



Social Farming

A document prepared in the framework of the Working
Committee for Social Farming in the Ministry of Agriculture

Social Farming

Concept introduction

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Introduction

While in Western Europe the theory and practice of social farming emerged dozens of years ago, the Czech Republic has discovered the concept only recently. Therefore, in many aspects, the experience from western countries can serve us as a source of inspiration and information of proven success so far. In our environment, too, the social farming concept produces new multi-functional farming benefits which – supported by foreign knowledge and experience – can help solve certain pressing social problems in rural and peri-urban areas.

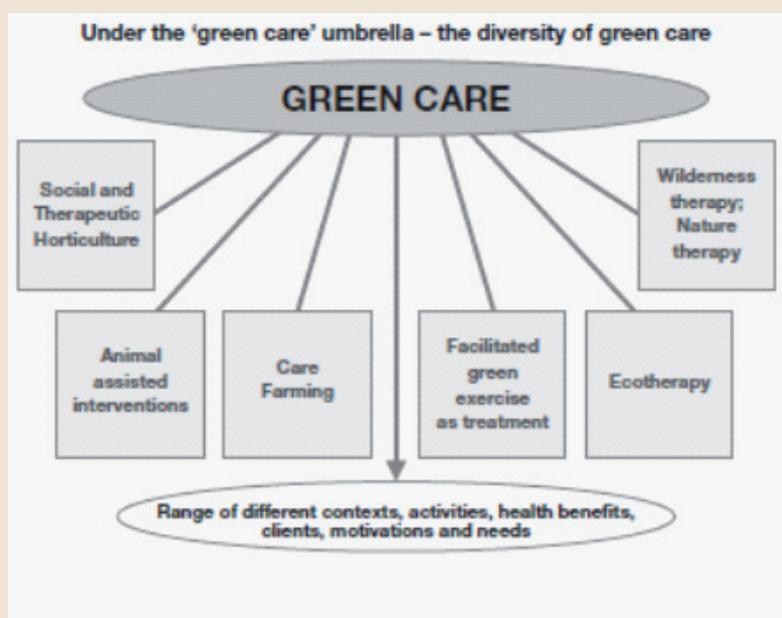
Social farming is gaining more and more attention as it alters in a positive way the perception of farming and rural resources. Favourable effects can be achieved naturally by applying positive elements and farming activities to the social, health and mental wellbeing of all involved. In this context, the social farming concept represents an opportunity for farmers, but also other entities operating in rural areas, to introduce and develop new alternative services, expand and diversify their activities and their roles in the society. Simultaneously, it brings opportunities to disabled and socially disadvantaged people who can find employment or mitigate the impacts of their disabilities or social difficulties. In addition, the social farming concept offers a broad range of activities in the field of training, as well as other activities in rural or peri-urban areas.

Social farming combines several branches of human activity whose benefits are obvious and tangible for any society. The main purpose of this document is to introduce the social farming concept as it is currently implemented in Czech rural and peri-urban areas, to define its main objectives, contents, stakeholders and the legislation and how it can obtain financial and non-financial support for its day-to-day work.

Team of Authors

Basic Definition

To be able to introduce the expression “social farming” to the Czech environment, we need to understand it in the context of the experience and terminology commonly applied abroad. The phrase “social farming” is based on the term “green care” (see the figure) defining a broad spectrum of practices based on mutual interaction between Man and Nature for the purpose of achieving human wellbeing. The “green care” consists of therapeutic, teaching, learning, relaxing, socially inclusive and working practices that can take place in different environments, in a number of forms and that are based on the contact of a human being with natural elements and their positive effects on the quality of human life. Figure 1 gives a brief overview of all practices that in general can be included in the “green care” concept, thus suggesting the kind of organisations and institutions that can pursue them..



Pramen: SEMPIK, Joe; HINE, Rachel; WLCOX, Deborah (eds.). Green Care: A Conceptual Framework. COST Action 866. Green Care in Agriculture. Loughborough University, 2010.

Social farming understood in the Czech context, is equivalent to the English term “green care farming”, “farming for health”, “social agriculture”, and “farming therapy”. Owing to its broad scope, it may include therapeutic, rehabilitation, relaxation, prevention, care, resocialization and other components.. It is not easy to find a single definition for the term social farming. There is no legal definition or a charter that could be referred to when defining what does and does not belong to social farming. On the other hand, this vagueness and the lack of boundaries are somewhat beneficial, because this leaves a wide scope for the implementation of these practices. We are going to introduce the social farming concept in this broad sense of the word.

