

Information booklet

Norway, April 9th – April 13th

BOND Study tour

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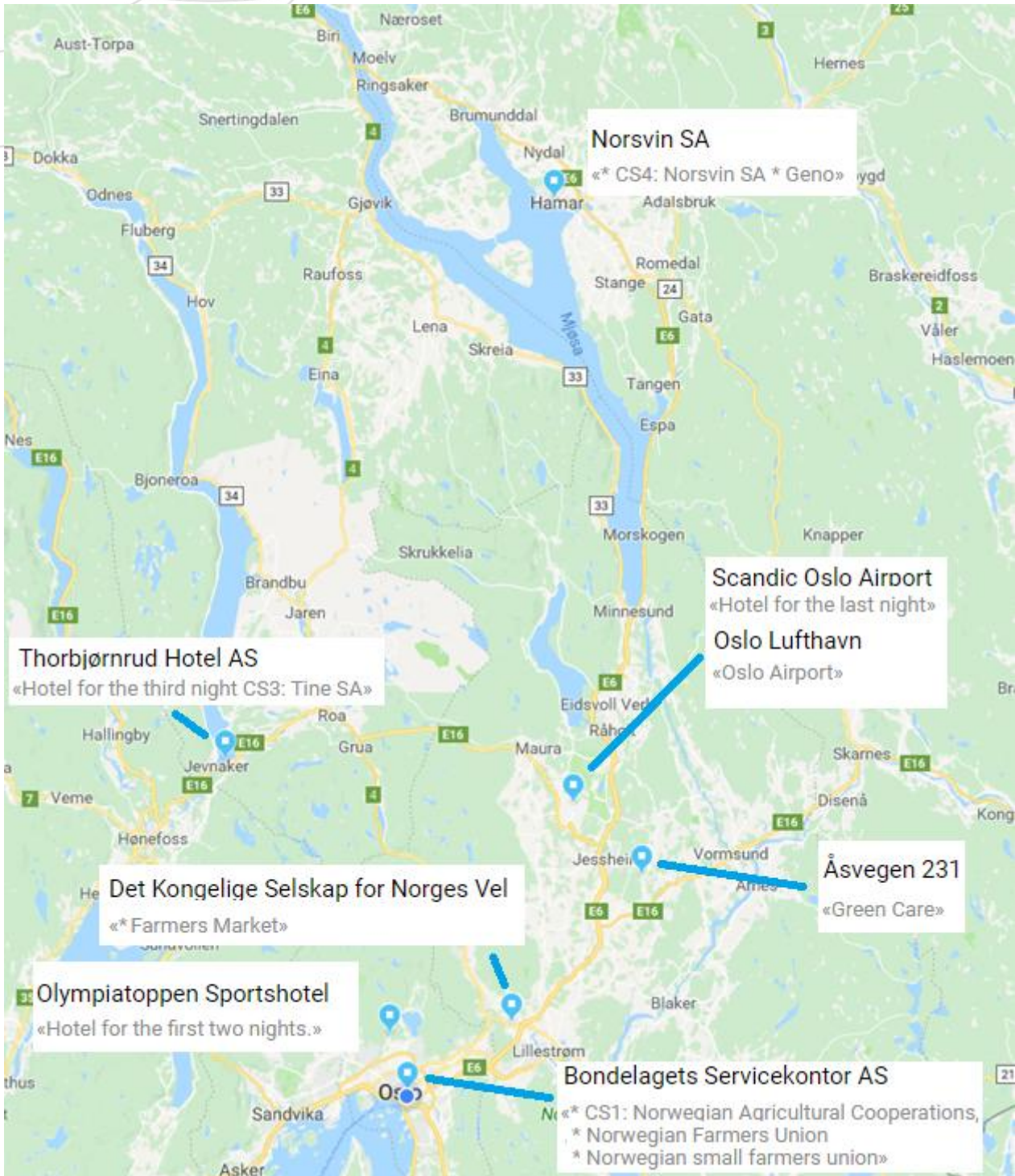


