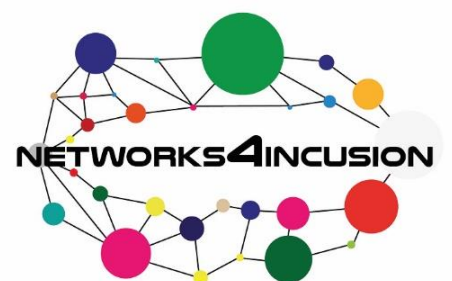




NETWORKS4INCLUSION

Guide for Social Intervention

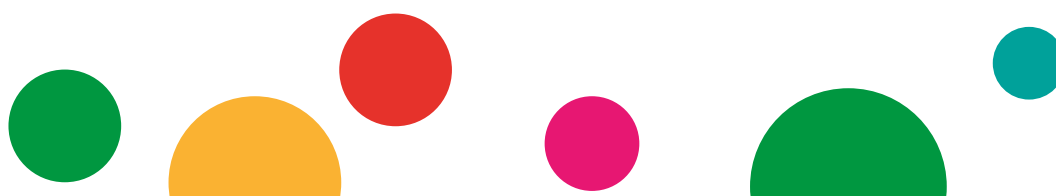




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Annexes



Annex 1.1. – Social Diagnosis, France

Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase of single-parents families – Ageing of the population – Increase of single-person households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – French population repartition at 1st January 2023 by region, Statista, 16.03.2023 – Territories comparator, Vaucluse Department, Insee, 22.09.2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lone parents benefits – Associations for the support of single parents – The law on the adaptation of society to ageing (2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Family allowance funds (FR: Caisse d'allocations familiales) – Uniparents – Departmental councils – Municipal social action centres (FR: Centre communal d'action sociale) – Ministry of Health and Prevention – Ministry of Solidarity, Autonomy and the Disabled
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unemployment of young people and people with disabilities – Rate of unemployed women – Temporary and precarious job – Access to better quality and well-paid jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The socio-economic portrait of the South Vaucluse Basin, Pôle emploi, Nov. 2020 – The key figures of the Regional Directorate for the Economy, Employment, Labour and Solidarity PACA, 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Possibility to adapt the different contracts to the needs of people with disabilities (civic services, work-study programmes...) – Companies agreements for inclusion of people with disabilities – Law Rixain : accelerate the women participation to the economic and professional life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agefiph (agency for employment and inclusion of people with disabilities) – Ministry of Labour, Employment and Inclusion – Ministry of Health and Prevention – Ministry of Solidarity, Autonomy and the Disabled – Associations – Private companies – Departments – Regions – Municipalities
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Housing difficulties in renting and in becoming homeowner because of the prices and the tourist residential market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty, Prefect of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The “winter break” : a law prohibiting eviction from November to March each year – Alur law : a law for accessing to housing and renovated urbanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Economic, Social and Environmental Council – Ministry of Labour, Employment and Inclusion – Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion



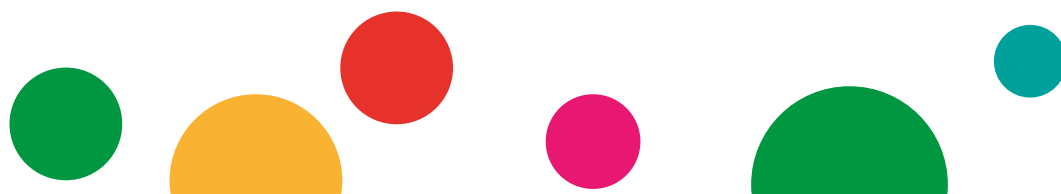
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Precarious standards of living causing diseases and deaths / lack of doctors except in major cities - Income disparities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.PAUPERT, "Ten communes of Vaucluse sanctioned for lack of social housing", France Bleu, 2021 - F. MICHAILESCO, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur is the 2nd most unequal region, 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pinel law : for an equal access to housing - Health territory pact (2012) : to fight against medical deserts - Delegating some competences to paramedical professionals (since 2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health and Prevention - Ministry of Solidarity, Autonomy and the Disabled - Municipal social action centres - Private companies - Associations - Municipalities
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Annex 1.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, France

Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a networks of single parents - Including the elderly in the society through learning - Make learning accessible for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A large amount of qualified professional in lifelong learning - A large pool of associations implied in the thematic of inclusion - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the lifelong learning system and the inclusion of all - Development of networks for people likely to be excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO specialized in inclusion of single parents and elderly - NGO specialized in Education - Ministry of Education - Ministry of higher education - Professional of lifelong learning - Teachers in differents schools levels
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting people with disabilities' employment - Creating suitable training course for people with disabilities - Being able to adapt a job to a disability - Increase the rate of employed women : finding childcare solutions, raising awareness of gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A lot of national and regional organisations acting for the rights of people with disabilities - Infrastructure mostly adapted to people with disabilities - Infrastructure of childcare - A large amount of teaching infrastructure, at different levels and in all the subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the care of people with disabilities and promote their empowerment - Improvement and enrichment of the training offer - Adaptement of the training offer to the needs of the target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO specialized in disabilities - Occupational medicine - Ministry of work - Ministry of health - Employee unions - Board of directors - NGO specialized in women rights/women inclusion/work of women -



	<p>balance to help women having a professional life,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Helping people to acquire the suitable skills to get a stable and well-paid job			
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increase the offer of low-cost housing- Limit the tourist residential market- Promoting a healthy lifestyle through preventive activities (information, consultation...)- Fight against medical deserts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Awareness of the political stakeholders concerning the problematic of residential tourism- Big metropole around the territory with huge medical hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Act for a more responsible and green tourism- Implementing preventive activities in terms of healthy lifestyle, especially towards vulnerable people.- encouraging the installation of new medical professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Departmental agency of touristic development Vaucluse- Ministry of tourism- Ministry of health- Metropole Aix-Marseille Provence- NGO specialized in health prevention



Annex 2.1. – Social Diagnosis, Netherlands

Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap in educational attainment among certain groups, such as ethnic minorities and low-income households; Improvement of digital literacy skills for a more tech-driven economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report "Education in the Netherlands: Higher and Higher" by Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dutch Education System Reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (NL: Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TechLeap.NL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dutch Techzone Partners
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment among young people and ethnic minorities; Underemployment among young people and ethnic minorities; More opportunities for underemployed individuals to access quality jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat report 2022 "Unemployment rate in the Netherlands" Report "Labour market regions; regional key figures" by Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatiewet that combines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Act (Wajong), Social Assistance Act (WWB), Work and Social Assistance Act (Wsw) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (NL: Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Unemployment Action Plan Young Talent Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (NL: Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (NL: Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat) Dutch Labor Market Partners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JobOn 	
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income inequality; Poverty for single-parent households and low-income earners; Access to basic needs such as housing and healthcare for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report "Poverty and Social Exclusion 2021" by the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Accord 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (NL: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport) Dutch Housing Partners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare Insurance Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (NL: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport)