The expression “social farming” – as we have already mentioned – is the most common expression used in the Czech Republic and we are going to use it coherently throughout the text. This expression is being commonly used by the main stakeholders and it has become a full-fledged term for the farming activities that not only focus on support of the disadvantaged in terms of their rehabilitation, therapy, education, professional training, and labour market inclusion, but also in terms of support provided to various kinds of services related to rural and peri-urban areas with the objective of their development. At the same time, it is restricted and delimited by applicable legal standards and other regulations that are commonly used while working and pursuing other activities with the disabled and socially disadvantaged.¹

In the Czech Republic, social farming has never been systematically analysed and/or defined in government strategies or legal regulations. The topic has been covered by many international projects and several academic theses. Despite all that, with the ever-growing and more and more frequent application of the social farming concept, we are lacking an accurate definition, a basic framework for its implementation, a list of stakeholders’ and tools and other elements that are relevant for social farming in the Czech context, this is what this document strives to achieve.

A definition of “social farming” can be developed along the lines of the definition proposed by the European Economic and Social Committee² with the following amendment:

Social farming can be defined as a cluster of practices that use agricultural resources – both animal and plant – to create adequate environment for the disabled or socially disadvantaged and for the general public with the aim of providing jobs, encourage their social integration, or, through education and leisure activities, contribute to their relationship to the countryside and nature. Therefore such conditions must be created within the framework of farms or farming practices where people with particular needs can take part in daily farming routines as a way of furthering their development, making progress and improving their wellbeing. Therefore, in addition to saleable produce, the mission of social farming is offering and creating services, new jobs, educational activities, and provide various therapies to a wide spectrum of people with specific needs, using farming resources available in a given location.

Even though social farming comprises a very wide range of activities, they always have two elements in common:

- a) the activities are closely linked to farming activities or farms; and
- b) they are designed for people who – either temporarily or permanently – have specific needs.

¹The terms “disadvantaged persons”, “the disabled and socially disadvantaged”, and “people with specific needs” are freely alternated within the text, yet they all still bear the same meaning. When talking employment, we use the expression “people disadvantaged on the labour market”.

²Opinion of the EESC on social farming (NAT/539) of 22/11/2012.

As a result, based on these common elements, we can partially define some social farming objectives:

- Labour market integration of a large spectrum of people with specific needs;
- Rehabilitation and therapy in terms of the provision of professional social care and social services, and preparation for employment;
- Education and other activities contributing to better knowledge of farming practices, rural culture, landscape management and its sustainability.

Social farming has an important added value and it is the possibility for the disabled and socially disadvantaged to be integrated in the environment that they are closely familiar with – provided that they are rural inhabitants. At the same time, it can create similar opportunities for city people moving out to the country. Agricultural activities provided by different organisations offer flexible, intimate and informal relationships and activities that are by their nature purposeful, jobs that enhance those people's personal and professional skills and qualities, and increases their independence, responsibility and social standing.

History of Social Farming

For a long time, staying and working in the midst of nature have been perceived as something beneficial, whether for the necessity to obtain food or the wellbeing effects. The latter emphasised the physical and mental health benefits of staying in a calm natural retreat. As a result, people designed monastery gardens as sanctuaries of calm contemplation, parks around sanatoriums for mentally or long-term ill people and therapeutic hospital gardens to accelerate patients' recovery. In particular psychiatric facilities had farms or even large gardens where patients helped produce food for the inhabitants and sold surpluses. Farming and/or gardening were used to stimulate patients by means of physical work. In this context, we can recall for instance rehabilitation of war veterans in 1944 who were engaged in a farming activity – that provided regular and a well-structured set of activities. In western Europe, "green" rehabilitation and occupational therapy has been used since the 1940s. They have been considered the crux of the Camphill Movement where a farming community provides support for daily lives, socialization, and employment of the mentally disabled (approx. 100 communities in 20 countries).

