



Forum Nazionale Agricoltura Sociale



4TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

ON SOCIAL FARMING IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

► CURRENT SITUATION,
EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITIES AND
EXPERIENCE WITH
INTERNATIONAL PROJECT
PARTNERSHIPS

► FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2019

► MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE,

TĚŠNOV 17, PRAGUE 1,
ROOM NUMBER 101



Forum Nazionale Agricoltura Sociale



we cultivate a more just, equitable and sustainable world



The principles of our action

social and environmental justice

multifunctional Agriculture

Community welfare

Health and Wellness

Recognition and protection of
common goods

Agriculture and legality

A new model of social cohesion



We believe that ...

- ▶ “Social Farming aims to reunify needs, identities, safeguards and instances of freedom for all citizens, regardless of their abilities. In this the value of work not only as personal income, but also as a fundamental element of an inclusive society...”
- ▶ *Card of Principles of National Forum of Social Farming*

Agricoltura Capodarco a model
for social farming and a concrete and innovative
practise of social economy based on the
centrality of human being and the respect of
nature.



"Agricoltura Capodarco Società Cooperativa Sociale" is an organic multifunctional farm on the outskirts of Rome, founded in 1978 as an offshoot of the Community Capodarco of Rome

- ▶ to include disadvantaged people in the labour market but, at the same time, it supplies many social services
- ▶ it is a multifunctional farm that includes disabled and socially excluded people as employees, trainers or volunteers engaged in occupational therapeutic activities
- ▶ The cooperative involves people with physical or learning difficulties as workers and/or in occupational rehabilitative activities.





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Social Cooperative of Type B and A

In 1991 the Italian government created national legislation establishing a unique legal framework for social cooperatives (Law 381/1991)

Law 381/1991 categorizes social cooperatives into two types. The first category (designated A-type cooperatives) is made up of social cooperatives that operate in the areas of recreation, health, social assistance and education.

The second category (B-type cooperatives) contains social cooperatives that are engaged primarily in programs, activities, and services related to labor force integration, providing stable work and remuneration to disadvantaged and marginalized persons in the labor market.

Agricoltura Capodarco is a mixed farm



- ▶ Agricoltura Capodarco is a mixed farm with onsite residential accommodation, a restaurant, shop, winery and fruit growing areas.
- ▶ Individuals lived on site in shared and independent accommodation.
- ▶ They worked on the land growing fruit and vegetables, in the restaurant or in the regular market in the local village.



The farm has progressively reinforced links within the local area, answering several needs and requests expressed by local health and social services or directly by families. Agriculture activity has also been developed including conversion to organic and the certification of products.

In October 2013 Agricoltura Capodarco opened a Urban Social Farm located in Rome on a public land belonging to Roma municipality



The areas in which Agricoltura Capodarco is organized are:

- ▶ The farms production is highly diversified including:
 - ▶ honey from 200 bee, daily production of over 1,000 eggs, 40 hectares of vegetable garden, olive oil from 13 hectares of olive trees and quality branded wine from the 9 hectare vineyard.

- ▶ □ marketing and distribution of organic products with 2 shops;

- ▶ □ 2 restaurants, catering and organization of events;

- ▶ □ management and collaboration services of social inclusion turned to the local area.



The social value of SF products





ΕΜΜΑΣ



Agricoltura Capodarco and “After US”

- ▶ It is a pioneer in the implementation of new services in particular the Farm answers to the dramatic problems of parents with disabilities “what is going to happen to our children after our death?”
- ▶ In the Agricoltura Capodarco Farm there are two house Family for mental disabled people that have lost their parents: Casa Anna Maria and House Milly e Memmo

- ▶ It is a service started since 2008 in collaboration with the Mental Health Department of the Municipality of Frascati and included within the local services policies
- ▶ It is a shelter laboratory where people with mental and psychological disabilities are principally engaged in floriculture activities in the greenhouse, in synergy to the agricultural context and the all farms.



