



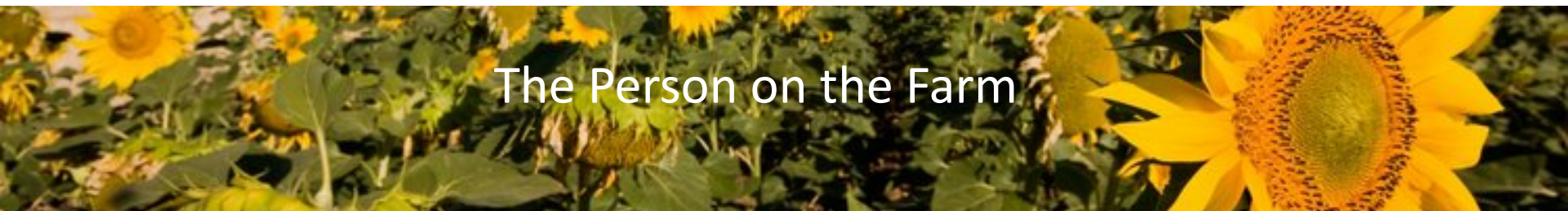
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Module Objectives:

- To specify recipients of care services
- To define potential participants of Social Farming
- To identify characteristics of target groups of participants



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Module Summary:

- Potential participants of Social Farming

The potential participants of Social Farming are divided into different groups of persons who could benefit from participation in the activities organised by Social Farmers.

- Target groups for Social Farms

Description of the groups of people who could be targeted by Social Farms and for whom Social Farming is suited.



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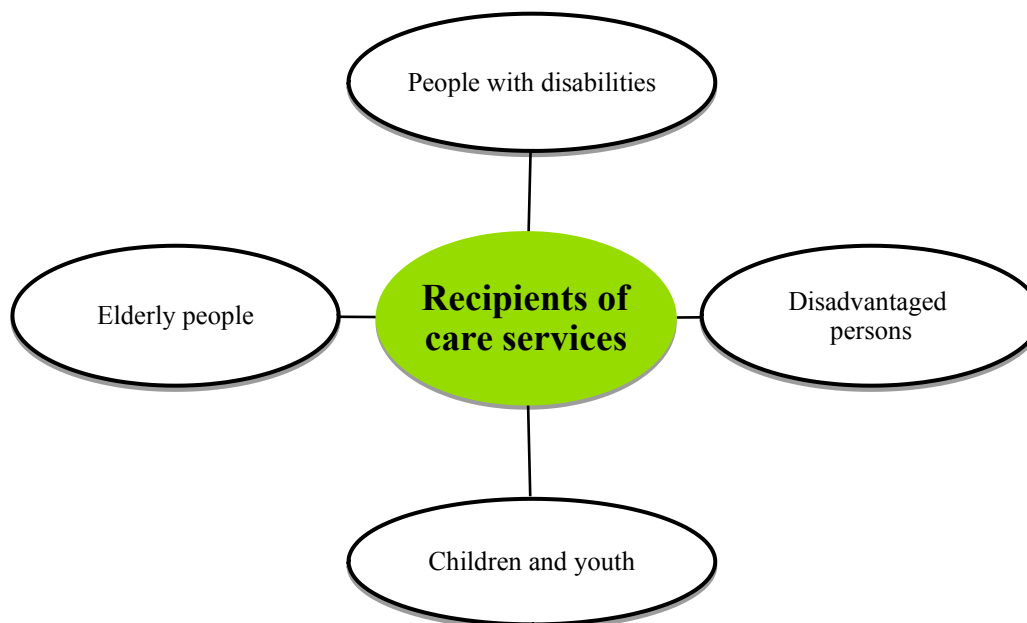


Health and social care services are directed to people who in everyday life require the help of others because of a support need

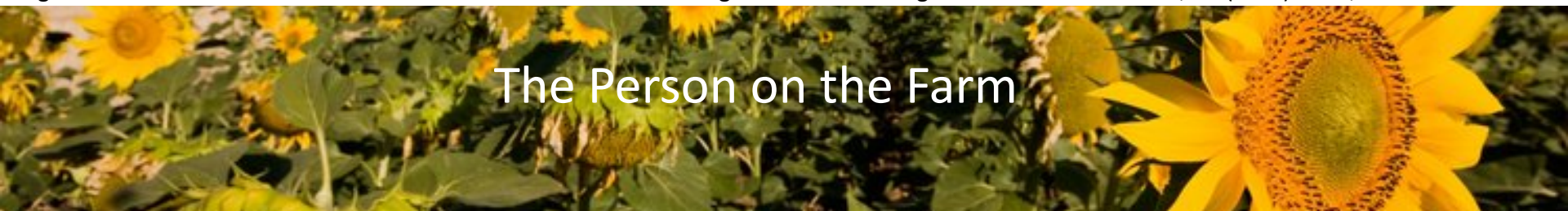
These individuals must be supported to avail of the services they require and which meet their chosen goals through statutory and non-statutory providers



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M. Lanfranchi, C. Giannetto, T. Abbate, V. Dimitrova: Agriculture and the social farm: expression of the multifunctional model of agriculture as a solution to the economic crisis in rural areas. "Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science" 2015, 21 (No 4) 2015, s. 716.



