



# „Climate communities”.

Challenges of ecological change in local environments -  
assumptions and experiences

# Agenda

---

I. Key concepts

II. Sustainable development in everyday life - challenges

III. Examples of environmental initiatives in local communities



*If not now, when?*

# I. Key concepts



# Climate system

- **Climate** is Earth's primary life-support system. Without the warming blanket of the atmosphere, its surface would be a cold, unfriendly place, and without water, evaporated from the oceans and distributed by the winds, life could not have developed as it has. The complete climate system consists of the atmosphere, the oceans, sea and land ice, the biosphere and the links between them. All components vary in time and space, over a wide range of scales, so it is an extremely complex system.



# Climate components

- **Climate components** - each component comprises a series of physical, chemical and biological processes that establish the balance of energy and moisture that determine the climate at any location and/or season.
- In the atmosphere, gases and small particles modify the radiation coming from the sun and leaving the earth. Clouds further modify the balance of radiation. The atmosphere is very dynamic, constantly transporting heat and water in all three dimensions. The ocean has a great capacity to store heat at times when there is an excess of incoming energy and release it when there is a deficit. The ocean can also dynamically transport heat from one location to another. Land areas are important in determining climate because of their different reflectance, their ability to store heat and moisture in soils and vegetation, and their resistance to atmospheric winds. The cryosphere, consisting of frozen water - ice in the ocean and on land (glaciers and ice caps), as well as frozen water in the soil - contains about 90 per cent of the Earth's fresh water.
- We are also increasingly considering the biosphere as an important part of the climate system because of its role in the circulation of gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>.



# Ecosystem

- **An ecosystem** is a network of interacting organisms and the physical components of their environment. It includes all living things, from microbes to mammals, as well as non-living components such as air, soil, water and climate. Ecosystems can be characterised by the flow of energy and nutrients between living organisms. Climate and latitude determine the availability of solar energy and water in an ecosystem, which affects the composition of plants and animals that can survive.



# Factors affecting the climate and the impact of radiation

- **Factors affecting climate and radiation** - Climate change can be introduced by any factor that disrupts the balance between solar radiation absorbed by the Earth and thermal energy radiated back into space. Thus, global warming will result from an increase in the intensity of solar radiation, a decrease in the Earth's reflectance or increased capture of infrared radiation and cooling due to changes that have the opposite effect. The natural forcing factors are mainly changes in the Sun and volcanic eruptions; the main human influence is warming through increased greenhouse gas concentrations, but several other significant forcing factors introduce both warming and cooling trends. Small particles emitted into the atmosphere by industrial and agricultural processes (for example, sulphate particles from coal-fired power plants or dust from degraded agricultural land) can increase the planet's reflectance or decrease it (for example, soot particles).



# (Carbon) footprint

- **The carbon footprint** of a person, population, company or product is the sum of all CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during their lifetime, as well as other greenhouse gases expressed as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. The total carbon footprint includes all sources, sinks and stores of greenhouse gases.



Źródło: <https://czystapolska.pl/srodowisko/slad-weglowy/>

# Global climate warming

- **The warming of the global climate** is unequivocal. Human activities have influenced and continue to influence our planet's global climate, resulting in:
  - (a) widespread retreat of glaciers,
  - (b) rising sea levels,
  - c) potential disruptions to food and water supplies
  - d) changes in heat waves.
- While climate and carbon dioxide have interacted negatively in the past, the rate of carbon dioxide increase predicted by 'business as usual' in the 21st century eclipses past changes, implying a widespread inability to adapt.



# Loss of biodiversity

- **Biodiversity loss** refers to the decline or disappearance of biodiversity, understood as the variety of living beings inhabiting the planet, its different levels of biological organisation and their respective genetic variability, as well as the natural patterns present in ecosystems.



# Causes of biodiversity loss

## Climate change

Climate change affects biodiversity at different levels: species distribution, population dynamics, community structure and ecosystem functioning.

## Pollution

When we talk about pollution, we may think of car exhaust fumes floating in the atmosphere, but biodiversity is not only affected by this type of pollution, but also by noise and light pollution.

## Habitat destruction

Soil pollution and changes in land use caused by activities such as deforestation have a negative impact on ecosystems and the species that comprise them.

## Invasive alien species

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), invasive alien species are the second largest cause of biodiversity loss worldwide. They act as predators, compete for food, hybridise with native species, introduce parasites and diseases, etc.

## Overexploitation of the natural environment

The overexploitation of natural resources, i.e. their consumption at a rate faster than their natural regeneration, has an obvious impact on the flora and fauna of our planet.



# Sustainable development

- **Sustainability (Sustainable Development)** is a holistic and systematic phenomenon. The main threats to sustainable development are
  - a) depletion of natural resources,
  - b) environmental pollution,
  - c) increasing emissions approaching their carrying capacity,
  - d) human inequalities at local and global level.