Prior to the industrial revolution, industrialisation and mass urbanisation, a farmhouse represented the most fundamental organisational unit which included almost all social groups living in a rural area. Farming provided jobs to many people, created all types of work teams, thus offering jobs to almost everybody, with different skills and needs. Moreover, the farmhouse was an important social and cultural centre. Due to the fact that farming frequently did not require any particular professional skills, almost everybody could find a manual work placement in the area. In the course of time, hand in hand with gradual post-war industrialisation of farming and due to promotion of institutional care in Europe, people with specific needs were moved out to different state-funded (often high-capacity) facilities isolated from the society.

The post-war development of social farming in Europe differs in each country because of differences in culture and the structure of their health, social and education services and, last but not least, because of the structure and development of their farming systems. In the Netherlands, for example, social farming has developed only in the last 15 years (currently there are approximately 800 social farms) while in Germany the first institutions were founded at the beginning of the 19th century. In the 1960s, however, their activities were reduced particularly because of the emergence of a globalised agricultural market with significantly falling prices of food commodities. Since the 1980s and 1990s, when the awareness for the origin of food and for its environmental impact heightened again, this area of farming has slowly resumed its original position (nowadays there are approximately 400 social farms). In Italy, the first institutions emerged at the same time as the closing down of psychiatric institutions and following confiscation of land from the Mafia (approximately 350 social farms). In the late 1990s, social farming started to develop in Slovenia. The United Kingdom (approx. 200 social farms), Finland (approx. 500 social farms), and Norway (almost 800 social farms) are countries with well-developed social farming systems.

In the Czech Republic, social farming is still in its infancy. Most of the stakeholders have learnt about it from international projects, drawing on foreign experience and lessons learned. This knowledge is now being transferred to the Czech Republic. The initial situation is far from ideal, due to the history of farming before 1989 (expropriation of land and the wiping out of private family farms, collectivisation, establishment of large state-owned agricultural co-operatives, and a general crop production intensification). Despite all the odds, the social farming concept has started to take roots in this country.

Benefits of Social Farming

Social farming adopts a multifunctional view of agriculture, which means that in addition to producing enough food and agricultural commodities for the population (production function), the farming sector also provides different functions: protection and maintenance of natural resources (environmental function), cultural landscape maintenance (landscaping function), development of the recreational potential of the environment (recreational and tourism function), maintenance and development of local traditions (cultural function), maintenance of the rural settlement structure (settlement development function). Also, due to biomass production, farming has become an important stakeholder in the sector of renewable energy resources. And last but not least, farming boosts regional regeneration and development, improves the quality of a particular rural area, and creates new jobs in the area, which represents its social function.

