

National Report Germany

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HOF UND LEBEN

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Introduction and Summary:

The following report was elaborated within the period of 12/2018 to 02/2019 based on a desktop research and combined with conclusions from expert interviews. The experts have relevant contacts for the topic of social farming. The report wants to give an overview on existing situation of social farming in Germany. It makes no claim to completeness.

Social farming is an emerging topic for farms and farmers as well as for different stakeholders in Germany. An innovative use of agriculture is quite often introduced directly from the bottom by new and existent farmers as well as welfare institutions and health and social service providers.

Social farming models in Germany include all activities that use agricultural resources both from plants and animals in order to promote social welfare (i.e. social inclusion rehabilitation employment education therapy etc.) in rural areas.

The models of linking social /health care with agriculture are diverse and often adjusted to local tradition and culture as well as systems and legal frame of social/ health care.

Farming is not antisocial in itself. In this respect, the term social farming did not seem appropriate to several people involved in the discussions and interviews. The dissociation between farming, horticulture and green services are not clear cut. Are the claims to produce food and a minimum size needed to refer to as "social farming"? Should ecological standards get connected to the term social farming because exploitation of nature contradicts social principles? (see Social Farming in Germany; 2007; p. 2).

Either way, social farming goes beyond the well-known positive social effects of agriculture. In Germany today, we can certainly only speak of a niche market. However, there are excellent examples of already functioning concepts in this area.

It is difficult to record social agricultural projects, initiatives and structures in Germany. With 82 million people, Germany is the most populous country in the European Union and also has a large surface area. In addition, the country is made up of 16 federal states, each with its own competencies in the relevant areas of agriculture and social, therapeutic and educational work. The prerequisites and conditions for social agriculture in Brandenburg, for example, are different from those in Bavaria.

There are ongoing projects and created networks in the field at the moment on national level and on level of the federal states in Germany to which the project work of Soengage will try to link as much as possible. There is EIP-agri work done for instance in ongoing EIP-projects in social farming in Hessen and Saxonia.

Taking a look to existing scientific work we can see that there is starting research already in the end of 20th century on national level as well as within European project work (see Appendix II).

Policy/Background:

• Farming overview

Those are the updated main numbers for agricultural structure in Germany:

Number of Farms	2018	266 690
Number of Organic Farms	2016	19 900
Number of working people in the sector	2016	940 000
Agricultural used surface	2018	16,6 Mill. ha
Pigs	2018	26,4 Mill.
Cattle	2018	11,5 Mill.

Source: https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/Wirtschaftsbereiche/LandForstwirtschaftFischerei/LandwirtschaftlicheBetriebe/ASE_Aktuell.html

Structural change in the sector is going on.

At the beginning of the last century, the proportion of people employed in agriculture was 38 percent. At the beginning of the 1950s, the proportion was still 24 percent (4,819,000 persons), but in the first decade of the 21st century it was just under 2 percent (651,000 persons).

More and more people are being fed on one hectare of agricultural land.

At the same time, the population's food expenditure is falling as a percentage of the share of general private consumption.

This is also due to the fact that the share of revenue in the end product for agriculture is constantly declining.

Majority of Farmers tend to take only the role of original producers not linked to the added value of the final products offered.

Of course every trend leads to countertrending. There seem to be chances for farmers in the concepts of multifunctionality and the trends to organic, high-quality, regionality and sustainability.

This is for sure a reason for farmers checking the business options in the field of diversification of income based on the agricultural products and as well on services linked to their farming activity.

Based on those facts and the come-together of society, environment and economy it is interesting to take a deeper look to the situation of social farming:

- from a needs perspective in rural area
- from an added value perspective in rural area
- from single farm perspective based on multifunctional farming approach

• National policy on Social Farming/related to Social Farming

In Germany farmers and people in need of help and their parents, who themselves want to take the initiative, but also therapists and social workers who are in search of suitable farms for their clients, all find themselves faced with a magnitude of laws and authorities associated with different contact partners, funding bodies, regional administrations and departments of the government. Additionally there is huge variance from one Federal State to another.

There are initiatives and projects aiming to coordinate and develop new research on economics and management of social farming. This includes the cost-benefit effectiveness of social farming businesses on the micro and macro levels within the framework of multifunctional agriculture, market based versus governmental based economics,

marketability of public goods and positive agricultural externalities, as well as measurements of the positive externalities of social activities within social farming. However over all there is a lack of funding and recognition. There are missing support structures for professional supervision. There is a shortage of advice, professional support, education and training opportunities, and structural and funding instruments which could further and stronger promote the development of social farming. Due to the federal structure of Germany there are plenty of different schemes and frames of funding. Some more related to farming, some more to rural development and others to social services. There is support in the form of direct subsidy as well as supported funding of loans. For instance Bavaria showed around 20 possible funding opportunities in the field of social farming depending on the project, its content and its volume (see LFL 2016).

- **Health and social care policy and practice overview**

There is national law based on SGB (Sozialgesetzbuch) followed by regional/ federal legislation regulating social services in Germany.

Again due to the federal structure of Germany there are plenty of different schemes and frames to be respected.

Practice:

Social farming may take place on basis of voluntary action or based on business approaches. Conclusions from the interviews with experts and with entrepreneurs in the field gave the clear impression that within this niche market right now it is hard for the farmers to implement a social farming concept to earn money – but for sure it is possible.

- **Geographical spread of Social Farming**

As the number of social farms is still low in Germany it is difficult to speak of a clear regional spread. Anyway there seem to be initiatives all over Germany going on. Hot spots (speaking of 10 and more existing real experiences) can be seen for instance in Hessen or Bavaria.

- **Number of farms**

Within the homepage of the network for social farming in Germany (Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Soziale Landwirtschaft) there is a search function for farms offering social farming. It leads to more than 100 farms offering varying services, having different backgrounds and links to the topic and following different visions, strategies and goals. Farms vary, social services vary and target groups vary.

Social farms are existent. Expected number in Germany should be between 100 and 500 active farms.

- **Type of farms and Business Modell in Social Farming**

Even if there are some farmers implementing concepts on their own within the family the majority of cases of social farming takes place in a collaboration between the farm and a social service provider – never mind the sharing of added value.

From entrepreneurial point of view there seems to be much more potential for farms. But of course they need to have (personal or employed) high qualifications not only in farming but also in social services.

Existing models:

1. Farmer cooperating with social service provider
2. Farmer delivering the social services himself or within family

3. Farmer delivering the social services with employees

All 3 designs occur in highly varying legal forms. Usually the social services are offered within a separate business unit.

Interesting aspect can be seen in the cooperation of farmers/ service providers in this specific field to reach further efficiencies in the field daily operational business as well as in means of bureaucracy, controlling and legal as well as tax aspects.