# II. Sustainability in daily life - challenges



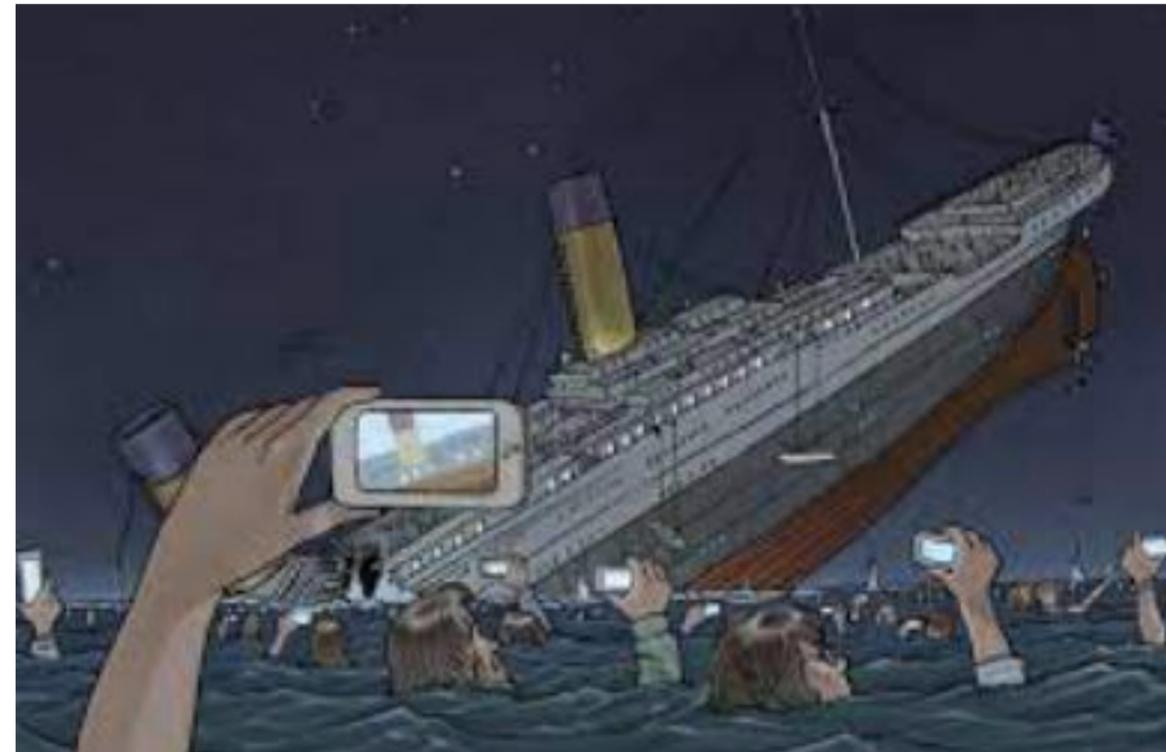
# Questions from the sceptics' camp



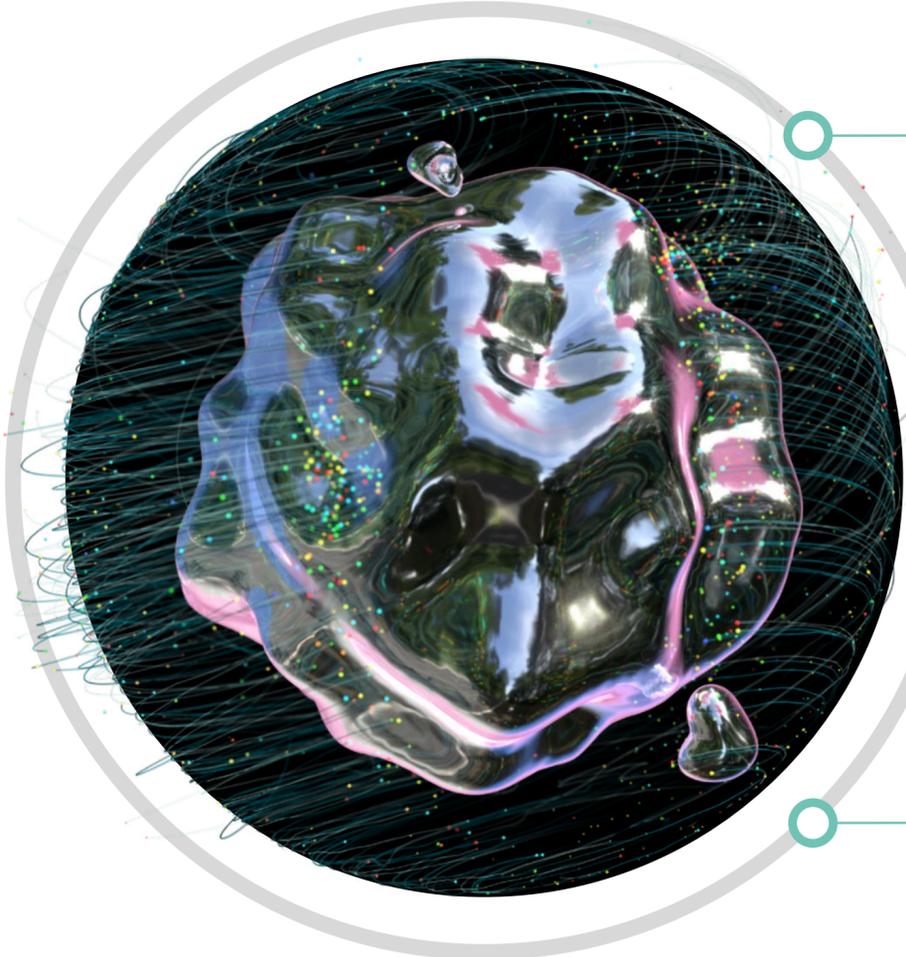
- ★ • Is it really that bad?
- ★ • Who is telling us that it is bad and what interest do they have in it?
- ★ • What's wrong with being 1 or 2 degrees warmer on average?
- ★ • We are supposed to discipline ourselves while they continue to pollute the rivers, soil and air in Asia?
- ★ • Can we afford an ecological transformation?



**Is there anything to worry about? What is it like with the branch we are sitting on?**



Since 1850, average global temperatures have risen by 1 degree Celsius.  
What does this really mean?



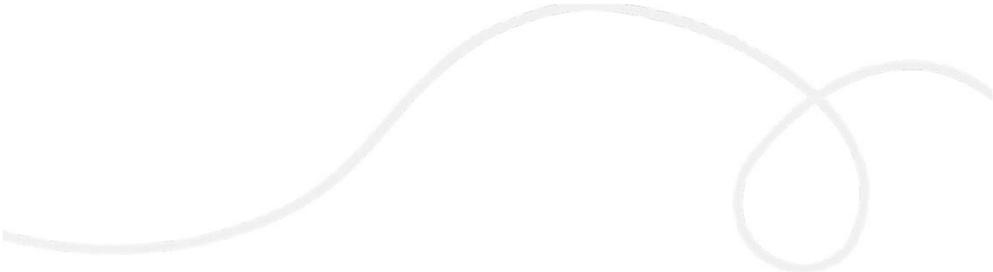
**+10** The coldest nights in the Arctic can be 10°C warmer.



