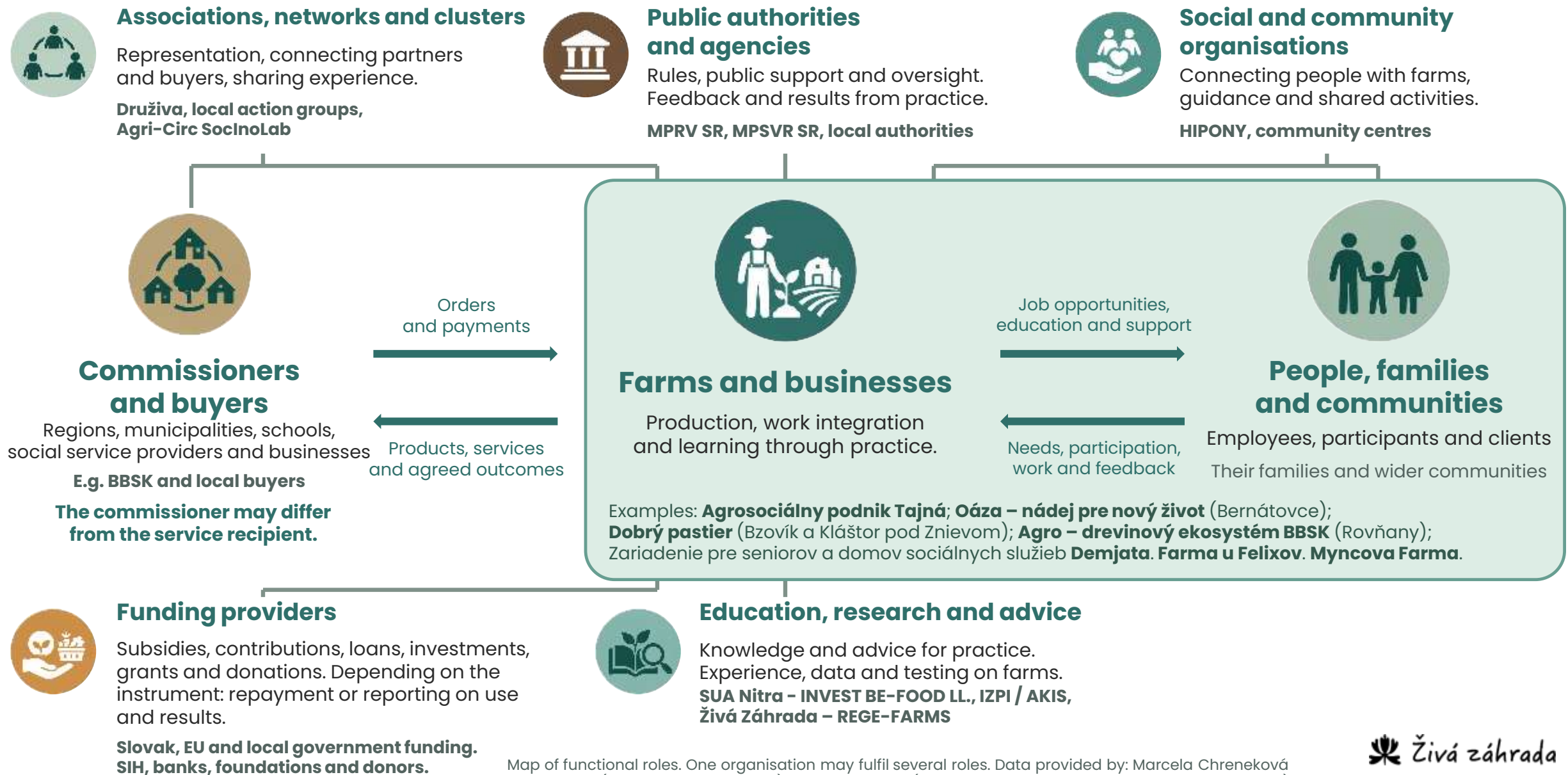


Slovakia: Stakeholder map of social agriculture



Map of functional roles. One organisation may fulfil several roles. Data provided by: Marcela Chreneková (SocInoLab, SUA in Nitra) and Silvia Yoder (Slovak Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family).

