harvested in the

immediate vicinity. We help out farms or nurseries in the area with chores that involve the different seasons. 'WorldGarden' at De Beemster is a rich source for meeting with Dutch traditions. Sometimes they make excursions to broaden the horizon.

If you were the Case Manager.... Describe here the competencies that experts consider to already have in order to take over the role of Case Manager in the PROFARM project's context.

The most common definition in healthcare as regards to a case manager is: Case managers are healthcare professionals (Registered Nurses, Social Workers, Physical Therapists for example) who help provide an array of services to assist individuals and families cope with complicated health or medical situations in the most effective way possible, thereby achieving a better quality of life. They help people to identify their goals, needs, and resources. From that assessment, the case manager and the client – whether an individual or a family – together formulate a plan to meet those goals. The case manager helps clients to find resources and facilitates connection with services. Sometimes she or he advocates on behalf of a client to obtain needed services. The case manager also maintains communication with the client to evaluate whether the plan is effective in meeting the client's goals.

The most important conditions of the case manager are the knowledge, soft skills and attitude of the farmers/coaches. They have to care and to stimulate, to give the clients a good feeling and safe area to live and to allow grow. The clients have to be rewarded for who they are and what they do. Has to be there, provide framework and structure, but Let them be independent... We should not be educators. It's all about the person centred approach – individual. To work from within the person/ individual

The competences you need to have for taking over the role as a case manager?

- Task-based leadership
- Helicopter view
- Knowledge
- Planning and organization skills
- Flexibility
- Service orientated
- Feedback
- Educational skills
- Flexibility
- Built a relationship: It's important to give trust and confidence and security to the young participating persons
- Communication
- Motivational interviewing
- Coaching
- Knowledge of the different worlds of education, care, governmental and financial subjects
- A passion with the subject
- Being persistent

If you were the Case Manager.... Describe here the competencies that should be improved or acquired and from whom.

What do you need to acquire/ improve if you were a Case Manager?

- Communication skills

- Presentation skills
- Avoid stress and tensure
- Responsibility
- Case-direction to the complete client system
- It's about the quality not the quantity: Case managers should be provided enough time: It's a better to support 5 young persons in a very good way is certainly much better than support to 15 young persons in a very bad way
- Communication skills
- Professional attitude but emphatic skills also
- Professional distance

Of course we need to recruit as much as possible case managers who are skilled with the above mentioned points. Although a lot can also be taught through workshops...

The co-planning team. Report on any useful information provided in relation to organizational and cooperative aspects of the experimentation proposed in PROFARM.

It's important that there are several internships and roles embedded in the social farm structure, so young people with disabilities can develop and make progress / and grow regarding skills (personal and work based: get to 'work readiness') and responsibilities.

The school and the farmer should be very well connected to the family/friend network. This triangle is the most important And should be backed up by political commitment. SF need to have synergy and preferably already have good networks in the social system. A common mission and vision is mandatory (about the goals you want to reach as/with a client and the possibilities of the SF).

There should be a specialised team which is built and framed around the Profarm experiment. Important note: There must be an independent monitoring element as regards to level of quality, e.g. as regards to a 24-7 social Farm

Further: If needed or wanted: You always must get support from the family. professionals should also guide the parents/family (if needed or wanted). Organisations who operate as care workers... you need to create a role for the connection on the street/floor (e.g. buddies, ambassadors). Psychologists or Educational specialists are in several cases very necessary. Finally: We need a social platform to make decisions: in this social platform you can finetune Collaboration, getting the stakeholders together and mainly to see how the good implementation takes place (PDCA plan-do-check, act). Sometimes it is good to realize that a meddling with families not always wanted or needed.

What is Good?

What is very good, that the offer of SF is tailor made regarded to day time activities, but it's not adequate enough to get certification for education and or work... The most important is that the SMEs should acknowledge that these young people with disabilities need a place / need a job. And also get the chance they deserve.

You need a team who can predict and indicate what the young person with disability actually needs. This is predominant

There must be more PR. there is currently a sort of negative sphere around SF ... Actually we need to overcome this and breakthrough, to make sure that there will be more SF places... It seems that a lot of old fashioned farms do have the opportunity, but are currently not

implementing SF. So in that way we loose out in our offer to young people with disabilities'. So currently we don't have enough SF resources

Difficulties to overcome

Basically the advantages for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to work with people with disabilities should be more possible. Due to the latest law changes a lot of employers are more careful to hire people long term (transition payments)

Acknowledgement from the educational system on certification and acknowledgement from the world of work. SME's must see the advantages of offering chances to young people with disabilities.