The farms surveyed by LENHARD et al. (1997) are run by:

1. free social services, mostly Christian or religious organisations such as Deacon Organisation, German Caritas, German Parity Welfare Organisation with anthroposophical organisations, Workers Welfare Organisation and the German Red Cross
2. public social services such as federal state, ministry (for example prisons)
3. other social services such as foundations, "Lebenshilfe" association and self aid associations (LENHARD et al. 1997: 464f., see also LIMBRUNNER 2004: 9-10).

• Profile of farmers delivering Social Farming

The following aspects to be relevant for starting and implementing social farming were mentioned by experts and entrepreneurs:

- Diversification of income
- Use of available facilities
- Financial gains
- Expanding social network
- enriching farm life
- Wanting to help people
- Better quality of life for clients
- Lower cost of care/therapy
- Need of additional labour on the farm
- Wish to start private care business, instead of working in a health institution

• Training in Social Farming/related to Social Farming available for farmers

There exist already selected offers for training in the field:

Business concepts for social agriculture - beginner course

Beginner course from 30 September - 05 November 2019 in Witzenhausen planned

The concept for a low-threshold beginner course, which is aimed at both farmers and social workers, but will also be available as an in-depth course for students of organic agricultural sciences, is currently being developed within the framework of the Hessian EIP project.

Subject to the not yet secured financing, the test run of the course will take place from 18 to 23 March 2019 in Witzenhausen.

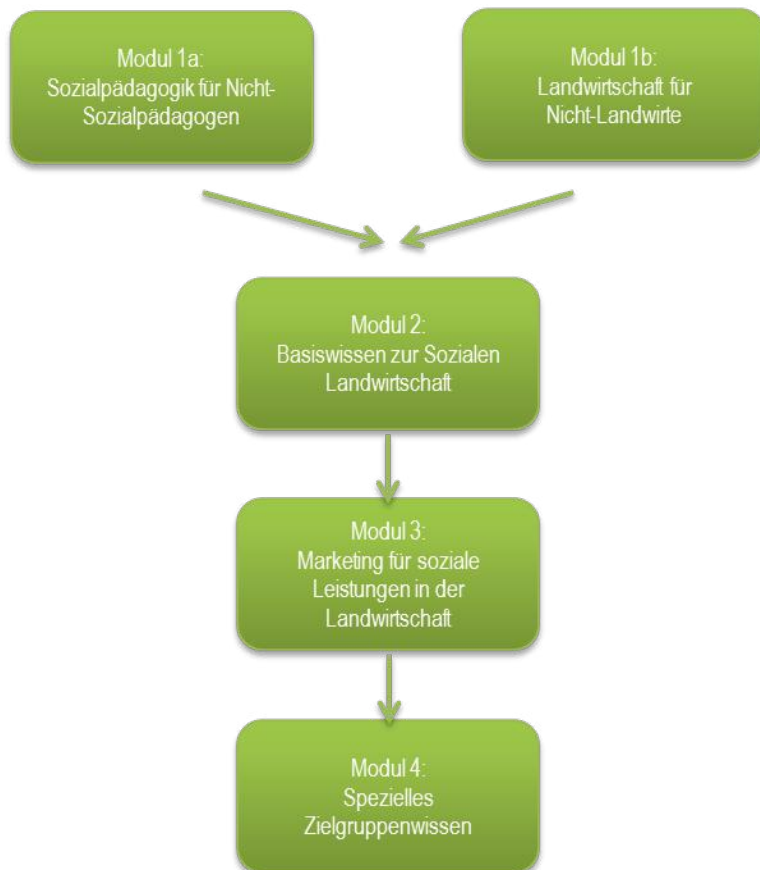
In terms of content, the focus will be on teaching the basics and on designing business concepts for social farming. External input (advice, social work) will expand the disciplinary competences. The elaboration of an own business concept takes place after the block course.

Bavaria: Social Agriculture - Seminar on Farm Sector Development 29.1. -17.10.2019

Perspectives for social enterprise on farms.

Further training in social farming in Eberswalde

The part-time continuing education for social agriculture at the Hochschule für Nachhaltige Entwicklung in Eberswalde (HNEE) will continue to be offered.



Source: https://www.hnee.de/_obj/3B179D92-CDE6-42CD-9B1F-18B37FC35497/inline/Y.png

Additional to work done within EIP-agri in several federal states at the moment there exist further links and networks informing about social farming. Within those networks there can be found relevant experts and consultants in the field of social farming.

Selection of existing links and networks:

- Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Soziale Landwirtschaft
www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de/index.php
- Netzwerk alma
<http://www.netzwerk-alma.de>
- Therapeutische Nutzung von Gärten, Gartentherapie, Netzwerk Mensch und Garten (MeGA)
<http://www.garten-therapie.de>
- Association for Anthroposophical Curative Education, Social Therapy and Social Work e.V.
<https://anthropoi.de/home/>
- Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Lernort Bauernhof e.V.
www.baglob.de
- Tiergestützte Therapie
<https://www.tiergestuetzte-therapie.de>

• **Activities offered**

German farms involve the following groups in agricultural work processes, or allow them to participate in the farm and its environment, or simply be part of it:

- People in need of therapy and socially disadvantaged (with mental, spiritual or physical disabilities)
- drug rehabilitation
- long-term unemployed persons
- migrants
- ex-offenders
- adolescents
- old people as active pensioners for the purpose of rehabilitation
- School and kindergarden children

The classical economic sectors of plant and animal production will be expanded to include pedagogically and therapeutically effective fields of work.

Agriculture thus becomes a central contribution to the social service.

So all fields described in the definition of the soengage-project are covered within Germany. Examples and scales vary a lot, and the whole picture of social farming seems to be covered in Germany.

More than half of the farms surveyed by LENHARD et al. (1997) offer services and work for handicapped people.

Here you get a basic overview of the characteristics of German social farming based on former project work (see Social Farming in Germany; 2007; p. 4-6).

Forms of therapy	Dedicated to different clientgroups such as handicapped, people with eating disorders or addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Network: Society for Garden Therapy (GGuT) www.gartentherapie.de, http://www.garten-therapie.de • Learning with animals (AAT): http://www.lernen-mit-tieren.de (projects of University of Würzburg)
People with handicaps (people with illnesses or disadvantaged)	Broad and well organised sector in Germany Categories according to diagnosis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living and housing • (payed) occupation • therapy/rehabilitation Organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private/ alternative • integrated into first working sector • in Sheltered workshops for disabled people (WfbM) 	Occupation and employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks of the WfbM: www.bagwfbm.de, http://www.werkstaetten-im-netz.de • Networks of WfbM with green sectors and mediation/coaching and publication run by FiBL Germany: http://www.gruene-werkstatt.de • seminars in Altenkirchen www.bagejl.de

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives to integrate into (private) family farms 	<p>help, Systemic family-therapy, http://www.blv-suchthilfe.de/tab/</p>
	Physical handicaps (blind and deaf persons)	focuses more on nature experience such as sensual gardens	
	Mental handicaps	Biggest group with about 90% of handicapped people in rehabilitation, fast growing group	See above occupation and employment and forms of therapy
	Psychic handicaps and mentally disordered	fast growing group with mostly new and unknown diagnosis	See above occupation and employment and forms of therapy

Source: Social Farming in Germany; 2007; p. 4-6

- **Profile of Social Farming participants**

- People with disabilities
- Elderly
- Drug addicts
- People in situation of unemployment
- People in treatment of diseases
- Prisoners in insertion programs
- Children / teenagers / Scholars

- **How Social Farming is driven (*service-led/farm-led)**

As mentioned above social farming is driven from farmers as well as from social service providers. In some exceptional constellations the farmer is at the same time a trained and skilled person in social services.