Program

	Monday April 9th	Tuesday 10th	Wednesday 11th	Thursday 12th	Friday 13th		
07:00							
07:30		Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast		
08:00			Check-out	Check-out	Final meeting, reflections, messages, reports, ecc.		
08:30		Travel to NAC	Travel to Jevnaker 75km 1,5 h	Travel to Hamar 130km 2h			
09:00		CS1 Norwegian Agricultural Co-operatives. Also meeting Farmers Union and Smallholders Union			Check out		
09:30							
10:00				CS3 TINE Dairy Cooperative	CS 4 Norsvin - Topigs		
10:30							
11:00							
11:30							
12:00	People arriving from different countries and transfer to hotel in Oslo		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch		
12:30		Lunch					
13:00				cont. TINE		People leaving to their countries. Optional activity for people with late afternoon flights	
13:30					cont. Norsvin + Geno		
14:00		Travel to IPT - 30 min					
14:30							
15:00			CS2 Green care cooperative	Reflections			
15:30				Excursion with activity			
16:00		Check-in			Reflections		
16:30			Travel to Norges Vel				Excursion
17:00	Presentation of the study tour; logistic and others; - Informal "getting to know each other " conversation;	Farmers Market Norway and NBS-initiative "Matnyttig"					
17:30		Presentation NorgesVel					
18:00		Reflections					
18:30							
19:00				Dinner at local farm			
19:30	Dinner at hotel	Dinner at RSD	Dinner with Farmers from TINE				
20:00							
20:30							
21:00		Travel to hotel		Travel to hotel 90 km 1,5 h			
21:30							

Travel route

An overview over the places we will visit during the tour.



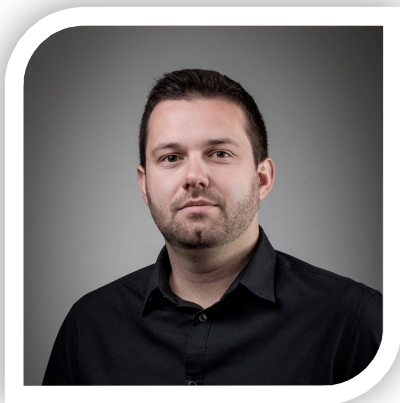
Can also be explored at: <https://goo.gl/maps/VeqTG6yCbBv>

Participants

List of participants

First name	Surname	Nationality	Gender	Age
Ivan	BLAŽON	Croatia	M	25
Lucia	GALLOVÁ	Slovakia	F	32
Péter	KAJNER	Hungary	M	43
Wioletta	OLEJARCZYK	Poland	F	36
Dimitar	SAMARDJIEV	Macedonia	M	37
Alex	SCHREINER	Netherlands	F	36
Andrea	SZABADKAI	Hungary	F	41
Laura Maria	TARRAFA PEREIRA de SILVA	Portugal	F	26
Anna	VEJVODOVA	Czech Republic	F	36
Jan	LITVÁK	Slovakia	M	52

Ivan Blažon



I have been surrounded by agriculture my whole life. As the member of a farming family I have worked with peaches, sweet cherries and different kinds of flowers and vegetables. Following that lifestyle I went to study agriculture in University of Zagreb and got my masters degree in fruit production and fruit storage.

My second passion are technologies which was implemented to me by my technologically oriented father. Currently I am working on implementing technological innovations to agriculture by working in ACT Group. ACT Group (AG) is an association, a regional consortium of social enterprises and

national social economy (SE) support centre. My role in the group is to increase our capacity and involvement in agriculture.