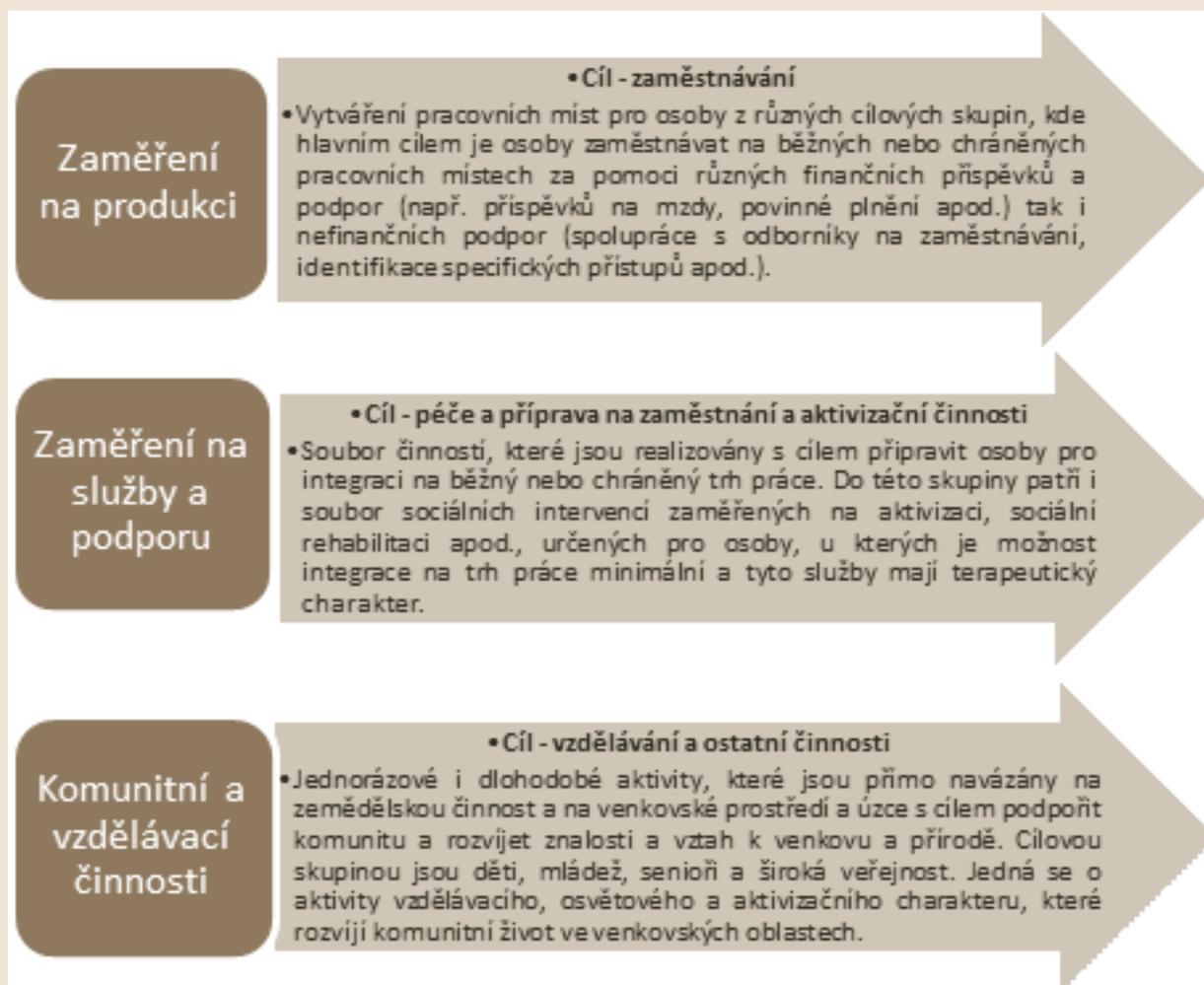
Social farming expands the social function of farming by employing people disadvantaged on the labour market and by providing social and educational services and activities in the rural area to a wide spectrum of target groups: the disabled, medically disadvantaged, socially disadvantaged, children, young people, adults, and the elderly, bringing an opportunity to people who need support, care or supervision. It must be emphasised that all of the above services and activities including employment are preferably provided in rural or peri-urban areas where such services – compared to cities – are rare or completely unavailable.

The main benefits of social farming:

- Creation and maintenance of jobs in rural areas: Creation of new job opportunities for people disadvantaged on the labour market in rural areas in order to prevent the drain of people from villages.
- Greater availability of social services in rural areas: Provision of social services, such as support for increase in personal motivation, social and occupational rehabilitation in rural areas by means of farming activities.
- Higher efficiency of social assistance, support and care: The social farming concept features a broad range of activities/tasks that can be offered to disadvantaged people from different target groups. The activities focus on people and their specific needs while supporting their effectiveness. The people who most often initiate care of the disadvantaged are members of their families, bringing professional social work, care and support to the rural area, while at the same time legitimising the “informal care” and thus the social development in their community.
- Benefits for clients: Farming activities or work on a farm include various tasks/activities linked to natural daily and seasonal rhythms, creation of commitments and assumption of professional responsibility. While performing the tasks, the person increases his or her self-appreciation and self-esteem – the qualities that are developed in contact with and while caring for plants and animals which stimulate them with interest and joy. Informal relations with co-workers and other clients that develop social skills and promote social inclusion are established during farming activities.
- Additional source of income: For small organisations, social farming can be a new source of income which is needed by them to carry on, develop and remain stable from an economic point of view. The income may originate from their produce and or services/educational activities provided.
- Non-financial benefits: New sustainable links between farming entities, social services and educational institutions are at the core of community-led local development. They also inspire the idea of social responsibility and improve public relations via positive examples of the care of and services for the disadvantaged.
- Environmental benefits: Many social farming organisations accept environmentally conscious approaches which have a positive effect on the landscape and biological diversity of rural areas and which simultaneously reduce negative impacts of agricultural production, boosted with chemicals and synthetic fertilisers.