Annex 2.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, Netherlands

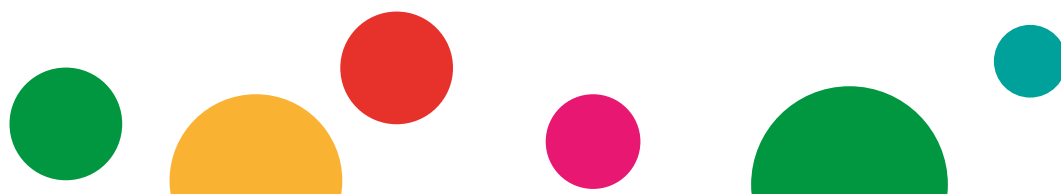
Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase access to education and training for disadvantaged groups, such as ethnic minorities and low-income households. – Support lifelong learning and upskilling for all ages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Highly skilled and educated workforce, innovative research centers, strong vocational education system. – Multilingual population with diverse cultural backgrounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve educational attainment. – Reduce education gap between different groups. – Develop a skilled workforce to attract and retain high-value industries. – Foster a culture of continuous learning and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science; Vocational education institutions; Government agencies; Private companies.
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Digital Transformation; – Sustainable industries and infrastructure; – Skilled workforce development; – International trade and investment; – Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advanced infrastructure, highly skilled workforce, strategic geographic location. – Strong technology and research infrastructure. – Strategic location and transportation links. – Highly skilled and educated workforce, innovative research centers, strong vocational education system. – Multilingual population with diverse cultural backgrounds – Strategic location, highly skilled workforce, developed infrastructure, strong trade relationships. – Entrepreneurial culture, access to resources, strong vocational education system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhance productivity and competitiveness. – Create new high-quality jobs. – Drive sustainable economic growth and development. – Create new jobs and reduce environmental impact. – Develop a skilled workforce to attract and retain high-value industries. – Foster a culture of continuous learning and innovation. – Enhance economic growth and competitiveness. – Increase employment opportunities. – Promote innovation and economic diversity. Create new jobs and boost local economies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Economic Affairs; Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science; Vocational education institutions; Environmental organizations; Private companies; Research institutions; Non-profit organizations; Trade unions; Startups; Incubators; Venture capitalists; Banks; Universities; Transportation companies; Business associations; Government agencies.
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase affordable housing options and provide financial assistance for low-income households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Availability of land and housing, strong social welfare system. – Stable and diverse financial sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce poverty and income inequality, promote social inclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Housing; Public housing corporations; Social welfare organizations; Private companies;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promote financial inclusion and access to capital.- Support small and medium-sized enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Entrepreneurial culture and access to resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduce economic inequality and promote social mobility.- Foster economic diversity and resilience	Non-profit organisations; Banks; Credit Unions; Government Agencies; Business associations; Investors.
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Annex 3.1. – Social Diagnosis, Portugal

Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Addressing educational gaps of the older population in the North of Portugal. – Improving the quality of learning for younger age groups. – Addressing the training deficits of the adult population, particularly among the less educated and younger groups. – Prioritizing investments in key areas to achieve higher education completion targets. – Improving equity in education, including access to resources and reducing the impact of child poverty on school failure. – Fostering educational development and supporting families through social facilities designed for early childhood. – Promoting equitable access and academic paths to higher education, considering students' socio-economic backgrounds. – Expanding access to higher education opportunities and retraining efforts for the adult population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – https://www.ccdr-n.pt/storage/app/media/2021/CCDR N%202030-compactado.pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Portugal's DGEEC provides data on educational indicators such as retention, dropout rates, and attendance. – Higher vocational technical courses (TeSP) have broadened access to higher education for new student groups, especially those who have completed vocational training at the secondary level. – The higher education network has played a significant role in fostering balanced regional development. – Portugal is envisioning industrial reconversion and industrialization processes that will necessitate technical and technological training at all qualification levels. – Partnerships with public and private institutions, such as schools, universities, and businesses, could help address the challenges in education and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Portugal's DGEEC provides data on educational indicators. – Schools and universities are partners in education and training. – Public and private businesses could partner to address the mismatch between academic and professional qualifications and the availability of skilled jobs.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Matching academic and professional qualifications with the availability of skilled jobs, particularly in the North of Portugal. 			
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends of urbanization, coastalization and metropolitanization. - Need for greater integration of the regional economy with the European Union and the Iberian Space. - Low labor productivity. - Reduced significance of the primary sector. - Aging population and population decline, particularly in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.ccdr-n.pt/storage/app/media/2021/CCDR N%202030-compactado.pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2020 Program for the Enhancement of the Interior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government implements these programs and policies. - Private sector companies and organizations support investment and create employment opportunities.
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of equity of access to healthcare systems. - Protection and improvement of citizens' health. - Complexity of the national health system (NHS). - Articulation and integration of healthcare. - Improvement of citizens' access to healthcare services - Spatialization of the healthcare network. - Accessibility of the primary health care (PHC) network. - Concentration of hospitals in main urban centers and coastal areas. - Limited supply of hospitals. - Inadequate long-term care services in the North. - Improving the conditions for individuals to participate in society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.ccdr-n.pt/storage/app/media/2021/CCDR N%202030-compactado.pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National health system (NHS) with several entities including primary health care network (PCS). - Secondary Health Care Network (hospitals). - Integrated continuous care. - Public institutions and private organizations providing long-term care services. - Social Insertion Income Program (RSI), - Unemployment Benefits - Social Provision for Inclusion - Reduction of the Value Added Tax (VAT) - Monetary support for vulnerable families, by providing an additional 30€ per month to help cover basic expenses as well as an extra 15€ per child. - Financial support for agricultural production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Health Administrations. - Intermunicipal entities. - IPSS. - Misericórdias. - Social Security Institute. - The government implements these programs and policies. - Solidarity subsystem and insertion program.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying and addressing the factors that contribute to social exclusion. - Elimination of barriers to social participation, adoption of proactive measures to promote inclusion. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updates on the salaries of public sector workers. 	
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Annex 3.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, Portugal