Slovakia: who is developing social farming?

Main actors and purposes according to the SUA in Nitra typology (2020–2022)



Agricultural enterprises and farms

Work integration and education.
Green space maintenance and municipal or community services.



Small family and community farms

Work and inclusion for family or community members.
Meeting their needs.



Local and regional government enterprises

Fulfilling local and regional duties.
Non-market services for residents and visitors.



6 types of organisations

Charitable and humanitarian organisations

Basic needs of marginalised people.
Occupational therapy and efforts towards self-sufficiency.



Social service providers

Social services and occupational therapy for clients.



Non-profit organisations

using agricultural resources

Non-market services for the public and development of civil society.



Types of organisations and their purposes, not numbers or shares. The activities of individual actors may overlap.

Austria: social farm activities

Shares of farms by activity in **Dr Georg Wiesinger's** overview, presented in 2026.



Social support and inclusion

3.0% 22 farms

1.9% · 14 farms · social support
0.4% · 3 farms · people in or leaving prison
0.3% · 2 farms · employment projects
0.3% · 2 farms · refugees
0.1% · 1 farm · gender programmes



Disabilities and older people

6.5% 48 farms

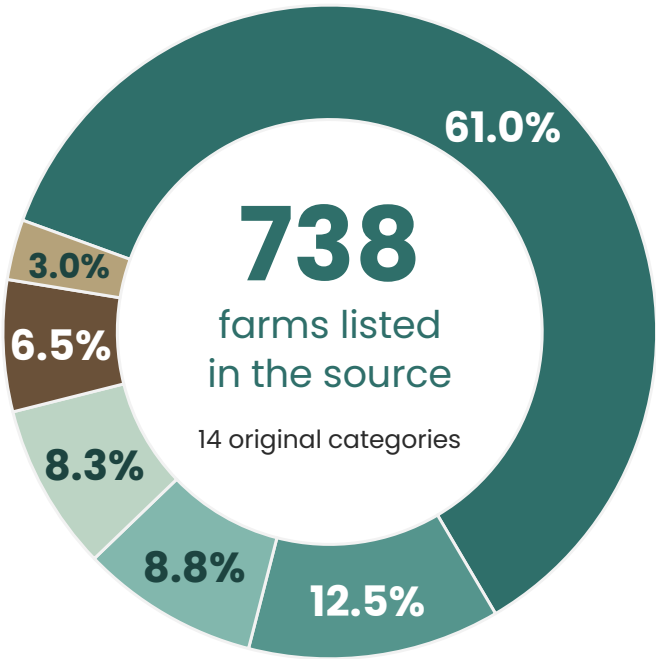
5.0% · 37 farms · people with disabilities
1.5% · 11 farms · older people



Children and young people

8.3% 61 farms

7.3% · 54 farms · young people at risk
0.9% · 7 farms · childcare and farm kindergartens



Farm education

61.0% 450 farms



Mental health and addictions

12.5% 92 farms

11.1% · 82 farms · psychiatric clients
1.4% · 10 farms · people with addictions



Health and therapy

8.8% 65 farms

5.6% · 41 farms · respite and health promotion
3.3% · 24 farms · hippotherapy



Data coverage

The 14 entries in Dr Georg Wiesinger's overview are grouped into six areas. Group and subgroup percentages are shares of the 738 farms. They do not measure turnover or client numbers.

Source: Georg Wiesinger, Social Farms in Austria, supplied presentation (© 2026), Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft und Bergbauernfragen. Grouping and percentage calculations: own analysis. © 2026 dates the presentation, not a verified year of data collection.