There are free social services, mostly Christian or religious organisations such as Deacon Organisation, German Caritas, German Parity Welfare Organisation with anthroposophical organisations, Workers Welfare Organisation and the German Red Cross as well as public social services such as federal state, ministry (for example prisons) as well as other social services such as foundations, "Lebenshilfe" association and self aid associations. And further more there are private associations (by the farmer himself or cooperating network/family).

So the usual way to start a social farming project is:

1. Social service provider searching for possibilities in social farming
2. Farmer searching for possibilities in social farming

For both approaches there are central hindering factors:

- Lack of knowledge, experience. An entrepreneur mentioned the need of professional excellence in two fields: farming and social service
- Lack of financial support
- Missing support of the family/ personal environment
- Overwhelming bureaucracy/ controlling/ legal aspects

- **Commissioning of and support for Social Farming participation**

As mentioned above there is no special support for social service provided on farms. This means that there is funding for the social service of course. But there is not so much "add on" in financial means for the added value of social service taking place on farm and within farming activity.

- **Funding for Social Farming delivery**

Over all there is a lack of funding and recognition. There are missing support structures for professional supervision. There is a shortage of advice, professional support, education and training opportunities, and structural and funding instruments which could further and stronger promote the development of social farming.

Due to the federal structure of Germany there are plenty of different schemes and frames of funding. Some more related to farming, some more to rural development and others to social services. There is support in the form of direct subsidy as well as supported funding of loans. For instance Bavaria showed around 20 possible funding opportunities in the field of social farming depending on the project, its content and its volume (see LFL 2016).

- **Future for Social Farming**

Overall in the sector the sustainable dimensions are more and more recognized. May it be due to regulation, due to entrepreneurial developments or due to market changes and chances in the field based on a switch within society towards sustainable economy.

Social and ecological effects play a bigger role together with the pure economic perception of farming.

Additionally regionalism is more and more important.

Combined with the needs and wishes in rural areas concerning life how it should be and with the ongoing demographic and migration changes (rural to urban, from region to region, from country to country) there seem to be fruitful preconditions for starting social farming initiatives.

Of course all concepts need to be based on a answer to the question

- who will be able and willing to do the work?

- is there enough time available?

- is it possible to earn money?

The spectrum of social agriculture in Germany ranges from farms and social services that involve people in need of therapy and socially disadvantaged people in work processes to school and kindergarten farms that directly involve children in the development of food.

Social enterprises offer perspectives and fields of experience for people with mental, spiritual or physical disabilities, the long-term unemployed, emigrants, former delinquents or people with addiction problems, old people as active pensioners, delinquent youths or children with learning difficulties.

A decisive task for the future will be to network the various existing initiatives, associations, networks and disciplines and to promote their perception as a joint movement.

The suppliers of social services seem to be open for further development of social farming offers. From perspective of the farmer as an entrepreneur he should keep an eye on possible concepts, their outcomes from personal and financial point of view. If there is added value to share, the farmer and the social service provider (possibly both are the same person or organization) should keep an eye on the share of added value to assure sustainability of the offer over generations, as rural areas will face their challenges for further decades.

- **Training needs identified**

Main issues mentioned in the interviews:

- Business Planning
- Communication
- Re-Use of existing agricultural buildings for social services

- **Best practice sharing**

Around 40 farmers/ entrepreneurs have been contacted being a possible Case Study for successful practice in social farming.

Some did not want to share their experience.

Some did not decide yet.

10 (state of the art: 04.04.2019) agreed to possibly deliver a Case Study to the project. Those farms are listed below:

1.

Name of the Farm	Rosenhof Taubertal
Name of the promoter	Reinhold Schneider
Federal State	Baden-Württemberg
Homepage	http://www.rosenhof-taubertal.de
Type of the Farm	Gardening (Demeter)
Offer in social farming	Youth Care
	Environmental pedagogics
	Kindergarden; School Farm

2.

Name of the Farm	Buernhofkindergarten Lindenbaum
Name of the promoter	Annerose Ettenhuber
Federal State	Bayern
Homepage	http://bauernhofkindergarten-lindenbaum.de
Type of the Farm	Dairy Farm (Organic)
Offer in social farming	Kindergarden; School Farm

3.

Name of the Farm	Sozialer Ökohof St. Josef e.V.
Name of the promoter	Dr. Andreas Menger
Federal State	Niedersachsen
Homepage	http://www.sozialer-oekohof.de

Type of the Farm	Agriculture, Laying hens(Organic)
	Gardening (Organic)
Offer in social farming	People with intellectual disabilities
	Long term unemployed people
	People with mental illness
	Kindergarden; School Farm

4.

Name of the Farm	Tiggeshof
Name of the promoter	Rudolf und Ursula Tigges
Federal State	Nordrhein-Westfalen
Homepage	https://erlebnisbauernhof-sauerland.de
Type of the Farm	Dairy Farm (Organic)
Offer in social farming	Kindergarden; School Farm

5.

Name of the Farm	Gärtnerei Berg
Name of the promoter	Peter Berg
Federal State	Baden-Württemberg
Homepage	http://www.bergbinzen.de
Type of the Farm	Gardening (Demeter)
Offer in social farming	People with intellectual disabilities
	Addicts
	Youth Care

6.

Name of the Farm	Biohof Muhs
Name of the promoter	Rainer Muhs
Federal State	Schleswig-Holstein
Homepage	http://www.hofschlachtereimuhhs.de
Type of the Farm	Pig and Cattle Farm
Offer in social farming	Kindergarden; School Farm

7.

Name of the Farm	Biolandwirtschaft LWA Henke-Klauser
Name of the promoter	Hannelore Henke
Federal State	Thüringen
Homepage	http://www.bio-landwirtschaft-henke.de
Type of the Farm	Dairy Farm (Organic)
Offer in social farming	Integration
	Re-Socialisation
	Meaningful employment

8.