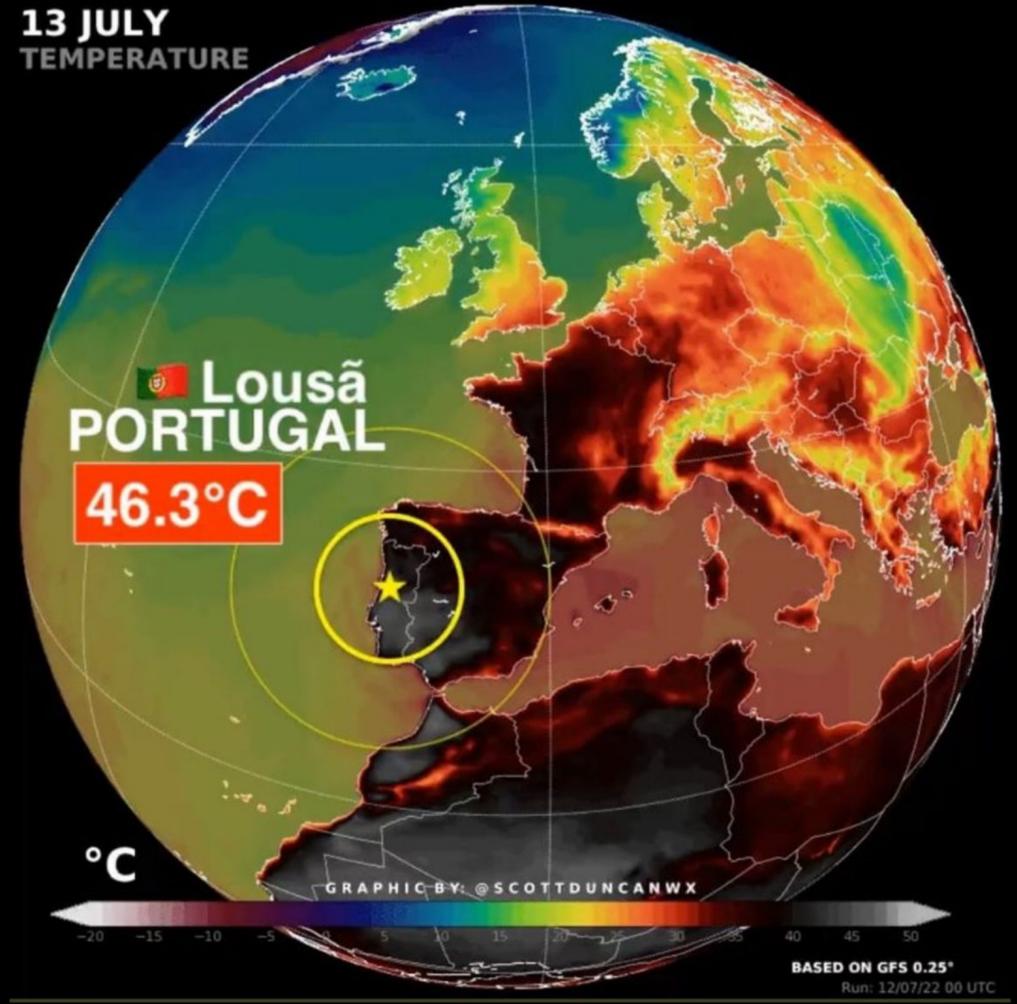
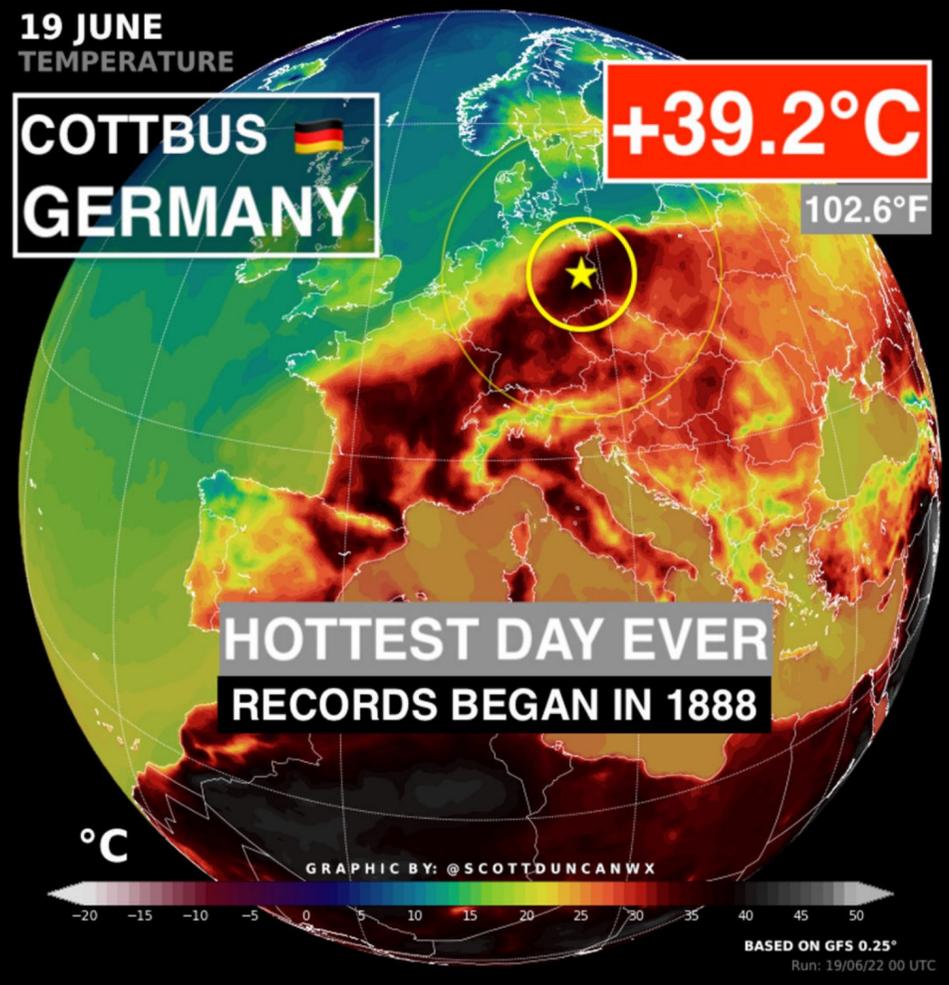
**+4** Some regions in the Arctic have already warmed by 4°C.



**+5** The warmest days in Mumbai can be 5°C warmer.



A memory of summer...



... .. 25 degrees C in mid-October in Poland

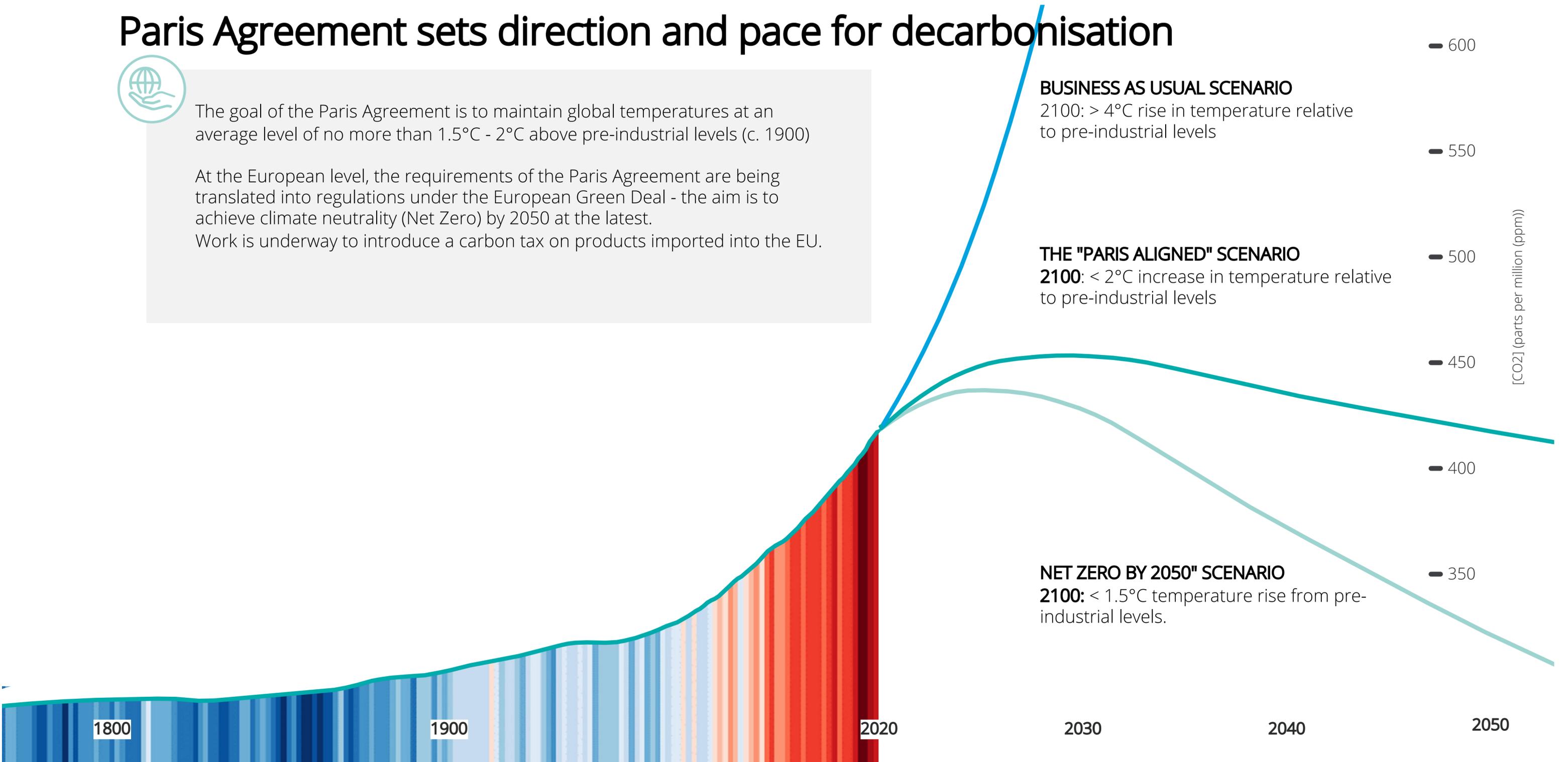
# Paris Agreement sets direction and pace for decarbonisation



The goal of the Paris Agreement is to maintain global temperatures at an average level of no more than 1.5°C - 2°C above pre-industrial levels (c. 1900)

At the European level, the requirements of the Paris Agreement are being translated into regulations under the European Green Deal - the aim is to achieve climate neutrality (Net Zero) by 2050 at the latest.