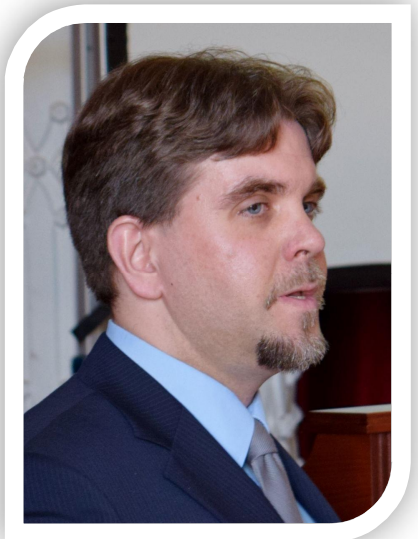
Also, at the moment, I am involved in Interreg project for agrotourism, we have started a project to form a Digital innovation hub for agriculture, first of it's kind in Croatia, within ERASMUS+ project, and we are forming an operative group for transfer of knowledge from universities to producers in agriculture. I think of myself as a jung expert with a lot more to learn so I will gladly accept any advice from you and give any advice to you. I am very glad that I am able to part of the BOND project since it's aligned why my goals for self development and the development of agriculture in my region.



Lucia Gallova

Lucia Gallova comes from ACT Group

ACT Group is a community of social entrepreneurs who empowers social economy ecosystems. Consortium of 7 enterprises which are working on green economy and sustainable social services is the leading example of social entrepreneurship in Croatia and the region and employs 50 workers. The core team of the organization acts as a business incubator and accelerator providing systematic support programs consisting of mentorship support and financial instruments to the impact startups and enterprises in Croatia.



Péter Kajner

I am an economist, the president of the Alliance for the Living Tisza. I was born in 1974, in Budapest, Hungary. I got my diploma at the Budapest University of Economic Sciences in 1997. I worked as a researcher at the Hungarian Environmental Economics Center. Between 2005-2008 I was the project manager of the UNDP-GEF-MEW Tisza Biodiversity Project. Later I was a senior expert for the Hungarian Ombudsman for Future Generations, and then a deputy head of department at the Ministry for Rural Development. Today, I work for the National Adaptation Center Department at the Hungarian Mining and Geological Survey. I give lectures on sustainable rural development at the Eötvös Loránd University Budapest, Human Ecology MA.

The Alliance for the Living Tisza Association (ALT) aims to improve the living conditions of those living on the watershed of the Tisza, to increase their flood security and environmental safety, to preserve and enrich the ecological values of the river and to provide an adequate quality of life for the people of this region. Our association helps local producers of the river's watershed to reach markets by running the 'Living Tisza' trade mark system. ALT is a member of the (Hungarian) National Association of Interest Representations for Small-scale producers and service providers.

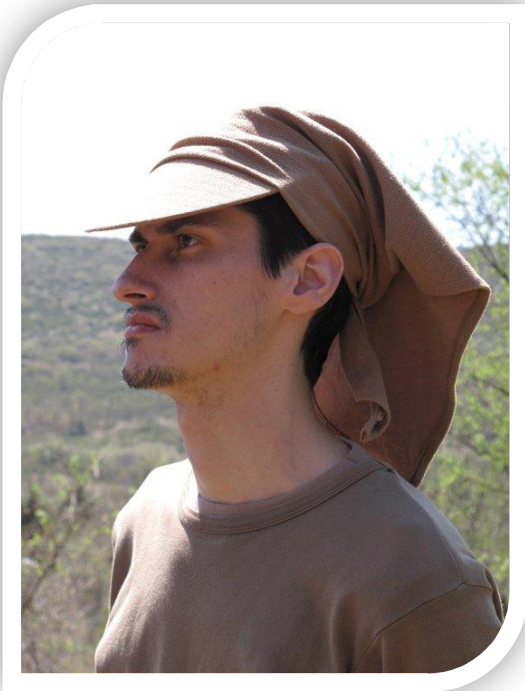
Our organization is seeking alternative ways to revive rural communities, since most of them are burdened by ageing population and lack of economic perspectives in our country. A good opportunity for them could be to strengthen the networks between urban and rural communities. I studied the opportunities of care farms and urban food strategies. I would like to get to know best practices of these, spread their message in Hungary, and use them for finding new ways of rural development.



Wioletta Olejarczyk

I am farmer, cultural animator and herbalist. I started food cooperative and Community Supported Agriculture in my area.

I cooperate with organization Nyeleni Poland food sovereignty. I love nature, human beings and culture.