Shelter laboratories supported by local social service for people with mental disabilities and psychiatric disorder
“VIVA IO”

The mental disabled people are perfectly integrated in the daily agricultural and commercial activities of the cooperative itself

The project creates an experimental process with a strong social, therapeutic and rehabilitation significance which facilitates the increased autonomy sphere of subjects, including through the "training" and working in a specific field perfectly integrated in the daily agricultural and commercial activities of the cooperative itself. They do offer also a external service for private garden, they realize decoration for marriage and special celebrations of event



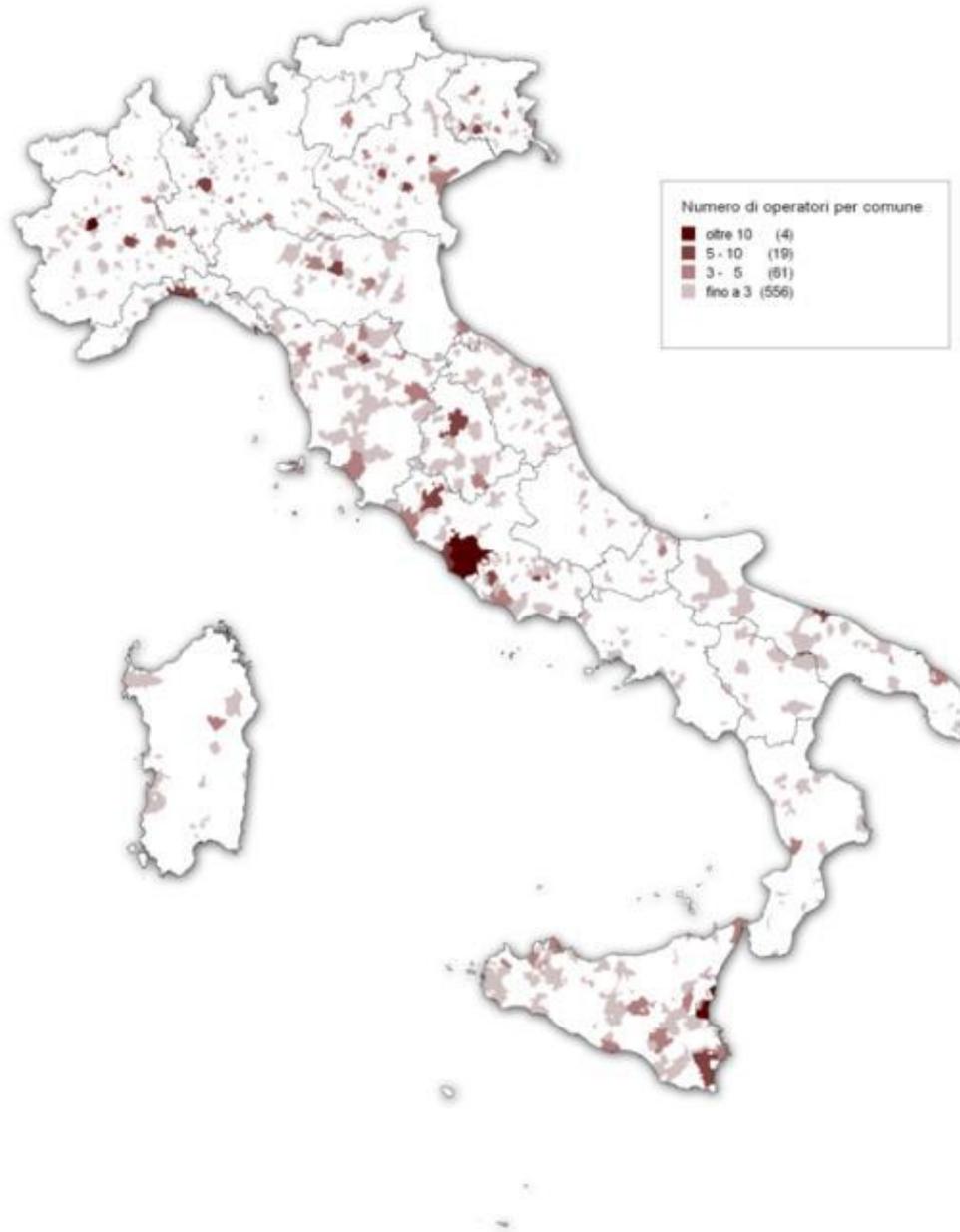


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2017 – National Research on Social Farming done by- CREA PB and INAAP both National Public Centre for Research

- ▶ •411 questionnaires completed
- ▶ •34 respondents stated that they are no more involved in SF activities.
- ▶ •63 did not complete the questionnaire
- ▶ •367 are the full questionnaires useful for the survey , with a response rate of 31.8%.
- ▶ Despite the limits of a CAWI research and without any supporting statistical sampling, the Italian Survey involves the most significant group of subjects in terms of number, geographical distribution, activity and legal form.