Work is underway to introduce a carbon tax on products imported into the EU.



# European Green Deal

## MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Emission reduction of 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels)
- Net zero-carbon by 2050 (within the EU)

## KEY AMBITIONS



Striving for climate neutrality



Supply of clean and affordable energy



Mobilising industry for a closed loop economy



Green building construction and renovation



Sustainable and intelligent transport



Fair, healthy and ecological food production



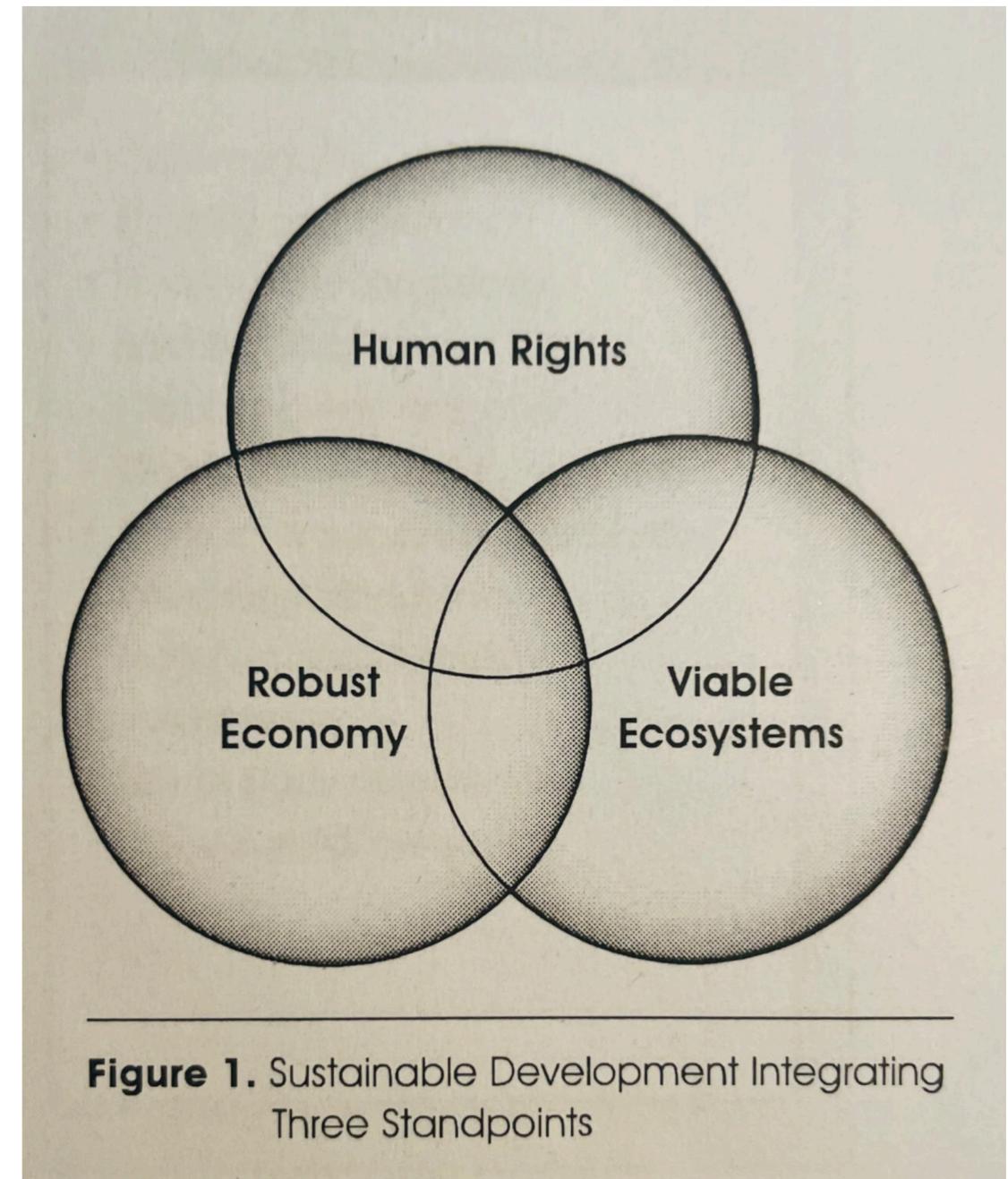
Preservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity



Zero-pollution and non-toxic environment

# Sustainable society

- In a sustainable society, all human activities are sustainable. The focus is simultaneously on three elements: 1) the economy; 2) ecosystems and 3) people, communities and society.
  - The transition to an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable society requires innovative technical solutions, new policies and behavioural change.
  - Transformation is possible when governments provide opportunities for all their citizens to thrive within ecological limits.
- 
- Citizens have a responsibility to make honest and fair daily choices and to nurture the environment and civil society.
- 



**Everything is  
linked to  
everything else.**

Leonardo da Vinci

cytatybaza.pl



# UN Sustainable Development Goals

Agenda 2030



*The 2030 Agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by UN member states in 2015. They include 169 specific goals to be achieved by 2030.*

*The suite of SDG's covers complementary and intersecting social and environmental challenges.*

ESG stands for Environmental, Social and Governance and refers to three key groups of factors: Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance.

ESG factors are a set of non-financial performance indicators designed to ensure an organisation's accountability. They are taken into account when measuring a company's sustainability maturity.



#### ENVIRONMENTAL

- Climate change, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Depletion of resources, including water
- Waste and plastics
- Deforestation and biodiversity
- Tackling waste e.g. of food, Turning the cycle (GOZ)



#### SOCIAL

- Working conditions and employee safety
- Organisational culture, employee relations, commitment
- Diversity
- Mental health, wellbeing, work-life balance
- Social investment
- Impact of the product on consumer health (e.g. reformulations)



#### GOVERNANCE

- Corporate governance
- Ethics, anti-corruption - transparency and reputation
- Responsible selling
- ESG/ERM risk management, business continuity and resilience
- Responsible marketing, donation lobbying
- Responsible tax strategy
- Positive impact and minimisation of ESG risks in the value chain - business partners, suppliers

# Sustainability: the environment

- Recycling
- Taking care of hazardous waste
- Composting
- Preferring walking, cycling and public transport
- Saving energy
- Using renewable energy sources
- Saving water
- Home temperature max. 21 deg.
- Vegetarian diet
- Organic food
- Local food
- Replacement of goods and equipment only if they are broken without the possibility of renewal



# Sustainable development: the economy

- Sustainability and durability of the product
- Ecolabelled products
- Quantity and quality of packaging
- Recyclability of the product
- Favouring of leading companies
- Thriving local business
- Thriving small business
- Quality of materials in goods
- Repairability of products
- Quantity and quality of production waste
- Energy efficiency in the production and use of products
- Use of services rather than ownership of goods



# Sustainable development: society

- Communitarianism
- Equality and tolerance
- Health-promoting lifestyles
- Social participation
- Global poverty reduction
- Elimination of threats to public health
- Social responsibility of consumers
- Intergenerational connection
- Nurturing civil society
- Volunteering
- Taking advantage of study opportunities
- Low value of property



# Key aspects of sustainable development

- **Seven factors (dimensions, aspects) as a result of sustainability assessments in everyday life (survey):**
- Responsible global citizenship
- Life-cycle approach
- Advanced consumerism
- Health and community
- Recycling
- Strong local business
- Post-materialism



Source: <https://esbud.pl/dlaczego-recykling-jest-niezbedny/>

# Key aspects of sustainable development

- **Responsible global citizenship** - this depends not only on mitigating global problems such as climate change or biodiversity loss, but also increasingly on the ability to build a society that excludes no one. Every member of society should have - regardless of gender, race, ethnicity or degree of disability - the opportunity to use personal talents and skills. Citizens' abilities support individual freedom and social inclusion.
- **Life cycle approach** - product chain management is based on life cycle thinking. The aim is to get an overview of products instead of buying new ones and a willingness to recycle them at the end of their life cycle.