Dimitar Samadjiev

I currently work on a project for deinstitutionalization of persons with intellectual disability as the coordinator of the program for horticultural therapy. Since 2016 I work on growing a small food forest on roughly 6300 m2, on my property. My approach is in line with agroecological practices and permaculture design. My focus is on small scale regenerative farming mostly by applying agroforestry methods.

I am involved in grassroots initiatives concerned with food sovereignty and seed freedom (local partnerships with Via Campesina, Nyeleni etc.); co-founded a food cooperative for locavores in Skopje; participating in the development of a PGS-like model adapted to local circumstances in Macedonia. My goal is to establish a working CSA model for a cooperative of several local food producers in the region of Gevgelija.

Alex Schreiner

I have a background in the environmental and social change movement and from this background took the direction of farming. I run marketgarden De Voedselketen - a small scale market garden based on permaculture principles. We want to work with, not against, nature to produce healthy and tasty vegetables. We work with a boxing-scheme model, in which we have direct contact with our customers and try to include them in the decision-making process. We have a no-till policy and work with plant-based fertiliser only and poly-cultures instead of regular crop-rotation.

With the Voedselketen I want to create practises and experiences other farmers can follow and apply to their own situation. Part of this is being part of a bigger movement - both locally and internationally. On a local scale I'm part of an informal group of market gardeners which aims to support each other by organising by-monthly study groups, performing variety tests,

and the collective purchase of planting material. On a national level I'm part of Toekomstboeren (FutureFarmers), an association for farmers who are exploring new ways of farming - pioneers in new models and methods, such as community supported agriculture, permaculture and growing special breeds and varieties. Toekomstboeren gives these future farmers a voice and supports them in their struggle. Toekomstboeren focuses on sharing positive examples of alternative solutions: to support our members in achieving their farming dreams, and to inspire others to do the same.



Andrea Szabadkai

I am a teacher and a rural development engineer. I am the president of a Hungarian NGO, the KISLÉPTÉK (National Association of Interest Representations for Small-scale producers and service providers).

Our Association is a network of volunteers, who help local farmers, small scale producers and service providers with consultation on legal issues. We organize conferences, workshops, where best practices, legal opportunities are presented for our target groups.

Our Association elaborated and lobbied for the Good Hygiene Practice for Food Production in Private Dwelling Houses. This set of rules was adopted by the Hungarian government.

I am most interested in farm diversification (I am doing research into it), rural tourism opportunities and legal frameworks facilitating these.

Laura Maria Tarrafa Pereira de Silva

I'm Laura Tarrafa and I'm 26 years old. I'm from a rural village in the north of Portugal where agriculture predominates. I studied Environmental Engineering at the University of Coimbra and now I'm working in *Confederação Nacional da Agricultura - CNA*, Portugal, assuming tasks in environmental area (example: Nacional Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation) giving technical support to our organization, local associations and farmers.

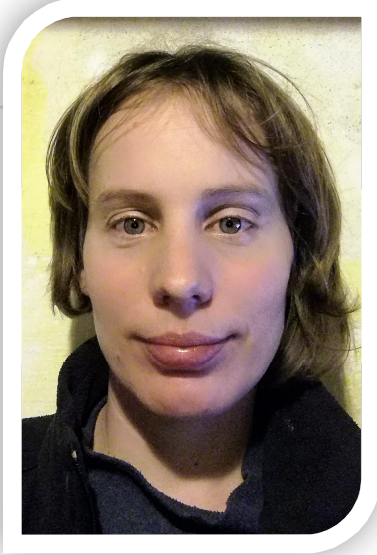
Also, I'm working in a project called *Informar para Desenvolver* (Inform to Develop) that aims to organize information actions in rural/farmers areas in Portugal to inform farmers about themes that are very important for their daily work (safety with tractors, agricultural equipment and machinery; short agri-food circuits; local markets, CAP rules, agroecology, and others). These actions are developed with local farmers associations, which are our partners. The principal propose of the project is to contact with reality, make stronger links between farmers to a better local, regional and national organizations.