Map of SF in Italy





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Map of SF in Italy

1.200 operators

- agricultural enterprises (individual enterprises, agricultural companies, agricultural cooperatives, etc.)
- social cooperatives (A-type, B-type and A+B type)
- public bodies (local health authority, hospitals, prisons, schools, universities)
- other subjects (associations, local action groups (LAG), consortia, rehabilitation centers, communities and religious institutions).

Quali-quantitative approach

-Questionnaire - CAWI to analyze SF characteristics

-4 case studies to identify any determinants of social and occupational inclusion

Results - social inclusion

The survey showed that among the activities performed by enterprises the most frequent are:

- social and work inclusion for vulnerable people, mainly people with disabilities (PWDs);
- interventions and social services for local communities.

260 companies (over 70% out of the total) implement social and working inclusion of persons belonging to disadvantaged groups; 150 implement social services and 122 do both of them. **Data confirm the inclusive approach of Italian social agriculture.**

Results

- ✓ According the survey SF is mainly based on small- to medium scale farms, characterized also by high employment and a variety of new opportunities and tasks for people in need of support, opposite to conventional farms whose overall aim is to reduce labour and to industrialize the farm to become more efficient.
- ✓ The average turnover is less than 25,000 euros/year in 35% of the cases; revenue from SF is less than 1,000 Euros for more than 30% of the sample. Agro-social enterprises have activated social farming process supported by external funding in 30% of cases and more than 60% stated they have invested over the last 5 years to start implementing SF activities.

Results

The Farm structure is very different in terms of extension of cultivated land: the cultivated land goes from little gardens to large farms with more than 100 ha.

The average social farm has got an area of about 40 hectares, which is double compared to the average size of Italian organic farms. Many of them grow vegetable gardens and keep animals, 70% deal with horticulture, 40% grow annual vegetables and fruits. Bees (21%) and poultry (19%) are kept very often, some few keep cattle (9%) and pigs (8%). Direct selling, educational farms, on-farm processing activities and nature and landscape management are the most important multifunctional activities in agro-social farming.

Results – environment and labour

More than 60% out of the total of social farms produces organically and in contrast to conventional farms the overall aim is not to reduce human labour and to industrialize the farm to become more efficient, but rather to find different spaces and tasks for people in need of support and working activities that make sense, such as processing the products originating in the normal farming activities



Results - services

- 79% of the total sample deliver social services, 63% traineeship and 61% orientation for disadvantaged people and people at risk of exclusion.
- 79% of respondents implementing services for social and working inclusion have different beneficiaries.
- Survey data show how people with disabilities are the main target group of working and social inclusion activities.



Results - Network agreement

In the inclusive approach there is involvement from both the agricultural and social care/health sectors. Particularly there are network agreements between social/care sector on one hand and private farms on the other one.

These actors belong to two different worlds (i.e. different backgrounds, institutions, policies) that however are merged to a certain extent and/or are likely to enhance their interaction progressively, in the perspective of development of social farming. Collaboration between different actors is also witnessed by the dense network of relationships emerging from the analysis of the formal and non-formal agreements that the SF actors have activated for the realization of the activities: more than 1,700 agreements have been announced, most of them with social cooperatives (192), associations (182), schools (175), agricultural enterprises (169), social services (164) and ASL (154).

Conclusion: Connective agricultural

«Care farming helps farmers to connect with people and people to connect with agriculture... 'Agriculture' is perceived as encompassing a wider range of social, economic and cultural sets of practices than 'farming' (Pretty, 2002; Morris and Evans, 2004), and connections lie at the very heart of care farming related outcomes» (Leck et al, 2014).

SF links different sectors and different actors, as it is well underlined from the research; it may, consequently, generate benefits affecting all sectors and all actors involved, in terms of well-being, economic development and inclusion. The results, in a specific area, is the development of the whole local system.

*Grazie
we are waiting for you in Italy*



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