Source: <https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/circular-economy>

# Key aspects of sustainable development

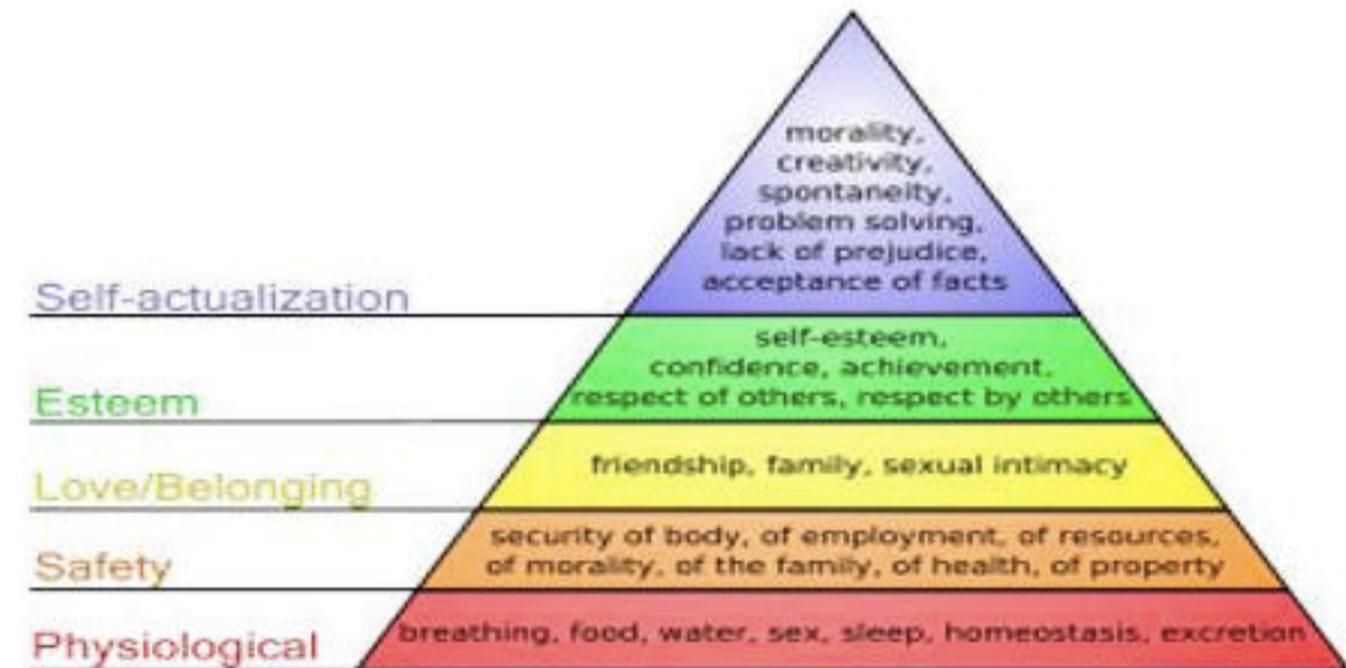
- **Advanced consumerism** - they pay attention to eco-efficient, eco-labelled products and favour pioneering companies. This type of consumer may also prefer organic food produced naturally, without synthetic fertilisers and chemicals. The advanced consumer is aware of causal chains and a holistic approach - this understanding is based on the ideal of freedom and responsibility.
- **Health and community** - health and social structures and processes are interlinked. Lifestyle changes are important to improve public health, such as paying attention to a reasonable amount of work, prevention of addiction, healthy eating and physical activity.



Source <https://redro.pl/obraz-organic-food-farm-fresh-and-natural-product-icons-and-elements,163796841>

# Key aspects of sustainable development

- **Recycling** - recycling ensures the sufficiency of natural resources, saves energy and reduces landfill emissions. Energy requirements can be reduced by 95% when using recycled aluminium. Plastics, such as product packaging, can be reused for everyday items such as fleece cloths. The landfill has become a symbol of poor process and product design.
- **Strong local business** - strong local business means that a community, area or region reduces its dependence on the global economy. Local resources are used in products, services, food and energy. The whole community benefits from these financial institutions. Within this system, business relationships are fair and transparent because business owners are part of the local community.
- **Postmaterialism** - the shift from materialist to postmaterialist values means emphasising human relationships and the importance of people's unique lives. This transition means that people's worldview is changing. A post-materialist worldview can generate and sustain a sustainable way of life. In everyday life, it means that the importance of ownership has declined, services are used instead of owning goods, and the renewal of goods is motivated by real needs.



Source: Ronald Inglehart „The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles Among Western Publics” (1977)

# III. Examples of environmental initiatives in local communities



The thematic path "Act Locally and Environmentally" - an initiative of the "Act Locally" programme of the Polish-American Freedom Foundation, implemented by the Academy for the Development of Philanthropy in Poland. The partner of this initiative is the WWF Foundation

---



**AKADEMIA ROZWOJU  
FILANTROPII W POLSCE**



# Local ecosystems - projects

- **Local Ecosystems** - Eco Island project initiated by the inhabitants of the village of Rogowo in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship. An artificial island has been installed in a local pond with the main task of filtering the water in the pond, allowing mud plants to grow in the deep water and creating conditions for birds and other small animals to settle and thrive;
- **Project: 'Protection of the smooth snake'**, implemented by the informal group 'Coronella' from Łężce in the Dolnośląskie voivodeship. The project includes work on the snakes' biotope and the creation of new habitats for them near the Hammer Canal, the placement of boulders on private plots of land near the watercourse, the creation of more rockeries with branches for habitation, the creation of ponds for frog breeding and the creation of habitats for blindworms (a delicacy of blindworms).



# Eco-education - projects

- **Eco-education - project "Open your eyes to green!"** The Circle of Rural Housewives "Kasjopejki" in Skarżyski (Opolskie Voivodeship). In the first stage, the initiators plan to conduct workshops on the basic topics: How to take care of the environment? Why is it worth segregating rubbish? What does nature give us? In order to deepen the knowledge gained among workshop participants, an "Open Eyes Expedition" is planned, in which participants will be encouraged to observe the natural environment. The expedition will take place in a Natura 2000-protected area. The final part of the project is to integrate the community in the maintenance work of a local park, which was damaged and deprived of a large number of trees after the recent storms. The plan for the new plantings, as well as the species of trees, will be strictly defined and supervised by the conservation officer.
- **The "Zero waste and vege challenge in Chocianów" project** - run by the "Apis Mellifera" Foundation from Chocianów in the Lower Silesian Voivodeship. These will include ToT (training of trainers), i.e. classes for teaching staff and local leaders. They will cover the topics of zero waste, the 3Rs and a vegetarian diet. WWF Foundation materials, e.g. on conscious consumption, will be used for each topic.
- **The project 'Let's fuel the Radzanowo commune'** by the Association of Friends of Radzanowo Commune (Mazowieckie Voivodeship). Two competitions, "We clean up - we plant - we oxygenate" and "Tree - oxygen - life", will be used to provide village councils and informal groups with tree seedlings, with a preference for aerobic and melliferous trees.