Name of the Farm	Hofgemeinschaft Weide- Hardebek
Name of the promoter	Hartwig Ehlers
Federal State	Schleswig-Holstein
Homepage	http://www.weide-hardebek.de
Type of the Farm	Agriculture with cattle, pigs, hens (Demeter)
	Gardening (Demeter)
Offer in social farming	People with intellectual disabilities
	Environmental pedagogics
	People with mental illness

9.

Name of the Farm	Hof Fleckenbühl
Name of the promoter	Uwe Weimar
Federal State	Hessen
Homepage	http://www.diefleckenbuehler.de
Type of the Farm	Dairy Farm (Demeter)
Offer in social farming	Education
Telefon:	Integration
WWW:	Re-Socialisation
Betriebsart:	Rehabilitation/Therapie
	Meaningful employment

10.

Name of the Farm	Erlebnishof Millers
Name of the promoter	Rosemarie Wegemann
Federal State	Bayern
Homepage	http://www.erlebnishofmillers.de
Type of the Farm	Animal Keeping; Large variety; including horses
Offer in social farming	Education
	Integration
	Rehabilitation/Therapie
	Meaningful employment

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Social Farming in Germany (2007); SoFar – Social Services in Multifunctional Farms – project; Dr. Thomas van Elsen, Dipl.-Ing. Marie Kalisch; FiBL Germany; Research Institute of Organic Agriculture Witzenhausen

- **Appendix**

APPENDIX I: documentation of the expert interviews

Discussion with Dr. Viktoria Lofner-Meir/ Member of the Board of the Association for Social Agriculture Bavaria e.V. on 11.02.2019:

regarding social agriculture:

- with social agriculture a contribution can be made to mega topics of the rural area: Demography, care, high-quality jobs in rural areas
- it's about finding the interfaces and operating them.
- The providers of social services are very open to social agriculture (youth welfare, Caritas, Diakonie).
- possibly there is an opportunity in the Federal Participation Act to bring the field of social agriculture even further forward.
- Currently the supply in Bavaria is still relatively low in the area of social agriculture. Not all areas are covered.

Regarding training / business concept:

- the concepts go from the pure letting of buildings up to the contribution of own manpower and own personal education and inclinations,
- in each case the question of the appropriate (fair) remuneration arises
- it is about all areas of social farming (kindergarten, care, therapy, prevention, integration, inclusion)
- a meaningful cooperation with a strong carrier is seen as a good solution. 2 worlds have to be brought together.
- Absolutely important is the Situation-analysis regarding personal, family and financial situation as well as work situation and environment / infrastructure.
- there are no business or labour economic indicators available in the area, and therefore no realistic wage approach for the farmer
- Too little consideration is given to questions regarding insurance, labour inspectorates, trade associations etc. and the associated restrictions and costs in the conceptual design.
- Consulting and training in the area of calculation/ cooperation/ business description/ business planning is important
- It is essential that the counsellor is also present in person in order to learn about the initial family, company and regional situation and the specific circumstances.

with regard to possible funding frameworks and appropriate support:

- currently: 25% under agricultural investment support (EIF, Part B Diversification)
- there is also interest from private financiers noticeable

Quote:

"there is often a lack of understanding of what is needed to build a new/further branch of the company".

Interview with Mr. Stefan Berg/ Agricultural entrepreneur on 11.02.2019:

regarding social agriculture:

first of all: the terminology disturbs. This implies that agriculture itself is not social.

- Even a social pedagogue is more likely to be able to offer a good quality service in the field of social farming. In addition, other employees are trained in social pedagogy.
- Experience with social farming on the farm
 - people with disabilities have already been hired. The subsidies or financial support is unsatisfactory in this area.
 - beside it there is a nature kindergarten at the enterprise
 - in both cases there are the necessary overlaps with the agricultural/ horticultural business itself to ensure success
- the labour market is very rigid, i.e. it is difficult for people with only minor disabilities to find a job between the "primary labour market" and "workshops"
- Often people with disabilities are simply underchallenged in the large institutions, but at the same time make a comparatively high contribution to value creation there.

regarding SoLaWi:

- very strongly perceived concept, which is now known throughout the country.
- Frequent problem that the hereditary only wants cheap food according to his wishes.
- Often, voluntary work (and thus distorted labour cost situation) creates competition on the market with professional (real cost) offers.
- Frequently, farm handover phases are points of view for SoLaWi farms. Here, too, there is always a lack of market-driven encirclement of real estate and technology.

Regarding training / operating concept:

- for the farmer who wants to offer something like this, the question of qualification and focus arises. And with it the question of the possibility of doing business properly and earning money.
- Impression of the industry. Farmers are working to full capacity - even with ever new bureaucratic requirements.
- Often farmers are approaching alternative additional concepts that are already overstrained. The result can only be poor quality in product/service.
- Conceptually, Mr Berg sees advantages in the entrepreneurial approach of offering his own services and hiring his own suitable personnel. This avoids a situation (as in the food and energy market with trade) with carriers who tend to keep the added value of the service to themselves.
- The actual integration into the agricultural atmosphere is important and central to the success of all offers in the area of social farming (kindergarten, care, therapy, prevention, integration, inclusion).

with regard to possible funding frameworks and appropriate support:

- A KfW-financed operation would make more sense than subsidising investment costs or running costs. This would result in concepts and prices based on real costs.
- Regional supervisors would be helpful for successful implementations for the implementation of social agriculture projects (possibly 1 contact person per county/ RB) similar to construction supervision in the area of subsidised agricultural buildings.

Quote:

"There are no bad experiences, only those you don't want to make anymore!"

Conversation with Mr. Isidor Schelle/ Contact person for Social Agriculture in the Bavarian Farmers' Association on 08.02.2019:

regarding social agriculture:

- Objective might be e.g.: each district in Bavaria has a farm kindergarten.
- there is still no common thread in this relatively new area of agriculture/ diversification. Accordingly, there are few "lighthouse projects" in Bavaria.
- One of the reasons for this is that agriculture has a problem with public relations work and access to markets. Multipliers are needed
- Currently, social work is still often understood to mean: "earning no money, a lot of work".
- Opportunities for franchise concepts in the area of care and nursing (senior citizens, children)
- further access topics: Health, Stress Relief
- Understanding mega topics health and care as an opportunity
- If the social services are available, if there are, for example, farm kindergartens, then the parents are there, then there is a basic supply! Health, nutrition, cooking can be an access key for agriculture.
- Land/ Agriculture/ Animals have excellent effects in the areas of care, therapy, prevention, integration, inclusion.

regarding the operational concept:

- not necessarily do it yourself, but market / use / value the quality of life and the USP rural character. The value of the Hof location is not appreciated enough. Even from the farmer himself.
- if own realization: question of the qualification of the entrepreneur and/or his employees
- in the alternative of cooperation with a provider of social services, ensure that an appropriate proportion of the value added remains with the farmer (remuneration of real estate, labour)
- Questions of insurance/liability must be clarified. Topics such as fire protection are also very important.
- When it comes to implementation, it makes sense and is helpful to involve regional players/stakeholders in the process.
- Very important for the farmer: the service, the space, the care "may" cost something. This is a premium service!
- Professionalism is needed in marketing. Otherwise there is a danger of volunteering. A lot of commitment, little remuneration.
- With sufficient/good added value, the necessary sustainability of the offer is also created. Otherwise, the offer will come to a standstill after generations.
- The focus should not be exclusively on the legal framework (cost rates/accounting of the cash registers), but should also be directed calmly to offers for private use.

in terms of training, possible funding framework and appropriate support:

- Coaching is needed in this massive process of change in the development of further branches of industry.
- There are contact persons in all ÄELF
- BBV/ LfL offer seminars
- HNEE offers a university certificate

Quote:

"Very important for the farmer: the service, the place, the care "may" cost something. And it's a premium service! This serves to diversify the value added on the farm".

Conversation with Mr. Hartwig Ehlers/ plant manager on 20.02.2019:

regarding social agriculture:

at the farm:

- the farm community Weide-Hardebek; company Hardebek as pioneer in this area; leading company in Schleswig-Holstein

- The basis is biodynamic agriculture and anthroposophy.

General/ Status:

- the concept of social agriculture has not (yet) arrived on a broad scale in Germany, although the inquiries from the need for care are available and are rising strongly

- it is about living & working together on the farm/yards

- it is not comprehensible why the sector is not yet developing further in terms of breadth

- Questions of the skilled workers (lack of it), large area of the administration and winding up of the current operation/business can overtax individual enterprises

- Understanding mega topics demography and the areas of care, therapy, prevention, integration and inclusion as opportunities: for the people, for the business for the region/rural area.

- as a result and as a prerequisite: farmsteads must be beautiful farmsteads

- they are mainly organic farms

- e.g. in Holland there is a clearly large movement (boom approx. 10 years ago; approx. 1,000 farmers).

- It is only good social work if both sides (farmer and supervisor or supervisor and supervisor) make progress.

general/ future:

- very important area

- can make a significant contribution to opening up meaningful care services.

- BTHG: Federal Participation Act

- Rural areas have considerable advantages over cities

- essential factor for rural development

- Care for the elderly: this is where you encounter demographic change in rural areas.

- necessities

- Deliver high quality offers

regarding operational concept/ entrepreneur:

- Co-operation with executing agencies does not always make economic sense for the agricultural enterprises.

- Initiative & enthusiasm necessary

- How far is a company willing and able to set up itself multifunctionally?

- Initiative & enthusiasm necessary

- Success factor are the acting people/entrepreneurs/personalities

- the successful concepts are based on

in terms of training, possible funding framework and appropriate support:

- Double qualification absolutely necessary! The Höfegemeinschaft also offers training in FAMIT: Specialist for milieu education and participation. Secondary school leaving certificate and completed vocational training.

<https://www.weide-hardebek.de/landwirtschaft.html#ausbildung-arbeit>

- Courtyards must be beautiful courtyards

- Farm community: Cooperation of 10 farms, all of which operate social agriculture on their own responsibility. External voice; negotiation of conditions, contracts.

- Opportunity for affordability & added value.

Quote:

"Mutuality and mutual conditionality is an important basis and prerequisite for successful and sustainable offers in this area.

Conversation with Mr. Uwe Weimar/ Manager of a social farm on 21.02.2019:

regarding social agriculture:

personally:

- Personal access to social farming: the person concerned himself; came to the farm in 2000 as a drug addict. Trained gardener.
- 2002-2004 Training as a farmer.
- 2005: Management taken over (part of the concept: self-help group); change in employment relationship

operational:

- Fleckenbühler eV has been engaged in social farming since 1984; the first place was bought with subsidies;
- 1971: 5 drug addicts: withdrawal. Book Synannon; The Tunnel Back); grown to 220 people in one house.
- 2 gGmbHs belong to one eV: die Fleckenbühler eV; 3 locations Hof Fleckenbühl; youth welfare Leimbach; House Frankfurt; today 200 flatmates
- the residents quickly get responsibility. A large part of the work is done with unskilled people.

general/ future:

- Social agriculture has not arrived in the broadest sense or is not known. Also because a normal city dweller no longer knows the connections of agriculture.
- Social agriculture is hardly known.

regarding business concept/entrepreneur:

- The majority of farms achieve the goals set.
- some companies are organised in the Demeterbund. In Hesse 4-5 anthroposophical institutions with agriculture. These are economically viable, since agriculture provides the environment and does not necessarily have to provide profit contributions itself. Financing comes from other sources.
- Farmers who want to lift social agriculture on their own have a very difficult time.
- for the following agricultural enterprises a "diversification" of the enterprise in the direction of social agriculture comes into question: small enterprises: he farmer, they social workers; both specialities available
- rather small, rather multi-layered, with a lot of manual work; possibly with a nursery (manual weed control)
- the question arises, how one can earn money from social work
- Support for the service necessary
- there are big bureaucratic hurdles
- the entrepreneurial outlook is manageable. It will remain a niche.

With regard to training, possible funding frameworks and suitable support:

- there is a lack of funding and manpower
- Networking has so far mainly been carried out on a voluntary basis
- only honorary it does not go, at least not lastingly
- Networking funded bodies would be very helpful.

Quote:

"If society wants that, it needs more support!"

Answered email from Mr. Dr. Menger/ CEO social farming on 05.03.2019:

1.

What is your personal approach to social farming?

For 30 years I have been doing nothing but social farming, namely giving people who have particular difficulties on the labour market the opportunity to give meaningful and responsible work in agriculture.

2.

Is the concept of social agriculture widely accepted and known? Are you aware of many implementations? If so, in which area? Are they successful? If so, why?

Unfortunately, the concept has not yet arrived on a broad scale, even if the situation is improving, most social farming projects are still islands. I know implementations as green workshops, which are being rebuilt in many WfbMs, as school farms and in the form of "solidarity" agriculture.

I see successes very differently; green WfbMs are often only appendages of large workshops, then they are not particularly successful. If great importance is attached to them or if they are organised independently, they have an impact on the environment both as an economic factor and socially. Success is achieved when the company is transparent and open to the social environment.

3.

For which agricultural enterprises can a "diversification" of the enterprise in the direction of social agriculture be considered? (Situation of the farm also with regard to generational succession, size of the farm, direction of production of the farm, entrepreneurial personality)

I cannot give a well-founded answer to this question; in 2 projects that are to start this year, we want to sound out how ecological, sustainable agriculture can be implemented and advertised.

4.

Is it also possible/meaningful for agricultural enterprises to act on their own, i.e. without appropriate service providers in therapy, care, inclusion, integration?