Recently I am participating as an international invited student at *Escuela de Acción Campesina*, organized by *Plataforma Rural* (Spain).

Personally, I like to go to the cinema, concerts and read. I think I'm a social lover. I love to know new people and new places, understand the way of living and thoughts and learn more

about individual and common life. I think that is the only way for us to be more tolerant, understanding, solidary and a tool to build stronger connections. I like to be involved in social organizations, to discuss about politics, history and society.

Anna Vejvodova



An Agriculture business adviser and Young farmer currently reconstructing and renovating a small family farm in the Czech Republic. The farm will specialise in organic milk production from Water Buffalo and producing its own branded products for example cheese, yogurt and ice cream selling direct to the consumer.

Anna studied at the Czech Agricultural University before she joined the Ministry of Agriculture. After working on the Czech Presidency of the European Union in 2009 Anna decided to start to work independently and directly with a wide range of farmers and farming organisations in Czech Republic. After 6 years of advising farmers in Czech Republic she bought small farm and start farming. Anna has an interest in sustainable food and farming and environmental land management.

Ján Litvák



Dear friends

I would like to bring report from this farm tour in our magazine **DOMA V ZÁHRADĚ (At home at the garden)**.

Let me to shortly introduce our activities as editor-in-chief. Our magazine is published once a month for five years already. Together with our colleagues, contributors and readers, we collect old, regional and family varieties of fruit and vegetables in the gene bank and fruit orchards. We multiply the obtained varieties and offer them to new growers. We are building an independent network of interconnected self-management

growers and farmers with over-landscaping.

With our long-year partners we organize fruit school courses, school education, seeds and grafts exchange and planting of new orchards.

Once a quarter, we issue a special attachment with an important topic, such as: landscape fruit growing, beekeeping, old fruit-trees care in harmony with nature, domestic cultivation of seeds and exchange.

We would like to cooperate with you, of course, on related projects.

Case studies

CS1: Norwegian Agricultural Co-operatives (Norsk Landbrukssamvirke)

Today Norwegian farmers have cooperatives in all sectors. They are mainly organized as single-purpose cooperatives.

Starting with small local cooperatives, through increased cooperation between cooperatives, each sector now has one national cooperative with members from across the country.

Norwegian Agricultural Co-operatives was established 1945 as an cooperative umbrella organization. NAC is owned and governed by 17 agricultural cooperatives. There is a great variety in businesses within the members.

- Purchase cooperatives
- Marketing cooperatives
 - Dairy, meat, eggs, potatoes, fur, honey, fruit and vegetables
- Breeding cooperatives
- Banking, insurance and consulting cooperatives

NAC's purpose is to serve and promote these agricultural cooperatives.

The administration located in Oslo and has 15 employees.

What we do

- Improve framework conditions for our member organizations
- Promote cooperatives as a way of organizing business
- Promote the advantages for farmers of being member of a cooperative
- Coordinate and promote research and innovation
- Offer training and competence services to elected leaders and employees

CS2: Green Care («Inn på Tunet»)

Originally, different terms were used for the farm's welfare services, such as Green care, The farm as a pedagogical resource, and Living school. “Into the courtyard” (Inn på tunet) is now becoming the term of choice in Norway, while it still will be termed “Green care” in English.

“Green care” refers to individually adapted and quality-assured welfare services on farms. The services shall stimulate coping skills, development and well-being. Farms are properties that are used for farming, forestry or gardens. The activities offered in the Green care service relate to the farm and its daily life and operations.

The unique aspect of Green care is that it uses the farm as an arena for welfare services. The farms have physical facilities that lend themselves to a diversity of activities, and also have surroundings that can provide the users with positive stimuli and experiences.

Inn på tunet Norge SA:

Est. 2015

Inn på tunet Norge SA represents Green care farms all over Norway. Their goal is to ensure the members economics interest, and ensure the members’ common interest such as development of materials, strategy, billing systems and contracts with the local authorities.

The services that the members provide target a wide spectrum of sectors, including education, after-school care, occupational training, adapted services for mental health.

The members are required to follow the national regulations for “Inn på tunet”.