# Ecology in the household - projects

- **Ecology in the household** - the project "Eko pan and eko pani a młodzież z nami!" is being implemented by residents of the Gaszowice municipality in the Silesian Voivodeship. It will start with an upcycling workshop, where participants will learn about methods of home waste processing and giving used objects a new life. The next workshop is on 'zero waste' gardening, which will show simple solutions for levelling waste production in the garden. The third workshop will show the possibilities of creating the equivalent of household chemicals from readily available ingredients. Participants will learn how to produce 'homemade' toothpaste, dishwashing liquid or glass spray, as well as how to remove stains easily and naturally.
- **The "EKO Woman" project** of the Changing Grójec Initiative (Mazowieckie Voivodeship). The project will involve the organisation of training meetings and workshops on ecological cosmetics and detergents.
- **The project "Be Eco - workshops on sewing bags and zero waste bags"**. Municipal Public Library in Krzyżanowice, Silesia. The project will consist of organising a series of meetings on environmental issues, which will include an (online) workshop on sewing eco bags and pouches - substitutes for plastic "rip-offs". The organisers are keen to draw the attention of the local community to ways of reducing the production of household rubbish.



ścieżka  
Działaj Lokalnie  
i Ekologicznie

# Public space - projects

- **Public space - the 'Mysia Wieża permaculture garden' project** of the Arkona Local Animation Association. The project site is the area around the Mysia Wieża kindergarten in Byczyna (Opolskie Voivodeship). As part of the project activities, dry trees were cut down and fruit trees were planted around the kindergarten. A permaculture garden and a flower meadow were created in the boxes, which is also a nectar zone for insects. Edible flowers were planted in concrete pots along the path leading to the kindergarten. In parallel with the creation of the green zone around the kindergarten, a series of workshops for children is being held, thematically linked to the work being carried out.
- **The project "Green Corner - from design to effect"** of the Rural Housewives' Circle Zakątek nad Słupianką in Białków (Mazowieckie Voivodeship). The project will involve the creation of new greenery plantings in the public space. Plants will be selected to encourage insects to visit, collect nectar and pollinate flowers. Space will also be created for trees that would provide shelter and a place to build bird nests in the future. Participants will gain knowledge about the impact their actions have on nature. Residents will be invited to participate in workshops to build insect houses and nesting boxes for birds.



ścieżka  
Działaj Lokalnie  
i Ekologicznie

# Citizen participation - projects

- **Civic participation - the 'Green Corner' project** of the Falkowice Village Association. It consists of developing public places located in the village of Fałkowice (Opolskie Voivodeship) into green spaces that will fulfil pro-ecological and educational functions. Firstly, a workshop will be organised for local residents, in which participants will gain basic knowledge about designing and caring for mini-plots and making plantings, as well as acquiring knowledge about plants of particular ecological value. This will be followed by a meeting of the participants, during which - based on the knowledge gained - they will jointly decide what kind of plants to purchase and what kind of planting to do, and will select suitable locations in the public space for this purpose.



ścieżka  
Działaj Lokalnie  
i Ekologicznie

# Environmental education projects

---

**Ideas collected by Joanna Tabaka:**

**<https://epale.ec.europa.eu/pl/blog/zanim-kupisz-zanim-wyrzucisz-pomysly-na-ekologiczne-projekty-edukacyjne>**



# Educational projects

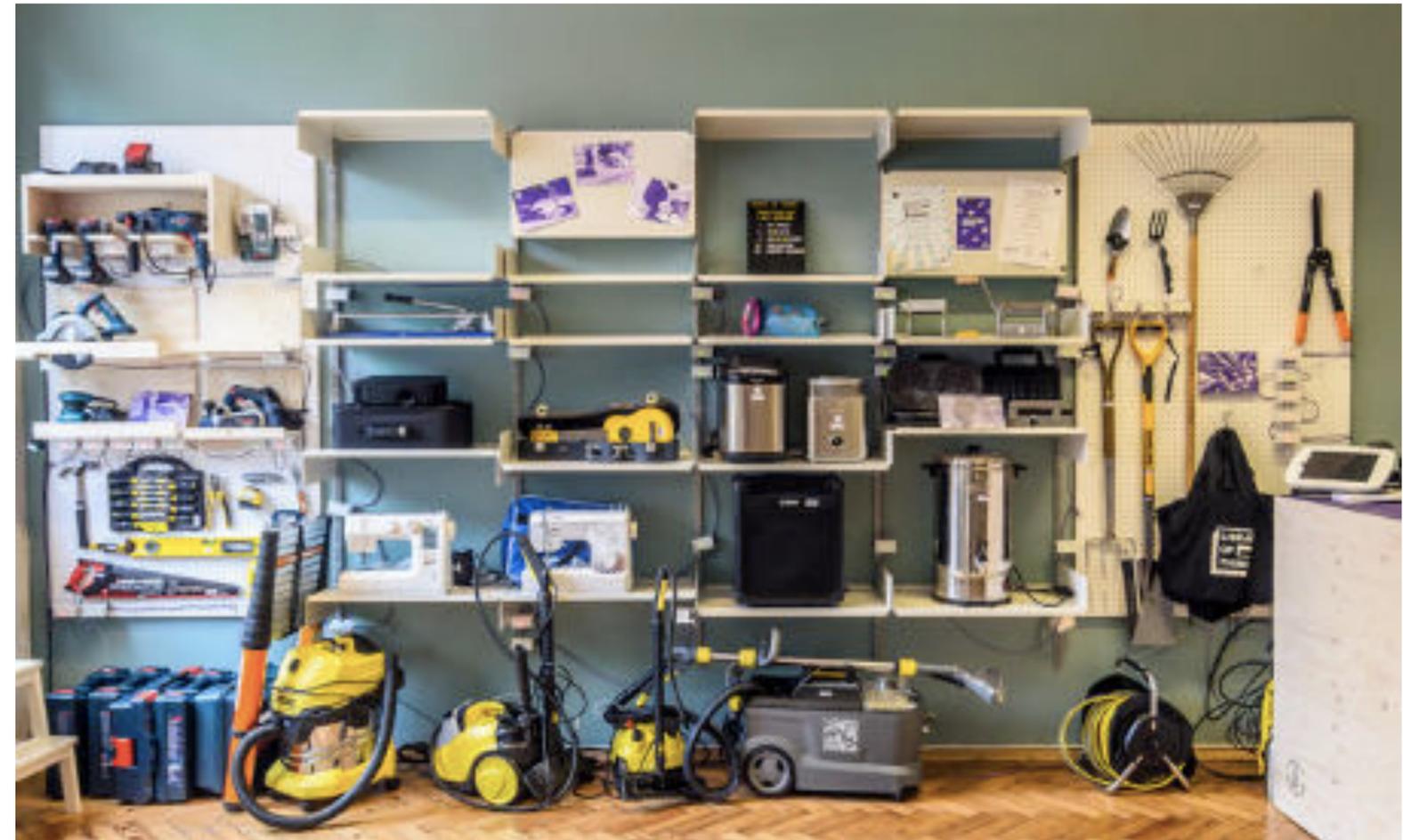
- **Foodsharing** - a worldwide movement that aims to reduce food waste. It is estimated that in Poland one person throws away 247 kg of food every year! This is a huge waste of human labour, energy and water that was needed to produce a given food product.
- This trend is supported by 'food pantries', i.e. places where people can donate or treat themselves to excess good food. These are usually set up cupboards or fridges that are located in an easily accessible place, such as next to a local community centre, town hall or church.
- **Repair cafe** - another way to extend the life of a product is to have it repaired or restored. This is a project that involves access to specialised tools, space for restoration, or access to specialists who can help, for example, refresh a bicycle before the next season. Of great value are all tailoring workshops allowing people to learn how to alter clothes or meetings with craftsmen suggesting, for example, how to renovate furniture or shoes. Such meetings also sensitise people to check the types of materials used and their durability, and to learn to respect them.