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

☐ Intellectual/Learning Disability

Intellectual disability means a significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information and to learn and apply new skills (impaired intelligence). This results in a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning), and begins before adulthood, with a lasting effect on development (WHO Europe 2019). (connected case study – Laurel View CS no. 2 UK slide 14-15)



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

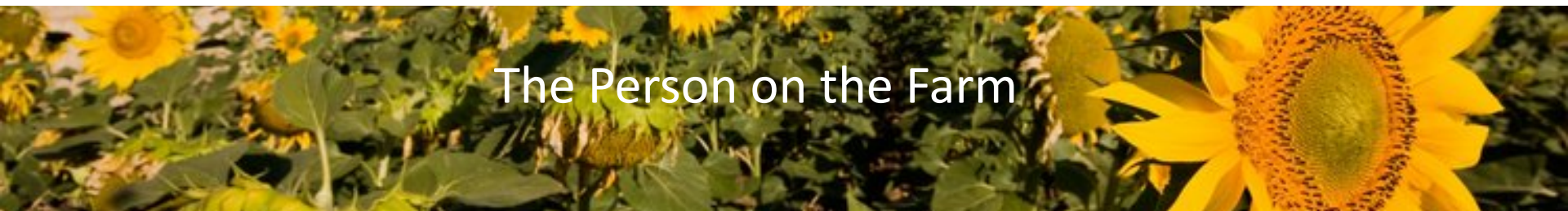
☐ Recovery from Mental Ill-Health

It is a process of change through which individuals: improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to achieve their full potential. A Social Farm is a perfect place to support people to fully recover.

(connected case study – Sean O’Connell CS no. 4 IRE slide 14)



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

☐ Persons with mobility limitations

Limited mobility means any mobility restriction due to age, state of health or accident. Limited mobility can be light, medium, serious or complete. In care homes it is possible to look after people with limited mobility to a medium state, which means that the beneficiary is able to move in any way.

(connected case study – Stary Sumin CS no. 2 PL slide 15)



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

□ Elderly people

Elderly people as a term refers to ages nearing or surpassing the life expectancy of human beings, and is thus the end of the human life cycle. Elderly people often have limited regenerative abilities and are more susceptible to disease, syndromes, injuries and sickness than younger adults.

(connected case study – Oparka CS no. 1 PL slide 14)



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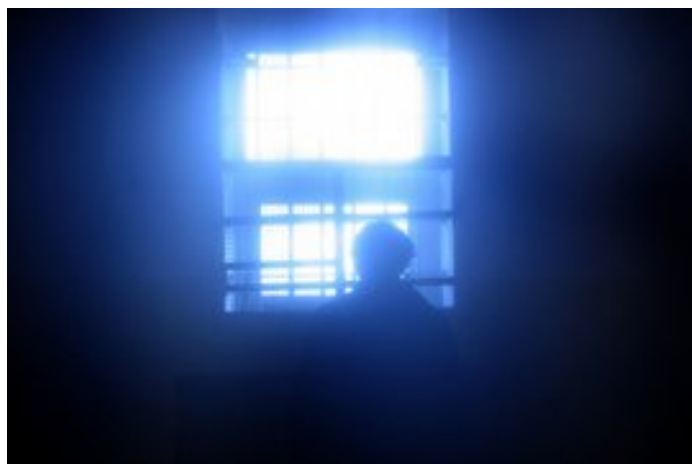


POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

☐ Prisoners or ex-offenders

People leaving prisons are often deprived of family and housing. Because of their past, they are at risk of social exclusion.

(connected case study – Oparka CS no. 3 PL slides 14-15)



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

☐ Children and Youngsters

This group of beneficiaries can consist of children from local kindergartens (without any disabilities) and be on farm as in educational farm or children with disabilities can be hosted. A Social Farm is also a perfect place for children and youngsters with other problems (eg. family problems, drug addictions etc).

(connected case study – Association CS no. 3 RO slide 15; Mike O’Connell’s Farm CS no. 2 IRL slides 14-15)