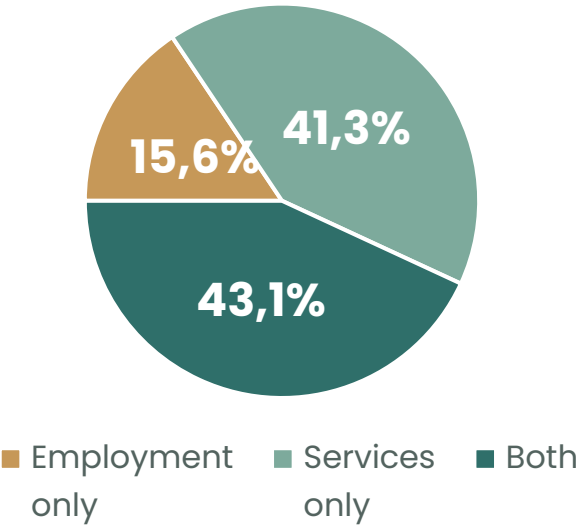
Data provided by: Georg Weisinger

Social farming in Italy: employment, care and education

A national framework connecting agricultural production with local services

How activities combine¹

225 registered operators in six regions
November 2025, regional register data



Four recognised functions²



Employment inclusion

Training and paid work for disadvantaged people

Calafata: farming and food processing create jobs.⁴



Community services

Childcare and support for older people and families

Lo Spaventapasseri: nursery care and outdoor learning on a farm.⁵



Therapeutic support

Plant and animal activities supporting treatment and rehabilitation



Education

Environmental and food education for vulnerable people and families

904

farms reporting social Farming activities in 2020 census³

Farms and social cooperatives can deliver services with local health and social services.²



Sources: ¹ ISMEA (2026), pp. 61–62. ² Law 141/2015, Art. 2. ³ according to national census ISTAT / ISMEA–RRN. ⁴ Caritas Lucca. ⁵ Noi Donne.
Pie: six-region register coverage, not a national estimate. Census and register populations differ. Full references in notes.

Netherlands: What else can farms offer?

Six additional activities generating €1.682 billion in annual turnover in the Netherlands (2023)



Farm education

0.05% · €0.9m

6.9% · 1,290 farms



Nature conservation

6.9% · €116m

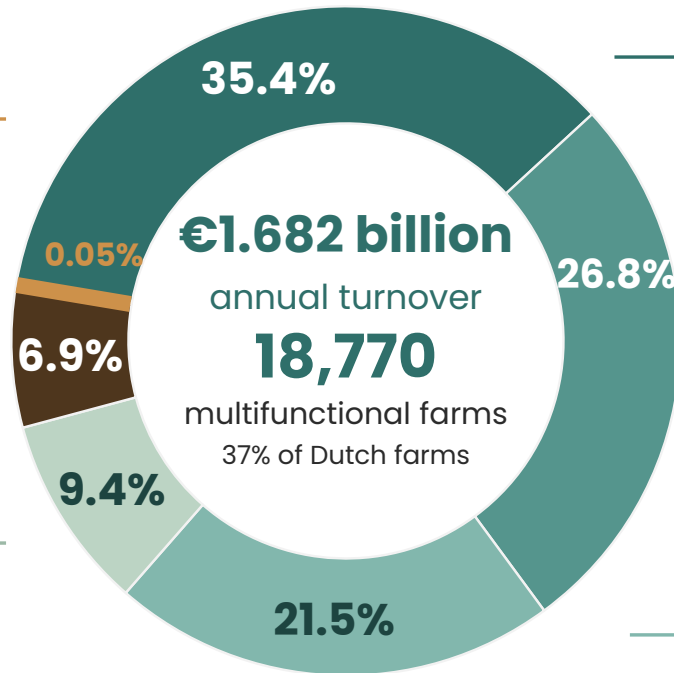
62.3% · 11,700 farms



Childcare

9.4% · €158m

1.2% · 226 farms



Direct sales to consumers

35.4% · €595m

20.6% · 3,860 farms



Care farming

26.8% · €450m

6.9% · 1,300 farms



Tourism and recreation

21.5% · €362m

17.3% · 3,250 farms



Data coverage

Turnover from the six activities shown, before costs, including nature conservation payments. It includes direct sales to consumers, not all sales of farm produce. Turnover does not measure social value.