Source: <https://www.cus.resko.pl/jadlodzielnia-juz-otwarta/>

# Educational projects

- **The Library of Things**, an international movement to help reduce consumption, is widespread in the UK and is emerging in more countries. Its aim is to make various types of goods and equipment available to the local community for planting loans. It resembles libraries in the way it operates. From drills and musical instruments to gardening tools, leisure equipment or household appliances, a library of things can be created thematically or mixed.
- The Warsaw Cultural Co-operative operates on a similar basis, where local cultural institutions, NGOs, schools and individuals can borrow items needed for a project from each other without having to buy them. You can read more about the Co-operative at: [www.spoldzielniakultury.waw.pl](http://www.spoldzielniakultury.waw.pl).
- **Garage and swaps** - if we can't create a long-term project like a library of things, let's organise regular and themed neighbourhood garage and or no-cost swaps. It's a great idea to be able to put things into circulation that have become redundant for some and will be a sought-after good for someone else. Thematic ones, such as those for families with children, books or plants, work great. In particular, the cost-free exchange of different species of plants or seedlings has been gaining momentum recently and is very often mediated by local community centres or libraries.



Source <https://www.thealternative.org.uk/dailyalternative/2019/8/23/library-of-things>

# Everyday projects

---



<https://www.lionsclubs.org/en/blog/23-environmental-service-project-ideas>



COGreen  
COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION  
FOR A GREEN TRANSITION

# Everyday projects

## Environmental project ideas for beginners

Tree planting. Consult with your local environmental authority to determine the type and number of trees needed, as well as the planting location. Download our Tree Planting Project Planner.

Meet monthly and as a club clean up a beach, community space or roadside.

Organise an environmental photo competition at your local school. Award the winner with a tree planted in their honour or some other green form of recognition.

Challenge everyone in your community to add at least one green habit to their daily lives. Inspire others by sharing your actions on social media.

Habits could include:

- Using a reusable water bottle or coffee cup instead of disposable products.
- Changing light bulbs to energy-efficient ones.
- Setting a shower time limit to reduce water consumption.
- Develop a green lifestyle tip sheet and share it electronically with community members or networks.
- Recognise a local organisation or community leader for their environmental efforts.
- Volunteer at a local park to maintain trails. You will help more people access and enjoy nature.
- Commit to 'meatless Mondays' or not eating meat for one day a week.
- Collect used mobile phones and donate them to those in need.



Source <https://portalkomunalny.pl/wszystkie-smieci-sa-nasze-clean-up-the-world-dzien-ziemi-463590/>

# Everyday projects

## Ideas for indirect environmental projects

Lead an out-of-school nature walk for young students. Encourage them to make observations and ask questions, then ask them to draw a picture of their experience.

Organise a virtual viewing of an environmental film or documentary.

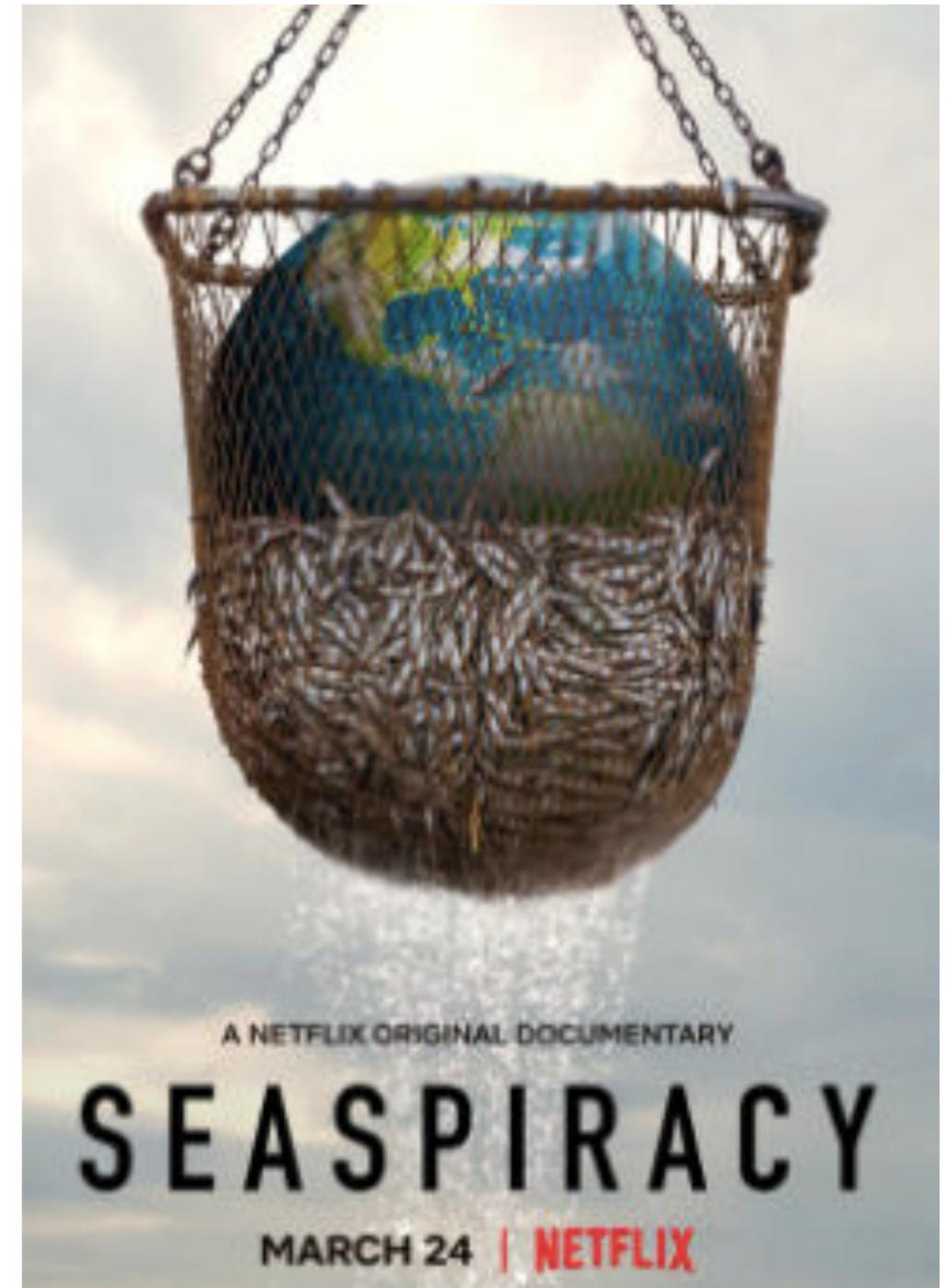
Work with the municipality to paint 'no litter' signs near road drainage areas.

Identify a recycling site for toxic items and share/advertise a collection campaign schedule.