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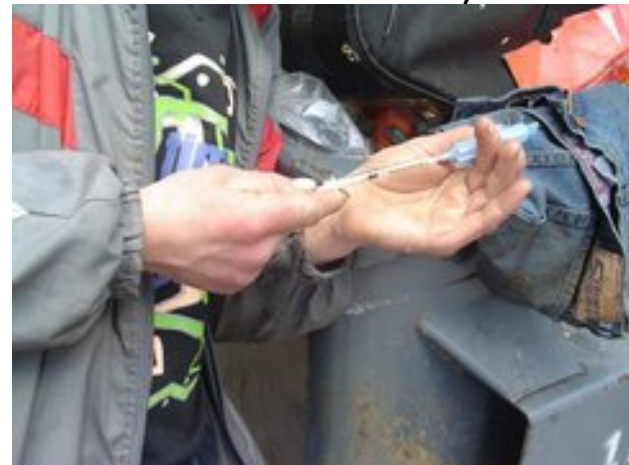
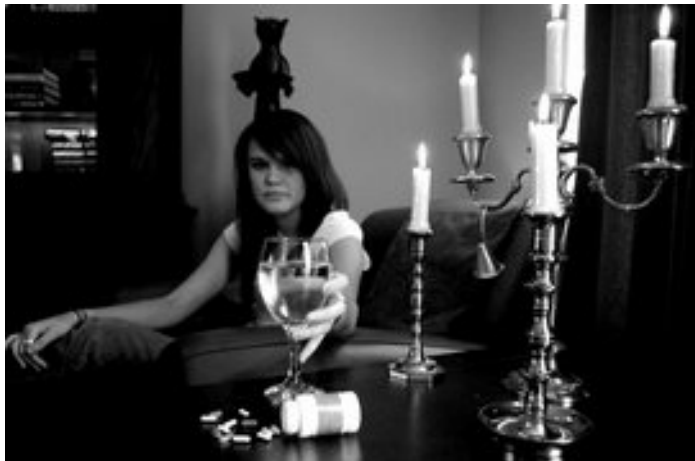


POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

Recovery from addiction

Addiction is a psychological and physical inability to stop consuming a chemical, drug, activity, or substance, even though it is causing psychological and physical harm.

(connected case study – Mike O’Connell’s Farm CS no. 2 IRL slides 14-15)



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

Long-term unemployed

Unemployed people are defined as those who are willing and available to work, and who have actively sought work within the past four weeks. Those with temporary, part-time, or full-time jobs are considered employed, as are those who perform at least 15 hours of unpaid family work.

(connected case study – Mike O’Connell’s Farm CS no. 2 IRL slides 14-15)



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POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS OF SOCIAL FARMING

☐ Persons suffering from burnout

Occupational burnout is a syndrome (group of symptoms that co-occur) linked to long-term, unresolved, work-related stress.

(connected case study – Mike O’Connell’s Farm CS no. 2 IRL slides 14-15)



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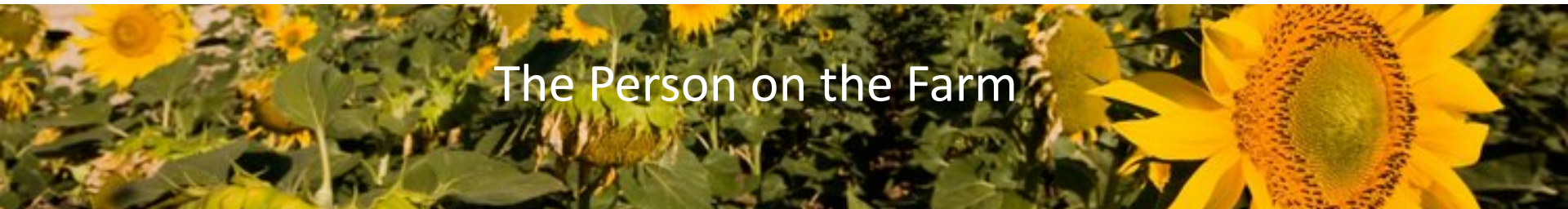
TARGET GROUPS OF SOCIAL FARMING

□ Characterisation of the target groups of Social Farming

The next section of the module will explain more the potential target groups of Social Farming with a short characterisation of each of the group. Some groups are similar to previous slides describing potential participants however they are wider characterised.



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Group of clients	Characteristics
<p>Disadvantaged young people (with misbehaviour, learning disabilities, eating disorders or criminal background)</p>	<p>People without final (school) examination, without perspective. The aim is to structure the day as first step into working life</p> <p>Education under special circumstances (i.e. in prison)</p>
<p>Homeless</p>	<p>Goal: structure the day and give perspective</p>
<p>Learning on farm for children and young people</p>	<p>Making children familiar with nature and also with farm work. It is also possible to make children familiar with traditional professions that are vanishing (eg. blacksmith)</p>



<p>Old people (retired, senior citizen, elderly persons with dementia)</p>	<p>A well discussed sector according to demography; diverse requests range from alternative living up to gardening therapy in homes for elderly people and day care services</p>
<p>Immigrants and persons seeking asylum</p>	<p>Possible i.e. in homes for asylum seekers for meaningful occupation despite missing work allowance (psychosocial health, salutogenesis)</p>



People with illness or disadvantages

Broad and well organised sector in Germany.
Categories according to diagnosis:

- living and housing
- paid occupation
- therapy/rehabilitation

Organisation:

- private/alternative
- Integrated into working sector
- In sheltered workshops for people with disabilities

Rehabilitation (i.e. from drug and/or alcohol addiction)

After physical withdrawal aims to reintegrate and employment. Mostly over a period of one year.





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Resources:

Agriculture Advisory Centre:

<https://www.cdr.gov.pl/rozwoj-obszarow-wiejskich/rolnictwo-spoeczne>

Social Farms:

<http://www.gospodarstwa-opiekuncze.pl/>

Social Farming Ireland:

<https://www.socialfarmingireland.ie/>



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