CS3: TINE

Est. 1881

TINE SA is Norway's largest producer, distributor and exporter of dairy products with 11,400 members (owners). TINE's purpose is to operate food activities on a cooperative basis and work to ensure that the owners receive the best possible financial result from their milk production, in addition to safeguarding the owners' other joint interests.

The milk farmers who are members and supply the milk also own TINE. In fact, TINE has a total of 11,400 owners. Milk producers, who are members and deliver milk, are TINE's owners. In a cooperative, the owners receive their share of the profits through the payment for the milk they deliver. Each member has a stake in TINE. TINE's long-term results and competitiveness are why TINE has the support of the milk producers.

TINE roots back to the mid 1800's when the foundation was laid for a modern dairy company. At the start of the century, a number of cattlemen and cheesemakers were brought from Switzerland to Norway. From 1860 increased interest in dairy operations, production of butter and clove cheese. In the 1880s, several local dairy associations were organised.

The time between the first and second world war was difficult for the dairy industry. Profitability was poor and the farmers could barely cover their production costs. The dairies competed against each other in a destructive way. Export organisation turned out to be the solution. Hard financial times and squabbles between the producers led the Norwegian Farmers' Union to prepare a plan for organising the country's milk producers. New laws were adopted, making competition illegal, and dairy operations became more technical.

During WW2 dairy deliveries declined, but the rebuilding of the milk production progressed quickly. In 1960, there was an overproduction of milk. The producers installed cooling facilities and milk was collected regularly. The carton replaced glass bottles. In the 1960s and 1970s, the dairies were modernised and streamlined.

In the 1980s, the dairy cooperative started organising itself to meet the future. Norske Meierier's bylaws were changed in 1984. Previously, each dairy was a separate legal entity. Now, they became 18 district companies. They had 110 production facilities between them.

In 2004 TINE is divided into two divisions. TINE Råvare becomes a separate department in TINE BA, separated financially and with its own administration in relation to TINE Industri. TINE Råvare was established in 2004 to create a clear administrative and financial division between raw materials handling and further refining in TINE.

In 2010 the General assembly adopts a new group structure – one legal entity.

CS4: Norsvin

Est. 1958

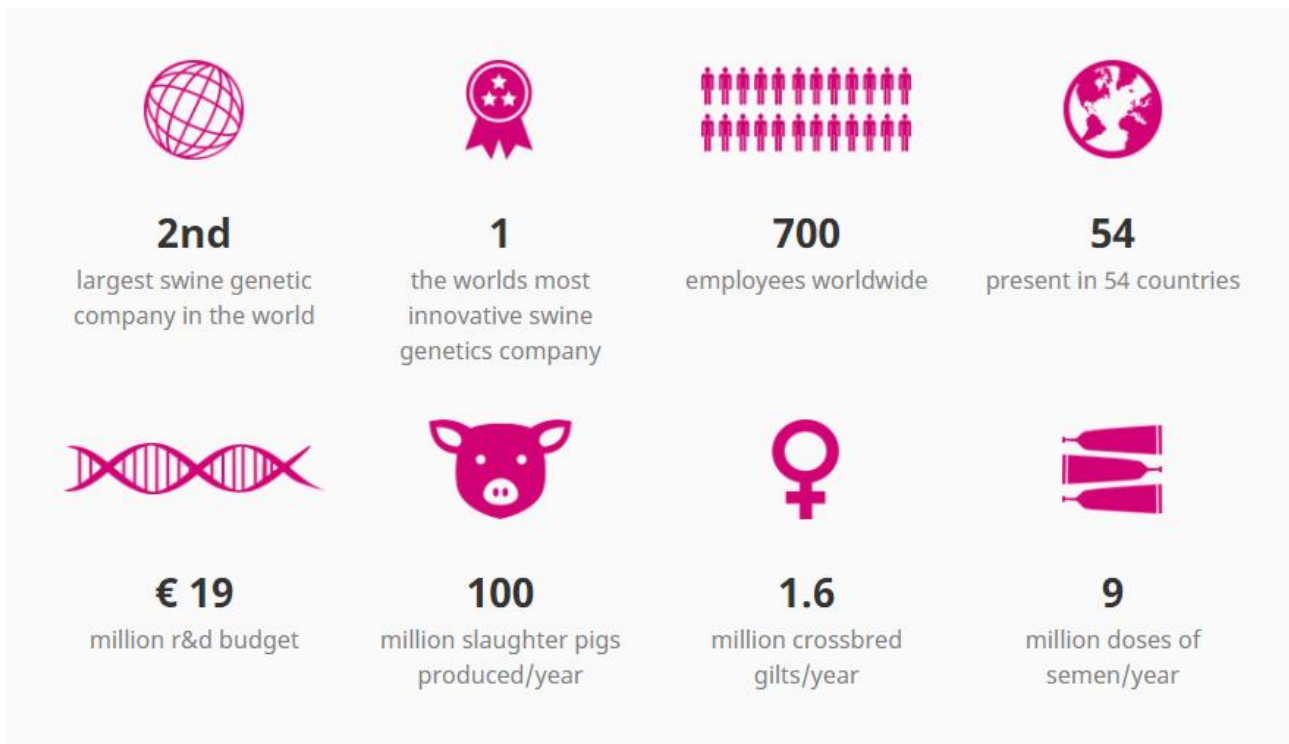
Norsvin is a co-operative owned by Norwegian pig producers. Norsvin is a breeding company with research, innovation and dissemination of genetic improvement as the cornerstones of the company.