Organise an environmental mural competition. Paint the winner's artwork in an appropriate location to beautify your community and promote environmental awareness.

Organise a community recycling collection where people donate used items or rubbish to support local charities.

Organise a meeting with students at your school. Then teach them how to sort recyclables and rubbish.



# Everyday projects

## Ideas for advanced environmental projects

Creating a demonstration garden or landscape plot using native plant species to encourage the restoration of local natural habitat and water conservation.

Sponsor a training programme for small-scale farmers on the production and use of organic fertilisers and pesticides.

Produce a monthly nature programme on a local public radio station. Present environmental topics, interview environmental activists in your community and promote environmental projects.

Organise a public debate on controversial environmental issues in your community. Share the results with government officials.

Network with a local carpenter (or do a tutorial) to build a rain barrel. Then organise training with community members to promote the use of barrels for watering and irrigation.

Organise an alternative transport incentive programme in your community to encourage walking, cycling, public transport and carpooling.

Work with local schools to develop school gardens and composting programmes to improve school meals and reduce waste.



# Local projects

<https://www.bright-green-future.org.uk/local-projects>



# Short film festival

- Gabby's Ideas - organised a small short film festival, Eco Shorts, aimed at 14-17 year olds and featuring 5-10 minute short films created by local people with an environmental message. It succeeded in generating debate and momentum for sustainability in her area.
- Gabby also created a short film herself, which she used to promote the event. It gave her the chance to experiment with cinematography - something she had wanted to do for some time.



# Environmental awareness day

- Project Maud - organised an environmental awareness day at her school for Year 7 pupils, developing a programme of different exciting activities throughout the day.
- She said: "The favourite part of the day for Year 7 pupils was definitely spending an hour in the school garden planting and weeding. The pupils also created online articles and posters to show what they had learnt on the day, as well as setting intentions for what they would change about their lifestyle."



# Awareness stand

- **The Villa Project** - organised a stall to raise awareness of local biodiversity. "I carried out research and prepared posters to use on my stand. I also contacted Essex Wildlife Trust and managed to get leaflets and event posters to use. I handed these out to the public if they wanted to get more involved in conservation. I even managed to raise some money for them."



# Tree planting

- Chris's project - after seeing the shockingly low number of trees in the UK, he decided to organise a tree planting in the Yorkshire Dales, where only 3.6% of land cover is made up of trees.
- He organised two tree planting days in January 2018, during which 10 local volunteers planted 185 saplings. Chris planted tree species that are native to the north of England and provide an excellent habitat for local wildlife. Chris also used our handy impact calculator to work out that his project would save 370kg of carbon dioxide a year.



# Care farms

*Care farms are part of the social farming trend, which combines agricultural and forestry production with the provision of social services and contributes to strengthening social inclusion.*

*The business models of social farms concern educational, care, therapeutic and inclusion services for disadvantaged people.*

*Social farming is an example of agricultural diversification that can attract young entrepreneurs, create jobs, generate income and develop rural areas.*

*In particular, it can strengthen rural areas by increasing access to social and health care services and improving the quality and raising the standard of living of residents. On the one hand, it represents an important opportunity for farmers to diversify their farming activities and farm income. On the other hand, it responds to the needs of the community, benefiting not only potential service users but society as a whole.*

# The Dutch experience



- **Care farms (the Netherlands)** - there are currently 1,300 farms registered with the Federatie Landbouw en Zorg.
- 
- A care farm is a farm in the Netherlands that opens its space to people in need of help, care or individual support and consciously combines agricultural activities with social services. This can include agricultural, horticultural, pig or cattle farms, fruit farms or mixed farms. Some care farms also have a shop, a campsite, small livestock or are involved in landscaping. Many are organic farms.
- 
- The offer is aimed at people who are able to work fairly independently, as well as those who require a lot of support. There are care farms for people with intellectual disabilities, for people with psychological needs, for ex-prisoners and addicts, for problematic young people, for people with difficulties accessing the labour market or for elderly people who value staying in a quiet and familiar environment. There are also care farms offering childcare.
- 



Federatie  
**Landbouw  
en Zorg**

# The Italian experience



- Welfare farms in the Veneto Region (Italian: Veneto).
- In the Veneto Region, the areas of action related to social farming were enacted by the Regional Council in the Regional Law of 28 June 2013 entitled 'Provisions on social farming'<sup>2</sup>. The law defines social farming as "a set of activities that combine agricultural resources with social activities aimed at supporting the rehabilitation, rehabilitation, social inclusion and professional integration of disadvantaged population groups or those at risk of marginalisation and that promote development and local social cohesion, carried out by agricultural entrepreneurs or cooperatives and social enterprises, as well as by other public or private entities in accordance with the principles of ethics and environmental sustainability in agriculture."

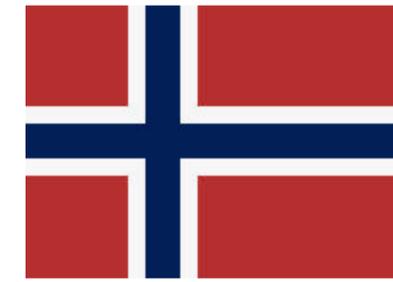


# The Italian experience



- Social activities in the Veneto area can be carried out by an individual farm or by cooperatives (cooperatives). In the case of a cooperative, its structure must include the single farm element. It can be a social unit, a main agricultural unit and social services unit. The condition is the employment of an educator, i.e. a person who has authority over the students and the activities they perform. Consent to such activities by the local authorities of Veneto. For a household to include an owner, family member or employee used on a farm, they are required to complete a 100-hour course that discusses economic, social and financial issues. The course ends with an exam leading to a certificate that must be renewed every two years. The financial rate is provided by the regional authority.

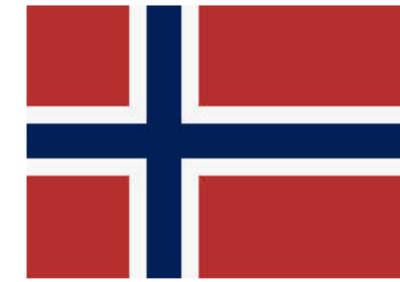
# Norwegian experience



- To maintain economic balance, farms in Norway are opening up to new activities, creating multifunctional and social farms based on agricultural activities.
- Originally, various terms were used to describe farm social services in Norway, such as Green Care, Farm as an Educational Resource and Living School. Finally, in 2011, the unique name "Inn på tunet" was registered, which can be translated as "Guest in the yard" or "Guest in the farm". This corresponds to the terms Green Care, Care farming, Social farming, Farms for school or Farming for Health used in other countries, where a farm becomes a place of services in the field of education, upbringing, work, health and care. The strong connection of "Inn på tunet" (IPT) with active agriculture and food production is written directly in the brand definition.



# Norwegian experience



- “Inn på tunet are properly prepared and proven quality social services provided on farms. The services ensure an increase in competences, personal development and well-being of the clients. A community farm is property used for agriculture, forestry or horticulture purposes. The offer of social services is related to the farm and living and working on it.
- The IPT offer is addressed to children and adolescents, people with addictions, excluded people and seniors. The most important areas of social services are: education and training: general education, special education, free time work: work training and rehabilitation health and care: addiction, disability, mental health, dementia, etc.

# Polish experience



- The Kujawsko-Pomorski Agricultural Advisory Center in Minikowo has been running projects for many years that develop pioneering pilot solutions in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie region and the basis for implementing social farming in Poland.
- Care farms in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship are defined as farms offering care for people who, for various reasons, need support in everyday life.



# Thank you for your attention!