Objectives and Main Areas of Social Farming

A detailed definition of the objectives and main areas of social farming can help us understand what social farming is and how it differs from other concepts which focus on the disabled and socially disadvantaged in terms of their employment, services, and other activities. For the purposes of this document we have developed the following categories while being aware that they might more or less overlap. The following table shows the social farming concept according to the main focus, activities and target groups that are either interconnected or cooperating at various levels



Focus on production

Goal – Employment

- Creation of jobs for persons from various target groups where the main goal is to employ people in regular or social enterprises with the help of various financial contributions and subsidies (such as subsidised wages, mandatory employment of the disabled, etc.) as well as non-financial support (cooperation with employment experts, identification of specific approaches, etc.).

Focus on services and support

Goal – Care, preparation for employment, and activation activities

- Set of activities pursued with the goal of preparing people for integration and for a regular or a social labour market. This category consists of a set of social interventions aimed at activation, social rehabilitation, etc., designed for people with a minimum chance for labour market integration where the service has a therapeutic character.

Community and educational activities

Goal – Education and other activities

- One-time and long-term activities directly linked to farming and rural environment with the goal of supporting the community and developing knowledge and understanding of the countryside and nature. The target group consists of children, young people, the elderly, and the general public. Activities of an educational, awareness and activation character developing the life of a community in a rural area.

The goals and activities should always reflect the type of organisation and the type of partner with whom these agricultural or farming-related activities are implemented. The key social farming stakeholder is an agricultural facility/farm which becomes a tool of employment, education, activation, rehabilitation, and therapy. At the same time, its space can be provided to other local groups that would like to take part in the farm's activities. In this way, the farm can become an incubator for the development of rural communities, regions, and their social life.

Many goals of social farming implementation are identical with "green care" practices in urban space; some of them even differ only in a place where they are implemented. For example urban community gardens with networking activities taking place while urban gardening. These gardens can serve as a place of activation for children, young people, or the elderly, but also as a pilot workplace for the disabled and the socially disadvantaged. Another type of such activity is therapeutic gardens founded close to nursing homes, prisons, and schools. These examples highlight the benefits of natural elements for humans, but different from farming activities as such. ZOO rehabilitation services and other animal-assisted therapies are similar with animals used as a rehabilitation tool to develop motor skills, establish a relationship and as a source of joy. Again, this type of service is not directly farming related. On the other hand, the social farming concept complies with farms found at psychiatric facilities in cities where training or work therapy, or used as a tool for semi-subsistence farming. The "urban farming" concept has also become quite popular, especially in other countries. Urban farming is the concept of farming in an urban environment.

Main Stakeholders Creating Practical Conditions for Social Farming

Among the main social farming stakeholders, one would find various types of organisations, institutions and legal entities which apply social farming procedures and rules to specific persons from target groups. The main stakeholders include:

- Farmer: An entrepreneur in agriculture as set out by Act No. 252/1997 Coll., on farming, performing agricultural production as a systematic and independent activity pursuant to S. 2e of the Act. In the social farming context, an individual or an enterprise that enables the disabled and socially disadvantaged to partake in regular (or specific) business activity.
- Social worker performing social work: social work is a practical profession and an academic discipline which supports social change and development, social cohesion, empowering and liberation of people. The basic principles of social work include social justice, human rights promotion, collective responsibility and a respect for human diversity. Supported by the theory of social work, social science, humanistic and local knowledge, social work deals with people and structures in their environment with the purpose of solving their life difficulties and improving their living conditions.³

³ Viz International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)

- Registered social service provider: a legal entity or an individual which is authorised to perform such activity pursuant to Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services. A social service provider's role in the social farming concept is that of a bearer of professional knowledge and competences related to a given target group to which the services are provided. Or, as the case may be, the social service provider can create conditions for the implementation of the social farming concept within the framework of their own services.
- ESIF project implementer: most often a legal person implementing a given project and using its activities to fulfil the project's objectives, working with the project's target group and funding all project-related activities. Also, there can be several parties cooperating on a single project which is then called a partner project.
- Social enterprise: is a type of business which can operate in farming and whose purpose is to create job opportunities for a target social employment group based on provision of various kinds of support.
- Non-governmental non-profit organisations: their activities fulfil the objective of social farming for the general public (children, young people, adults, and the elderly), particularly in the area of educational and other activities; they operate in rural and peri-urban areas and are engaged in farming activities.
- Local self-governance (municipalities and regions): responsible for the establishment and coordination of social services at the local level; they create community and strategic development plans for a given area.