Norsvin is located at Hamar in Norway and has about 70 employees.

Norsvin is renowned for its innovative approach to implementing new technologies and a continuous focus on cost-efficient pig production. Continuous and strong product improvement will enable clients to achieve significant added value in their production.

The breeding programme of Norsvin is unique. The combination of high-throughput phenotyping, large-scale computer tomography of boars, global nucleus breeding, massive gathering of production data and genomic selection will accelerate genetic progress leading to innovative products and solutions that benefit the whole chain of pork production.

Through their international company Topigs Norsvin, Norsvin has become the 2nd largest swine genetics company in the world.



Others

Norwegian Farmers Union (Norges Bondelag)

The Norwegian Farmers Union (Norwegian: Norges Bondelag) is the largest Norwegian interest organization for farmers.

It functions both as a labour union and as a trade union. It negotiates with the Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union and the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food about agricultural subsidies. It has 63,000 members, with 515 local chapters and 18 county chapters.

The union was established in 1896 as Norges Landmandsforbund. The union has an official publication, “Bondebladet”, which is published on a weekly basis.

Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union (Norsk Bonde- og småbrukarlag)

The Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union (Norwegian: Norsk Bonde- og Småbrukarlag) is a Norwegian interest organization for farmers.

It functions both as a labour union and as a trade union. It was founded in 1913. The Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union and negotiates together with the Norwegian Agrarian Association against Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture about agricultural subsidies.

The union has 7,000 members, with 260 local chapters and 18 county chapters. The headquarters are in Oslo. The members' newspaper is “Bonde og Småbruker”.

Geno

Geno is the breeding organization of Norwegian Red, the main dairy breed in Norway. It as a farmer cooperative that has been conducting research and development for cattle breeding since 1935. Geno distributes genetic material to more than 30 countries worldwide.

Bondens Marked (Farmer’s Market)

The Farmers Market Norway (Norwegian: Bondens marked Norge) is an umbrella organisation for local units that organizes farmer’s markets in Norway.

Farmer’s Market Norway was established in 2010. Before this, it was owned by Norwegian Agricultural Co-operatives, Hanen, Oikos – Økologisk Norge, the Norwegian Farmers Union and the Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union.

Norges Vel (The Norwegian Royal Society for Development)

The Norwegian Royal Society for Development (Norwegian: Selskapet Norges Vel) work with sustainable business development based on natural resources, both in Norway and internationally.

We promote viable communities through utilizing local resources and ensure that the values created remain local. We focus our work on agriculture, marine and renewable energy.