See above around the SMEs:

- they should take more responsibility regarding young people with disabilities
- We should loosen regulations, to get more space to set up SF, Creating a better image
- It should be embedded more in society
- SME's must see the advantages of offering chances to young people with disabilities
- It should be more attractive
- We should map the functions and tasks you are able to do on SF
- We should implement different business models (e.g. hospitality variant around charity projects (such as Green Corps Australia)
- To make SF better known by public

Do you have any suggestion to facilitate cooperation and set up an operative team which is able to reach the goal?

- Make sure there are low thresholds
- Good collaboration skills for all parties that are involved
- Good referral for government organizations
- NB: Please, no reasoning from the system – it's better working from outside in
- It would be great if there would be a celebrity who will play the role of ambassador, to give a push to this social farming (e.g. queen Maxima) (or a celebrity from the TV programme 'Boer zoekt Vrouw' – 'Farmer seeks Woman')

Finally: It's very important to mention that SF is a temporary station, the aim always should be (re-)entering the world of work. So called stepping stones to work.

Desk research on good practices of co-planning in social-working inclusion paths

Please, integrate the information provided here above with brief references and description of any other relevant publication, study or research, practice, project or personal experience that has not been highlighted with the interviews, but you consider useful for the preparation of a structured questionnaire on co-planning in Social Farming.

Good Sources of information as regards to Social Farming / Care Farming:

- Handbook for Dutch Care Farmers (PDF), Jan Hassink, Bert Rotmensen, Sebraine Meyerink, Chiel de Smet
- Social Farming in The Netherlands (PDF)
- Effects of Care Farming (PDF) Marjoleijn Eijlings;

- Social Farming: Re-Connecting economy with social needs in rural areas - [file:///fs01/214003-profiles\\$/pvs1/Downloads/di_iacovo_en.pdf](file:///fs01/214003-profiles$/pvs1/Downloads/di_iacovo_en.pdf)

The above mentioned PDF sources will be sent also through e-mail.

There are still a lot of questions regarding the definition of social farming, care farming and possible green farming (See also Social Farming: Re-Connecting economy with Social Needs in Rural Areas). A definition is for example: Social farming (also called care farming) is a farming practice that uses agricultural resources to provide social or educational care services for vulnerable groups of people (source: FAO - <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/care-farming>) or:

"Social Farming": Utilizes farming and agriculture as a therapeutic tool to provide health, social or educational care services for one or a range of vulnerable groups of people, which can include people suffering with mental health problems, physical disabilities, learning disabilities, and drug/alcohol addiction as well as adults and young people on probation (source: SOFIEU - <http://www.socialfarming.eu/eu-context/eu-projects/social-farming--what-we-are.html>)

As regards to the Care farming definition: Care farming is the therapeutic use of farming practices, which includes the provision of on-farm child and elderly care services and integration of disadvantaged groups in productive activities to promote their rehabilitation, social inclusion and employability (source: <http://www.carefarminguk.org/>)

Further here are a lot of questions unsolved at this moment, such as:

On Strategic level:

- How many people want to work and/or to live 24/7 in a SF?
- Are there special demands for the target group? Which and why?
- And after that: How many SF do we need in our country/countries, in the EU?
- What's the main goal of a client in SF: (regarded to) day time activities or grow as a person or to grow as an employee?
- Is the existing certification and registration sufficient?
- Is there a possibility of one way of funding?
- How many SF have the possibility for a 24/7 care (next to work, they live in that SF; with support, for 5 or 7 days); how many places do we need?
- There are a lot of different concepts for SF; Is it necessary to have a small definition? E.G.in case of funding?
- How do they integrate with other types or target groups who need daycare (unemployed, volunteers etc.)
- How we can connect the need of SF to the education field

On Case level:

- What is the definition of a Case Manager? The most common definition in healthcare is that Case managers are healthcare professionals (Registered Nurses, Social Workers, Physical Therapists for example) who help provide an array of services to assist individuals and families cope with complicated health or medical situations in the most effective way possible, thereby achieving a better quality of life. They help people to identify their goals, needs, and resources. From that assessment, the case manager and the client — whether an individual or a family — together formulate a

plan to meet those goals. The case manager helps clients to find resources and facilitates connection with services. Sometimes she or he advocates on behalf of a client to obtain needed services. The case manager also maintains communication with the client to evaluate whether the plan is effective in meeting the client's goals

- So who's the case manager? What's his role and responsibility? Only the farmer? If so, is he optimally orientated on the developing-possibilities of the client (the young disabled person)?
- What's the focus of care? Only the client or the whole family system?
- Who is responsible for the care plan, besides the client himself? (there is preference for an independent case manager, e.g. from the municipality; they become more and more responsible for all kinds of disabled people)