Target Groups of Social Farming

Defining the target groups of social farming is particularly important for identification of the group of people for whom social farming activities are designed and relevant. At the same time, a more detailed description of individuals from the target groups makes it easier to understand the potential types of support (both financial and non-financial) available to them, and demonstrates their relationship to the different social farming stakeholders. Such definition is primarily based on broader specification of the target group members in the existing legal framework, governing various types of care, services and financial support provided to them. In the social farming concept, several fundamental sets of target groups are defined:

- Target groups of ESIF and other projects, i.e. persons with whom the implementing body cooperates in various forms on sub-projects announced within aid programmes managed by diverse institutions and donors. The supported target groups, i.e. persons that can be involved in a project are always specified in the calls for proposals for financial support.
- General public, i.e. children, young people, adults and the elderly participating in educational and awareness activities by the intermediary of educational facilities and other organisations, or in leisure activities organised in rural areas in the context of multifunctional farming. Thanks to its involvement in rural space, the general public can play an important role in regional development as it contributes to community-led local development.

- Persons disadvantaged on the labour market: individuals specified in Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, especially in S. 67, who are considered to be persons with disabilities for employment purposes⁴ and to whom an increased level of protection is provided on the labour market. Furthermore, persons preferentially treated in individual active employment policy tools pursuant to S. 104⁵ of the above Act; these are the social employment target groups.
- Users of social services provided by registered entities, i.e. persons specified in Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services, or clients of the different types of social services. In this case, services provided to clients in connection with the labour market (e.g. work rehabilitation, social therapeutic workshops, etc.) must be distinguished from services in which the therapeutic component of activities is accentuated.

Institutions for and Rules of Social Farming Support

In the Czech Republic context, social farming is part of an established policy of existing instruments and tools with farming activities in rural and peri-urban areas. Different institutions are responsible for fulfilment of the main social farming objectives; they implement the support policies and programmes, using their own rules and procedures that form an integral part of various legal measures and other guidelines and that it is appropriate within the social farming concept. In particular the ministries and legal acts affecting this policy area.

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) – The institution creating and coordinating the agricultural policy of the Czech Republic; in the area of social farming, it defines the rules for farmers through Act No. 252/1997 Coll., on farming (S. 2e thereof specifies who is an agricultural entrepreneur and also the activities concerned). Furthermore, MoA implements the Rural Development Programme (RDP), which provides funding for activities linked to the social farming concept. The ministry also offers subsidies through Podpůrný a garanční rolnický a lesnický fond, a.s. (Farming and Forestry Support and Guarantee Fund), which provides guarantees and subsidies for a part of the credit interest.

⁴These are third degree invalidity persons (seriously disabled persons – formerly also referred to as fully invalid, or persons with the first or second degree invalidity (formerly referred to as partially invalid persons) and medically disadvantaged persons.

⁵These are persons from the following target groups:

- Long-term (more than five months) registered job seekers;
- Applicants under 30 including graduates without work experience;
- Applicants taking care of children under 15;
- Applicants aged 50+;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Women returning from maternity or parental leave;
- Applicants whose long-term registration can be reasonably assumed;
- Applicants to whom special attention must be paid due to another reason preventing their entry onto free labour market, e.g. risk of social exclusion because of persistent long-term unemployment

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) – Within the social farming concept, it creates and implements the associated social policies (e.g. employment). Given the social farming objectives, implementation of these policies is important. It is based particularly on Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, especially S. 67 on employment of persons with disabilities and S. 104 on active employment policy. Furthermore, on Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services, particularly S. 32 through 96, defining the types of social services.⁶ Operational Programme Employment is another important source of support and rules, which will provide funding for various activities implemented within the social farming concept.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) – It focuses mainly on the education objective and on other activities within the social farming concept. It grants accreditations to educational institutions and programmes pursuant to S. 25 and S. 26 of Act No. 563/2004 Coll., on teaching staff and on the amendments to certain acts, focusing on the activities, education and awareness of the general public in the areas of nature protection and sustainability, knowledge of food sources, etc. These activities are defined by framework and school educational programmes specified in Act No. 561/2004 Coll., the Education Act. These activities are also closely connected to the Environmental Education and Public Awareness (EEA) programme, governed by Act No. 123/1998 Coll., on the right to environmental information, S. 13. This programme is managed by the Ministry of the Environment and implemented by various non-governmental non-profit organisations.

