

Netherlands: case 1 (Urban farming)

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| <p>Period: 2010 - now</p> <p>Target population: people with multi problems</p> <p>Life stage: All ages</p> <p>Investment theme: Active participation</p> |
| <p>Short description of the program:</p> <p>Two urban farming initiatives (Amelis'hof and De Volle Grond) work on growing vegetables and working on social inclusion, reintegration on the labour market and care for disabled people, former homeless, people with a psychic problems but also for retired elderly persons, people with burn out or depression.</p> |
| <p>Policy Area:</p> <p>The term "urban agriculture" marks a wide range of agricultural activities in urban public space which do not focus solely on food production, but also on the quality of living (together) in the city. With the growth of urban agriculture initiatives and the creation of networks between urban agriculture initiatives, partnerships with local governments, social enterprising professionals, housing, health and welfare organizations and other organizations working neighbourhood-oriented, urban agriculture projects get perpetuated and become structural.</p> |
| <p>The legislative and regulatory frame work:</p> <p>Initiatives in the field of urban agriculture seem to fit seamlessly with the goals of Welfare New Style (Wmo) and the new participation Act. In addition to enhancing the quality of life, social cohesion and the shaping of their own environment, accessible forms of day care, education, employment and entrepreneurship are developed that are effective because they intertwine informal and formal networks.</p> |
| <p>Main actors:</p> <p>The two gardens (Amelis'hof and De Volle Grond) are supported by the Foundation "Historische Moestuinen Landgoed Amelisweerd" (Historical Vegetable Gardens Amelisweerd Estate). The foundation is formally responsible for hiring the ground of the municipalities of Bunnik and Utrecht. The gardens are responsible for contracting care clients and their treatment in the gardens. Both gardens work as social entrepreneurs, in a cooperative (VOF).</p> |
| <p>Innovative elements:</p> <p>Urban agriculture networks contribute to the development of inclusive forms of self-organization, viable neighborhood businesses and informal social networks around vulnerable residents of so-called problem neighborhoods. Additionally they contribute to the activation of residents who are in a vulnerable position, in particular the guidance to education, employment and entrepreneurship. Finally new forms of social value and exchange are developed around urban agriculture projects.</p> |
| <p>Links to to key policy documents, previous research, news reports, etc.:</p> <p>Websites: http://www.amelishof.nl en http://www.tuinderijdevollegrond.nl</p> <p>Federatie Landbouw en Zorg (n.d.), <i>Landbouw en Zorg groeit</i>. Federatie Zorg en Landbouw, Voorthuizen. Retrieved on 2016, July 1th from http://www.landbouwzorg.nl/index.php?pagid=55&hb=72</p> |

Netherlands: case 2 ('t Groene Sticht)

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| <p>Period: 2002 - now</p> <p>Target population: Vulnerable citizens, especially homeless and people at risk of homelessness</p> <p>Life stage: Adult and old age</p> <p>Investment theme: active participation</p> |
| <p>Short description of the program:</p> <p>'t Groene Sticht is a residential and working centre in a new housing district in Utrecht. The residents of 't Groene Sticht are vulnerable citizens such as (former) homeless people, but also students, senior citizens and young families. It aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to create a green and socially diverse residential and working neighbourhood, with several residential and work functions for people in a vulnerable social position;• to create support through the efforts of committed, participating residents and members of staff, who create conditions for a lively, integrated local community in their capacity of neighbours and colleagues;• to promote integration among residents with different social backgrounds;• to encourage involvement among residents and participating organisations;• and to manage the immovable property. |
| <p>Policy Area:</p> <p>'t Groene Sticht has its roots in Utrecht when homeless people wanted to set up a shelter under their own management but were unable to find a suitable location. The local government realised there was a chronic lack of shelters in the city and a growing resentment among local residents against shelters in their neighbourhood. Central to the local policy became the individualized treatment for homeless people, based on close co-operation, mutual trust and a solution-orientated work attitude. The aim was to solve the problem of homelessness using inclusive and participative concepts. The individualized treatment of the homeless should be shaped by creating a phased program in which personal aims are included in the areas of housing, care, income and daily occupation for each person in the target group.</p> |
| <p>The legislative and regulatory frame work:</p> <p>The program is a part of the Social Support Act (WMO), introduced in 2007 and completed by 2015. Together with the law long-term care (WLZ) and the Health Insurance Act (Zvw) the Social Support Act forms basis of the system of care and welfare in the Netherlands. The Social Support Act regulates the responsibility of municipalities for social support of their residents. It concerns the supply of services to citizens who need support because they are insufficiently independent or able to participate.</p> |
| <p>Main actors:</p> <p>Woonvereniging 't Groene Sticht (tenant's association), Emmaus Parkwijk, Tussenvoorziening, Reinaerde (all of them care organisations) and the Vrijwilligerscentrale (a volunteers agency) take part in this initiative. The two residential supervisors of Tussenvoorziening provide debt counselling services, among other things. Reinaerde is responsible for the restaurant, the conference centre and the furniture and bicycle workshop.</p> |
| <p>Innovative elements:</p> <p>'t Groene Sticht is innovative as it combines multiple facilities in a self-developed, new and active neighbourhood. The combination of living and working and the deliberate choice for a mixture of residents in terms of age and income is also innovative. People with large debts live alongside owners of considerable homes. To prevent the formation of small islands, all sorts of activities are organised. The ratio between carrying capacity and carried burden is vital in terms of the relationship with the neighbourhood. In 't Groene Sticht people can be found in a 'needy position' (people who have a treatment history) as well as people in a supporting position. People demand something from the neighbourhood, but they also want to give something back.</p> |
| <p>Links to key policy documents, previous research, news reports, etc.:</p> |

Kluft, M., & Metz. J. (2010). 't Groene Sticht: Beschrijving van de good practice. ['t Groene Sticht: Description of good practices.] Utrecht: Movisie (<http://docplayer.nl/1624170-T-groene-sticht-beschrijving-van-de-good-practice-maaike-kluft-judith-metz-utrecht-februari-2010-auteur-s-datum-movisie.html>)

Website 't Groene Sticht: <http://www.groenesticht.nl/groene-sticht/over-het-groene-sticht>