In my opinion, the situation in Germany is very different; in conurbations more people can be reached with social agriculture than in sparsely populated areas. Social farming will need supporters who appreciate the added value. I still see a general willingness in the public discussion to also acknowledge the services of social agriculture financially.

5.

What services can further advance the area of social farming? (promotion, legal framework conditions, coaching, counselling, training (technical and personal))

Offerings must be attractive and provide a clearly recognisable added value for the social environment. Good networking is necessary, which promotes social farming with perseverance. All other factors are helpful, but will not suffice.

6.

What are the difficulties/obstacles to the widespread development of services on farms?

s. Question 5.

7.

How do you assess the future development of social agriculture?

Social farming will have to position itself even more clearly where its added value lies and what makes it attractive for people. One chance lies in the fact that people again want to perceive agriculture as more than just a food producer, that social emotions and motivations are not fulfilled in capitalist society. Here I see a very strong point of attack for social farming.

APPENDIX II: list of German student work in the field based on master and bachelors thesis

Source: <http://www.devdummy.de/forschung/abschlussarbeiten/abgeschlossene-abschlussarbeiten/>

2018

- Anne Bertram (2018): Soziale Landwirtschaft als Therapie für Menschen mit psychischen Beeinträchtigungen – Erfahrungen und Finanzierungswege (van Elsen/Herzig)*
- Lena Dorprigter (2018): Gesichtspunkte zur Umsetzung von Handlungspädagogik mit Tieren auf dem Hof Königsgrund (van Elsen/ Ivemeyer)*
- Rita Herbst (2018): Mehrwerte durch Landschaftspflegemaßnahmen in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft (van Elsen/ Plieniger)*
- Anna Hoogendam (2018): Schulbauernhöfe in Deutschland und ihr pädagogisches Angebot – Bestandsaufnahme und Leitbildanalyse (van Elsen/ Hethke)*
- Patrick Sauer (2018): Die Begleitung von benachteiligten jungen Menschen von der Schule in landwirtschaftliche Arbeitsplätze. Untersuchungen zum Case Management im Rahmen des EU-Projekts PROFARM (Schmitz/ van Elsen)*
- Maria Wahle (2018): Erfolgsfaktoren für die Neugründung von Gemüsebaubetrieben nach dem Prinzip der Solidarischen Landwirtschaft (Schwerdtner/ van Elsen)*
- Felix Wenzel (2018): Die Bedeutung Sozialer Arbeit in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft mit Menschen mit Behinderung (Retkowski/ van Elsen)*
- Lars Wiekenberg (2018): Integration von unbegleiteten minderjährigen Flüchtlingen in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft aus Sicht beteiligter Landwirte (van Elsen/ Krikser)*

2017

- Linda Böttcher (2017): Ein Case Management System für die Soziale Landwirtschaft und mögliche Chancen für den Ökologischen Landbau - Untersuchungen im Rahmen des PROFARM Projekts (Hoffmann/van Elsen)*
- Daniela Dotzenrod (2017): Beschäftigung von Menschen mit Behinderung in der "Sozialen Landwirtschaft" Ermöglichung von Teilhabe am Arbeitsleben am Beispiel der WfBM Hofgut Richerode (Wansing/ van Elsen)*
- Markus Herrmann (2017): Gestaltungskriterien für Therapiegärten zur Behandlung von Depressionen (Rosenthal/van Elsen)*
- Sophia Kreiling (2017): Urban Gardening – Aspekte Sozialer Landwirtschaft am Beispiel dreier Projekte in Berlin (van Elsen/Herzig)*
- Silas Müller (2017): Welchen Einfluss hat die Anwendung von Name-Your-Own-Price auf Solidarität unter den Mitgliedern einer Solidarischen Landwirtschaft (Hamm/ van Elsen)*
- Gloria Stark (2017): Voraussetzungen und Möglichkeiten zur Beschäftigung von Menschen mit Behinderung im Grünen Bereich (Schwerdtner/ van Elsen)*
- Marius Weires (2017): Konzeption ausgewählter Naturschutzmaßnahmen im Rahmen der Sozialen Landwirtschaft am Beispiel des Hofguts Richerode, Hessen (van Elsen/Herzig)*

2016

- Annemarie Braun (2016): Der Bauernhof als Schule - Fallbeispiele und Perspektiven von Schulen auf Biobetrieben (van Elsen/Troßbach)*
- Franziska Distler (2016): Die Entwicklung regionaler Netzwerke Sozialer Landwirtschaft in Bayern (Braun/ van Elsen)*
- Gabriel Erben (2016): Perspektiven zur Gestaltung von Arbeitsplätzen und Einkommen in der Solidarischen Landwirtschaft (van Elsen/ Möller/ Kraiß)*
- Georg Hilsenbek (2016): Soziale Landwirtschaft im Spannungsfeld zwischen ökologischer Bewirtschaftung und therapeutischem Auftrag - Befragungen zur Arbeit auf vier biologisch-dynamischen Höfen (van Elsen/ Mittelstraß)*
- Marlene Madre (2016): Potenziale von Schulklassen für die Landschaftspflege - Erfahrungen von Waldorfschulen in Mittelfranken (van Elsen/ Hethke)*
- Judith Trame (2016): Berufliche Bildung durch Qualifizierungsbausteine in grünen Werkstätten für behinderte Menschen? Die Perspektive der Beschäftigten (Wansing/ van Elsen)*
- Melanie Unkrig (2016): Soziale Landwirtschaft für Menschen mit Demenz (Nobelmann/van Elsen)*

2015

Sina Endres / Miriam Reiners (2015): Innovative und ökologisch ausgerichtete Soziale Landwirtschaft im deutschen Justizvollzug (van Elsen/Richter)

Cora Hansen (2015): Konzeption eines Seminarangebots für Landwirtinnen zur Einrichtung landwirtschaftlicher Außenarbeitsplätze von Behindertenwerkstätten (van Elsen/ Herzig)

Leonhard Kirchner (2015): Neukonzipierung der Landwirtschaft in der Dorfgemeinschaft Hohenroth (van Elsen/Krutzinna)

Yvonne Kohnen (2015): Optimierungsansätze für die Solidarische Landwirtschaft - Eine empirische Studie am Beispiel des Dorfgarten Hebenshausen e.V. (Krikser/van Elsen)

Julian Sagert (2015): Die Selbstbestimmungstheorie der Motivation im Zusammenhang mit psychischer Gesundheit am Beispiel der sozialen Landwirtschaftseinrichtung „Hof Fleckenbühl“. - Bachelorarbeit Department Psychologie, Humanwissenschaftliche Fakultät Universität Potsdam.