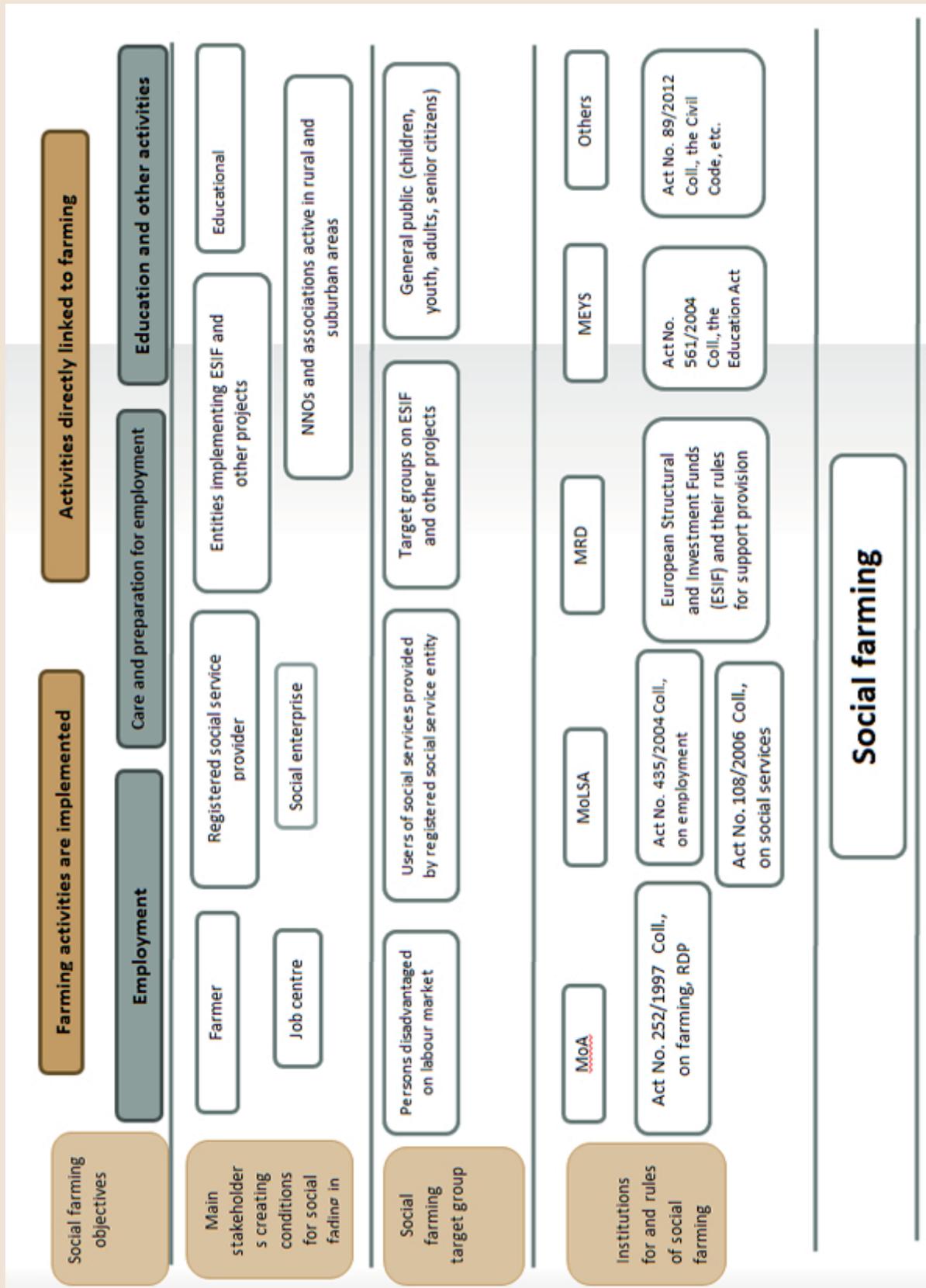
Ministry of Regional Development (MRD) – Its task within the social farming concept is to coordinate and negotiate conditions for the programmes of the Common Strategic Framework (CSF), defining the individual programmes of support managed by the relevant ministries for the programming period 2014–2020. They mainly include programmes under the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Other rules and legal regulations governing the activities of non-governmental non-profit organisations and association activities in rural and sub-urban areas include the rules specified in Act No. 89/2012 Coll., the Civil Code, Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on business corporations, Act No. 248/1995 Coll., on public benefit organisations, and Act No. 3/2002 Coll., on churches and religious societies.