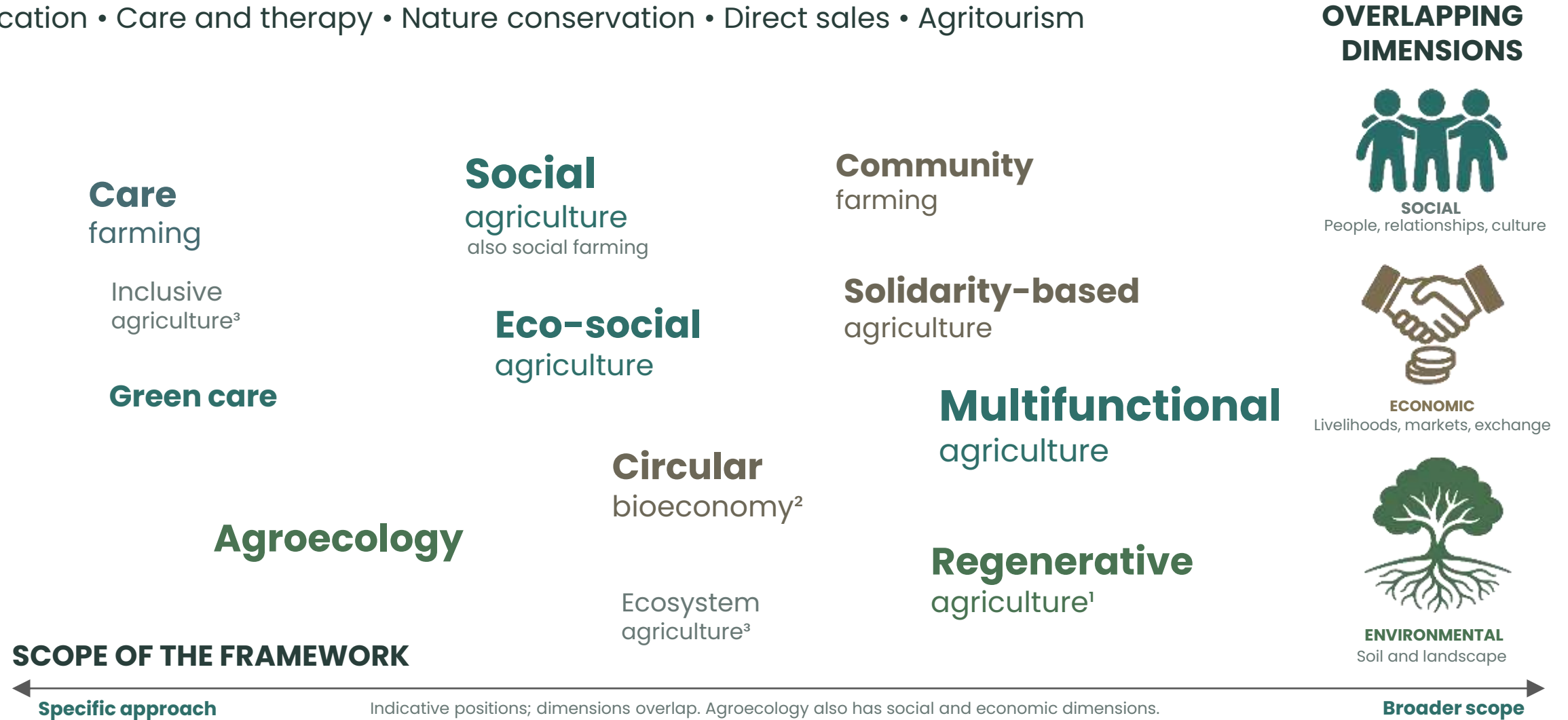
Direct sales include farm shops, stalls, markets and direct orders, including ornamental plants. This is not the Slovak legal category "predaj z dvora".