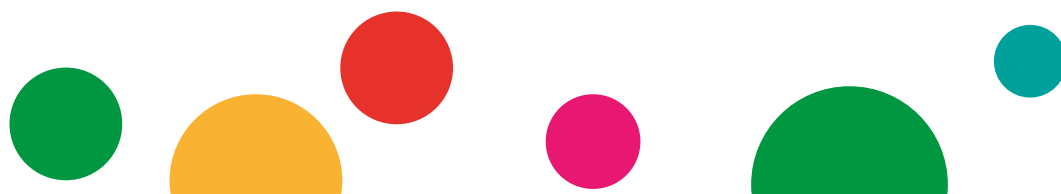
Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving access to education, reducing dropout rates, and increasing the completion rate of higher education courses. - Addressing equity issues by providing support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, including access to early childhood education, social facilities designed for early childhood, and other support services directed to the families. - Increasing investments in economic development, including infrastructure, innovation, and human capital. - Fostering entrepreneurship and innovation by creating an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increased government and school support for education. - Adult education and training programs, some of which are paid for by the government. - The North's significant economic potential, accounting for over 50% of the manufacturing industry in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritizing investments in key areas such as improving access to education, reducing dropout rates, and increasing the completion rate of higher education courses. - Addressing equity issues by providing support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, including access to early childhood education, social facilities designed for early childhood, and other support services directed to the families. - Increasing investments in economic development, including infrastructure, innovation, and human capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government agencies responsible for education, economic development, and entrepreneurship. - Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that work on education, poverty reduction, and economic development. - Private sector companies that can provide funding, mentoring, and other resources to support entrepreneurship and innovation.



	ecosystem that supports startups and small businesses, providing access to funding, mentoring, and other resources.		– Fostering entrepreneurship and innovation by creating an ecosystem that supports startups and small businesses, providing access to funding, mentoring, and other resources.	
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing programs that provide job opportunities for people with limited education or qualifications, particularly in rural areas. – Encouraging population movement towards the interior to alleviate the strain on urban areas and create more job opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The North of Portugal is the most industrialized region in the country, with a significant proportion of the employed population working in manufacturing industries. – The growth of the services sector in the region is promising. – The 2020 Program for the Enhancement of the Interior includes measures to create employment opportunities and support investment in the interior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase labor productivity and competitiveness to ensure sustainable economic growth and salary increases. – Improve the effectiveness of government incentives for employment and business creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employers who can provide job opportunities for people with limited education or qualifications. – Government agencies responsible for implementing programs to create employment opportunities and support investment in the interior.
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve the national health system, increase the number of primary health care facilities in the interior regions, and increase the availability of long-term care services. – Invest in sustainable and affordable housing, particularly in urban areas. Invest in education and awareness campaigns aimed at changing mentalities and addressing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Primary Health Care (PHC) network facilities: Increasing the number of PHC facilities, particularly in the interior regions, could improve citizens' access to healthcare services. – National health system (NHS): The NHS provides universal access to healthcare services and could be leveraged to improve healthcare access and outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve access to healthcare services provided by the national health system, particularly in the interior regions, and ensure that these facilities are accessible to all. – Increase the availability of long-term care services, particularly in light of the region's increasing aging population. – Promote social inclusion and eliminate barriers to social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local healthcare providers, community organizations, and universities could partner with the government to improve the national health system, increase the number of primary health care facilities, and increase the availability of long-term care services. – Sustainable building materials companies and local housing providers could partner with the