⁶They are described in greater detail in Decree No. 505/2006 Coll., implementing certain provisions of the Social Services Act, as amended.

Social Farming Chart

The following chart is a graphic illustration of the individual social farming levels – objectives, main stakeholders, target groups, institutions and support rules.



Social Farming Parameters

Parameters for social farming in practice are explained here to provide a better idea of what can be considered as social farming and what as its accompanying activities, i.e. farming activities and activities directly linked to farming, while keeping in mind the three areas of social farming objectives.

Basic parameters

- Farming operations must always be carried out, i.e. plant cultivation/animal breeding and related activities, from soil preparation to farm processing of agricultural products.
- Selection of a suitable target group which can be meaningfully used for performance of the individual farming activities and for which this environment is adequate. Work in agriculture may not be suitable for all social employment target groups, because the latter may lack the basic personality, physical or professional requirements. These include for example positive attitude towards animals, ability to spend time in the countryside, physical disabilities, etc.
- Compliance with the applicable legal regulations and other rules in all activities, which is a prerequisite and parameter for mutual cooperation. Occupational health and safety requirements as well as work quality standards must be fulfilled, and all other fundamental human rights and freedoms of the participants must be guaranteed.
- Efficient use of all financial aids that the stakeholders can draw when introducing and implementing specific social farming activities in practice.

Employment Parameters

- Provision of conditions corresponding to the requirements of the target group – in this context, suitable activities should be defined which are adequate for members of the selected target group from the viewpoint of their personality, physical and work abilities. Another necessary obligation is to prepare suitable working conditions and work aids/tools/equipment to be used.
- Cooperation with professionals, especially in case of farmers who do not have the professional knowledge required for work with the relevant target group.

Parameters for Care and Preparation for Employment

- Clearly define what the subject-matter of potential cooperation with a farmer will be (e.g. in a contract) and clearly identify the area of services provided (e.g. consultancy, workplace assistance, social rehabilitation, activation, etc.).
- In the course of all activities, comply with social care quality standards, which can often prevent conflicts and illegal situations (e.g. in respecting human rights), and which are beneficial for cooperation based on individual planning for the relevant persons.

- Together with the farmer, clearly define paid and unpaid work, whereas in practice it is difficult to recognise such definition. This mainly applies to gradual employment integration of target group members, which can be preceded e.g. by social rehabilitation or training programmes.

Parameters for Educational and Other Activities

- Clearly define the scope of educational and other activities performed that are often incorporated in the constitution of an organised civil society (NNO). Similarly, the scope of educational programmes is defined in their accreditation or in the framework/school educational programme. These rules also include rules of ESIF projects within which activities can be implemented.
- Clearly define the target groups activities, the scope of their performance, and define other rules that must be fulfilled for protection of health.
- Many social farming activities that do not fulfil the parameters for employment and for care and preparation for employment are performed based on informal relations within the multifunctional approach to farming, with the aim to develop the local community or region. In such cases, the parameters are selected based on individual needs and situations, and it is difficult to define them in a precise and specific way.

List of Abbreviations

CSF	Common Strategic Framework
EEA	Environmental Education and Public Awareness
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
IFSW	International Federation of Social Workers
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MRD	Ministry of Regional Development
NNO	Non-governmental non-profit organisation
RDP	Rural Development Programme

Legislation

- Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services
- Act No. 123/1998 Coll., on the right to environmental information
- Act No. 248/1995 Coll., on public benefit organisations
- Act No. 3/2002 Coll., on churches and religious societies
- Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment
- Act No. 561/2004 Coll., the Education Act
- Act No. 89/2012 Coll., the Civil Code
- Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on business corporations
- Act No. 563/2004 Coll., on teaching staff and on the amendments to certain acts
- Act No. 252/1997 Coll., on farming

Social Farming - presentation of the concept

A document prepared in the framework of the Working Committee for Social Farming in the Ministry of Agriculture.

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