The 18,770 Dutch farms carry out at least one of these activities. Inclusion is based on activities, not social enterprise status. A farm may belong to several categories.

Adapted from WUR, "Multifunctionele landbouw in Nederland", in Kijk op multifunctionele landbouw; Omzet 2007–2023 (2025), pp. 5, 14–15. Original graphic: CC BY-NC 4.0. edepot.wur.nl/685875 Turnover shares calculated from the published figures and rounded.

How should we name the wider roles of farms?

Education • Care and therapy • Nature conservation • Direct sales • Agritourism



Terminology sources: URGENCI; FAO; Jarábková, Chreneková and Varecha (2022). 1) EARA (2023), Regen10, Regenerative Organic Alliance, Gordon et al. (2022) and Garbisu et al. (2025) also include the social dimension of regenerative agriculture. 2) FAO (2021), sustainable bioeconomy principles; Cradle to Cradle Certified® v5.0 (2026), social fairness.

3) Proposed poll labels. Their meaning and scope need to be defined. Soil ecosystem services offer a method for estimating potential value. Positions reflect our interpretation, not a map proposed by the paper's authors.

Terms and their meanings

Meanings vary by framework and country.

Social agriculture

Farming activities that support people through care, education, therapy and social inclusion.¹

Solidarity-based agriculture

Cooperation between farmers and consumers through shared commitments, risks and benefits of farming.²

Multifunctional agriculture

Production alongside other farm functions, such as education, care, tourism and nature conservation.¹

Eco-social agriculture

Connects social goals with soil health, biodiversity and natural cycles.¹

Regenerative agriculture

Restores soils and ecosystems. Frameworks such as EARA also include social and economic goals. ROC requires social criteria.³

Circular bioeconomy

The circular use of biological resources across sectors. Sustainable frameworks also include social goals and community benefits.⁴

Related terms

Green care

Nature for health and well-being, including outside farms.¹

Care farming

Therapeutic, supportive and educational use of a farm.¹

Community farming

Community cooperation with a farm; CSA also involves a shared commitment.²

Agroecology

Ecological, social and economic principles for food systems.⁵

For discussion: a joint working group across ministries to support these farm functions.

¹ Jarábková, Chrenková and Varecha (2022), Social Farming: A Systematic Literature Review of the Definition and Context. DOI: 10.2478/euco-2022-0027.

² URGENCI. ³ EARA (2023); ROC = Regenerative Organic Certified®. ⁴ FAO (2021); related standard: Cradle to Cradle Certified® (2026), social fairness. ⁵ FAO, 10 Elements of Agroecology.

What the terms highlight—and leave out

Strengths and limitations

Social agriculture

- ✓ Focus on people and their needs
 - ✓ Established specialist term
- ✓ Focus on the farm's social purpose
 - ✗ May suggest aid or charity
 - ✗ Does not cover all functions

Green care

- ✓ Nature and health
- ✓ Used across Europe
- ✗ Link to farming is not explicit
- ✗ Does not cover all functions

Eco-social agriculture

- ✓ People and nature
- ✓ Grounded in research
- ✓ Expresses a set of values
 - ✗ Less familiar
- ✗ "Eco" may be misleading

Solidarity-based agriculture

- ✓ Emphasises mutual support
- ✓ Sharing risks and benefits
 - ✗ Often refers to CSA
- ✗ Inclusion and therapy are unclear

Multifunctional agriculture

- ✓ Broad scope
- ✓ Space for several ministries
- ✗ Social purpose is not explicit
- ✗ Sounds technical

Circular bioeconomy

- ✓ Connects sectors and ministries
- ✓ Innovation funding programmes
- ✓ Environmental, social and economic dimensions
 - ✗ Social purpose is not explicit
 - ✗ Funding depends on the call

Regenerative agriculture

- ✓ Active movement and partners
- ✓ Environmental, social and economic dimensions
- ✓ Social criteria in ROC certification*
 - ✗ Different interpretations
 - ✗ Care is not explicit

✓ Strengths

✗ Limitations