Raphaëla Schillinger (2015): Impulse sozialtherapeutischer Lebens- und Arbeitsgemeinschaften für die ländliche Entwicklung am Beispiel der Camphill-Initiative Hauteroda in Thüringen (Rieken/van Elsen)

Marieke Stauf (2015): Landwirtschaft in gemeinnütziger Trägerschaft - Erfahrungen, Herausforderungen und Entwicklungsperspektiven (van Elsen/Spehl)

Carina Waidelich (2015): Beitrag der Sozialen Landwirtschaft zur Resozialisierung Strafgefangener am Beispiel der Station „Fischbach“ der Klinik für forensische Psychiatrie in Haina (van Elsen/Schulz)

2014

Deborah Bechtel (2014): Potenziale Solidarischer Landwirtschaft zur Realisierung von Naturschutzziele in Kulturlandschaft (van Elsen/Manthey)

Janneke Brandt (2014): „Die Beschäftigung der Irren in der Landwirtschaft“. Analyse der historischen Rolle der Landwirtschaft in „Irrenanstalten“ (van Elsen/Troßbach)

Marie Emanuel (2014): Schulen betreiben Landwirtschaft - Fallbeispiele und Perspektiven landwirtschaftlicher Schulinitiativen (van Elsen/Troßbach)

Susanne Kaufmann (2014): Solidarische Landwirtschaft in Verbindung mit Direktvermarktung (van Elsen/Kraiß)

Hannes Klockmann (2014): Erfolgsfaktoren von Solidarhöfen in Hinblick auf den Aufbau einer Solidarischen Landwirtschaft in Groß-Schönfeld (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) (van Elsen/Möller)

Julian Klopfer (2014): Perspektiven der Handlungspädagogik durch Kooperation zweier Schulen mit den Honhardter Demeterhöfen (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)

Christian Laing (2014): Handlungspädagogische Ansätze für intergenerative Begegnungen in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft - konzeptionelle Grundlagen für Naturerfahrungen von Kindern und älteren Menschen auf dem LebensGut Miteinander in Österreich (van Elsen/Herzig)

Krischan Range (2014): Auswirkungen von Sozialer Landwirtschaft im Rahmen der Jugendhilfe am Beispiel von Klienten und freien Mitarbeitern der Soziales Projektmanagement Lukas GmbH (Nobelmann/van Elsen)

Marei Sandkühler (2014): Der Bauernhofkindergarten – Potenziale handlungspädagogischer Praxisbeispiele (van Elsen/Ivemeyer)

Maximilian Sichert (2014): Landwirtschaftliche Arbeit mit "Geschädigten" in der DDR (van Elsen/Troßbach)

2013

Tabea Becher (2013): Perspektiven der Arbeit mit landwirtschaftlichen Nutztieren durch Handlungspädagogik (van Elsen/Ivemeyer)

Bente Bonorden (2013): Das Konzept der heilpädagogischen Hofschule Wendisch-Evern – Aspekte der Übertragbarkeit auf Hofschulkonzepte mit nicht behinderten Kindern (van Elsen/Krikser)

Eva-Maria Doerr (2013): Jugendhilfe auf der Alp: Auswirkungen auf die Alpwirtschaft (van Elsen/Ivemeyer)

Asja Ebinghaus (2013): Das Wohlergehen von Milchkühen in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft. Darstellung spezifischer Chancen und Risiken und Beurteilung unter Anwendung des Welfare Quality® Protokolls (Knierin/van Elsen)

Alexandra Joseph (2013): Potentiale Sozialer Landwirtschaft für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Schumacher/van Elsen)

Theresa Lehr (2013): Therapeutische Aspekte der Sozialen Landwirtschaft in der Kulturlandschaftspflege (van Elsen/Siebold)

Marie-Luise Meißner (2013): Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege auf Schulbauernhöfen am Beispiel des Internationalen Schulbauernhofes Hardeggen (van Elsen/Fricke)

Marlene Neumair (2013): Soziale Landwirtschaft im Gefängnis. Eine Recherche zur landwirtschaftlichen Arbeit im deutschen Strafvollzug (van Elsen/Trossbach).

Sebastian Opitz (2013): Der Bauernhof als Schule. Ansätze neuartiger Unterrichtskonzepte auf Biobetrieben und deren Voraussetzungen auf dem Hof (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)

Leslie Risch (2013): Die Zusammenarbeit von Schule und Jugendfarm als Herausforderung (van Elsen/Schrödter)

Julia Stark (2013): Artgerechte Tierhaltung von Nutztieren im pädagogischen Arbeitsfeld (Simantke/van Elsen)

Pia Weckerle (2013): Social Return on Investment in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft (van Elsen/Mühlrath)

2012

Julia von Berg (2012): Zur Wirksamkeit des Mensch-Tier-Kontaktes mit Nutztieren in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft. Erfahrungswissen von Betreuern und betreuten Jugendlichen (Nobelmann/van Elsen)

Andrea Braun (2012): The promotion of social inclusion by bottom up rural development approaches: A case study of LEADER in Thuringia, Germany (van Elsen/Pregernig)

Katrin Freisen (2012): Fortbildungsangebote für die Soziale Landwirtschaft. Überprüfung und Entwicklungsperspektiven des MAIE-Curriculums (Nobelmann/van Elsen)

Lea Hillebrand (2012): Kindergarten-Bauernhöfe. Eine vergleichende Bestandaufnahme (van Elsen/Hethke)

Marie-Luise Holzapfel (2012): Inklusion von Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft, die Beispiele Lebensgemeinschaft Münzinghof und Hofgemeinschaft Weide-Hardebek (Nobelmann/van Elsen)

Philip Julius (2012): Betriebswirtschaftliche Planungsansätze bei CSA-Betrieben in Deutschland (van Elsen/Siegmeier)

Katharina Kraiß (2012): Erfolgsfaktoren für den Aufbau einer Solidarischen Landwirtschaft/ Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) sowie deren Konkretisierung am Beispiel der Gärtnerei Wurzelwerk (van Elsen/Heß)

Friederike Müller (2012): Altersassistenten am Modell der Sozialen Landwirtschaft (Weisheit/van Elsen)

Marc-Jochem Schmidt (2012): Perspektiven des Qualitätsmanagements in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft. Zur Übertragbarkeit niederländischer Zertifizierungsansätze auf Deutschland (van Elsen/Heß)

Timo Wilmesmeier (2012): Integration langzeitarbeitsloser Menschen in die Soziale Landwirtschaft - Potenziale und Probleme dreier Initiativen in Deutschland, Österreich und Frankreich (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)

2011

Sarah Bernhard (2011): Wege zu einer solidarischen Landwirtschaft (CSA) – eine Studie zum Engagement aktiver und nicht aktiver Landwirte (van Elsen/Vieth)

Iris Theresa Birk (Eberswalde) (2011): Zur Wirksamkeit der Gartentherapie - Erfahrungswissen von Betreuern und Betreuten (Nobelmann/van Elsen)

Antonia Klein (2011): Modifikation des Schäferberufes – Perspektiven durch Soziale Landwirtschaft? Eine qualitative Fallstudie (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)

Anne Koch (2011): *Qualifizierungswege für die Soziale Landwirtschaft – Erhebung zu bestehendem Bedarf und Angebot* (vanElsen/Mittelstraß)
Frieda Swoboda (2011): *Vernetzung der Sozialen Landwirtschaft durch die Erstellung einer Datenbank auf der Grundlage einer bundesweiten Erhebung* (van Elsen/Schmidt)
Simon Ziegler (2011): *Urbane Landwirtschaft in Deutschland. Ein Vergleich unterschiedlicher Landbewirtschaftungsformen in deutschen Großstädten* (van Elsen/Haase)

2010

Kristin Duwenbeck (2010): *Soziale Landwirtschaft für Menschen mit Essstörungen – Entwicklung eines Therapiekonzeptes für das Ev. Kinderheim Herne & Wanne-Eickel anhand von Erfahrungswissen von Betroffenen* (Strassner/van Elsen)
Sarah Dierigl (2010): *Die therapeutische Wirksamkeit Sozialer Landwirtschaft bei Menschen mit Betreuungsbedarf* (Brown/vanElsen)
Sabrina Nagel (2010): *Soziale Landwirtschaft als Lebens- und Arbeitsbereich für Menschen mit Autismus im Erwachsenenalter* (Ney/van Elsen)
Philipp Scholz (2010): *Konzeption von Kulturlandschaftspflege als landwirtschaftlicher Arbeitsbereich der hessischen Diakonie Hephata* (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)

2009

Annabelle Gérard und Jenny Wintzer (2009): *Die Lebens- und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Weide-Hardebek. Eine Fallstudie über das Zusammenwirken von Landwirtschaft, Sozialarbeit und Naturschutz als Ausdruck eines multifunktional verstandenen Betriebsorganismus* (van Elsen/Schüler)
Marie Hahn (2009): *Die therapeutische Wirkung von Nutztieren in der Sozialen Landwirtschaft* (van Elsen/Knierim)
Henning Kleinfeldt (2009): *Beiträge und Potentiale zur Entwicklung von Kulturlandschaft durch Landschaftspflegegruppen in Werkstätten für behinderte Menschen* (van Elsen/von Dressler)
Harald Kolmar (2009): *Behindertenarbeit in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit - Anspruch und Wirklichkeit – am Beispiel eines Community Based Rehabilitation Projektes im indischen Bundesstaat Orissa* (Fremerey/van Elsen)
Christoph Lindinger (2009): *Integration der Prinzipien des Ökologischen Landbaus und der Ernährungsökologie in die sozial-ökologische Modellsiedlung Ökodorf Sieben Linden* (van Elsen/Ploeger)
Jutta Scheurenberg (2009): *Integration von wohnungslosen Menschen in der Landwirtschaft - Potenziale und Probleme in zwei ökologisch wirtschaftenden Betrieben* (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)
Jörg Simon Schmid (2009): *Umweltbewusstsein durch Schulbauernhöfe – Ergebnisse einer qualitativen Fallstudie* (Jürgens/van Elsen)
Atsuko Wakamiya (2009): *Verantwortung für Landwirtschaft? Unterstützungsformen von Bürgern für ihr Engagement in ausgewählten landwirtschaftlichen Initiativen (in Deutschland und Japan)* (Baars/vanElsen/Poppinga)

2008

Sylke Hallerberg (2008): *Die Sekundarstufe II auf dem Lernort Bauernhof als Baustein der Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung – Betriebliche Voraussetzungen und Potenzial der Landwirtschaft* (van Elsen/Gärtner)
Anne Jaenichen (2008): *Camphill-Dorfgemeinschaften in Deutschland und deren Ansätze für Natur- und Landschaftsentwicklung. Eine qualitative Untersuchung an den Camphill-Einrichtungen* (van Elsen/Jürgens)
Katharina Kraiß (2008): *Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) in Deutschland* (van Elsen/Schüler)
Christian May (2008): *Ein ökologischer Bauernhof als Ort der Weiterbildung für Führungskräfte? Alternative Trainingsprogramme und Lernorte, Marktpotenziale und Ansätze zur Umsetzung* (van Elsen/Poppinga)
Shadée Meidlinger (2008): *Milcherzeugung und soziale Arbeit. Arbeitsplätze für Menschen mit Behinderung in milcherzeugenden Betrieben* (van Elsen/Krutzinna)

Johanna Schüßler (2008): Impact of Support Centres for Social Farming on Benefits from Livestock in Northern Europe (Valle Zarate/van Elsen)

2007

Yvonne Bergmann (2007): Struktur Grüner Bereich in Werkstätten für behinderte Menschen (WfbM) und deren Potenziale für Naturschutz und Landschaftsentwicklung. Bundesweite Umfrage (van Elsen/Baars)

Kathrin Bürkle (2007): Die Heilwirkung von Gartentherapie bei Essstörungen (van Elsen/Klotter)

Gunda Pein (2007): Das Modell Weide-Hardebek. Soziale Landwirtschaft am Beispiel der Integration von Menschen mit Behinderung in kooperierende Betriebe (van Elsen/Jürgens)

Annika Weber (2007): Berglandwirtschaft im Umbruch – Ein neues Konzept für die Traubachalp (Hahne/vanElsen/Schüler)

2006

Malte Bickel (2006): Ernährungsbildung auf Schulbauernhöfen. Exemplarische Untersuchungen auf Schulbauernhöfen (Wenk/van Elsen)

Marie Kalisch (2006): Potentiale der Kulturlandschaftsgestaltung in landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben mit Integration von behinderten Menschen – Eine qualitative Untersuchung von drei Beispielbetrieben (van Elsen/Jürgens)

Maren Löntz (2006) Sozioökonomische Aspekte von Beweidungsprojekten mit Heckrindern und Wildpferden in Ostfriesland (Schulbauernhof Woldenhof) (van Elsen/Wenk)

2005

Amelie Günther (2005): Landwirtschaftliche Therapieeinrichtungen für Suchtkranke in Deutschland (van Elsen/Mittelstraß)

Katrin Köppl (2005): Landschafts- und Naturentwicklung durch Ökologischen Landbau am Beispiel dreier Bergbauernhöfe in den Vogesen (van Elsen/Florin/Schüler)

Julia Selig (2005): Das Potenzial ökologisch wirtschaftender Schulbauernhöfe für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (van Elsen/Jürgens)

Karin Toma (2005): Planung eines Kindergartens auf dem Betrieb Wilkeshoff vor dem Hintergrund der Bauernhofkindergartenstruktur in Deutschland (van Elsen/Jürgens)