	<p>misinformation about preventative measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Social inclusion programs: Measures to promote social inclusion and eliminate barriers to social participation could be developed, particularly for disadvantaged populations such as refugees, homeless people, and those who are disadvantaged due to age, disability, race, ethnicity, or limited resources.- Skilled workforce: Portugal has a well-educated and skilled workforce, which could be leveraged to develop innovative solutions to the country's problems, including the issues related to healthcare, housing, and social security.- Government resources: The government has resources at its disposal, including funding and regulatory powers, that can be utilized to address the issues of healthcare access, housing, and social security in the country.	<p>participation, particularly for disadvantaged populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduce the proportion of the resident population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, with a particular focus on the North region.	<p>government to invest in sustainable and affordable housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Local schools, universities, and community organizations could partner with the government to invest in education and awareness campaigns aimed at changing mentalities and addressing misinformation about preventative measures.
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Annex 4.1. – Social Diagnosis, Italy

Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investments in scientific research and technological innovation. Gap in educational attainment among certain groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.regione.puglia.it/web/competitivita-einnovazione/ricercae-innovazione 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Research Program 2015- 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education and Merit
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita Unemployment among young people and ethnic minorities; Green Transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.enicbcm.ed.eu/sites/default/files/2021-03/Destination%20Review-Puglia.pdf; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Operational Programme POR Puglia 2014-2020 National Ecological Transition Plan (PTE) The Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Policies - Ministry of Environment and Ecologic al Security
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to basic needs such as housing for all -The fight against educational poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report Save the Children, 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of Social Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Policies Consortium Integrated Welfare System of the Social Territorial Area BR 4

Annex 4.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, Italy

Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase lifelong learning – Increase access to education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Highly skilled and educated Centre and Research Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce education gap different groups. – Foster a culture of lifelong learning and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of health Ministry of Education and Merit – Research Institute (Private and Public)
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promoting innovation and entrepreneurship – Support of SMEs – Investing in renewable energies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong technology and research – Strategic geographic position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Create new jobs and reduce environmental impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Ministry of Environment and Ecological Security
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase affordable housing – Effective system of access of a universal nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce economic inequality – Promote social inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Labour and Social Policies – Consortium Integrated Welfare System of the Social Territorial Area BR 4

Annex 5.1. – Social Diagnosis, Ireland

Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited access to healthcare services, shortage of healthcare professionals, high prevalence of chronic diseases – Limited access to quality education and training, skills training, low educational attainment rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Data from Irish Health Executive Service (HSE) – Central Statistics Office (CSO) – Department of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Initiatives to recruit and retain healthcare professionals – Vocational training programmes, scholarships, adult education initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – County Health Department – Irish Health Service Executive (HSE) – Local schools – County Education Department – Community Organisations
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited job opportunities, low business investment, lack of entrepreneurship support – Inadequate transportation infrastructure, lack of broadband connectivity, insufficient industrial zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Business, Enterprise – Enterprise and Innovation Office – Local Enterprise Office (LEO) – Department of Transport – Tourism and Sport – Department of Communications – Climate Action and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business incubation programme – Grants for startups – Networking events – Road and transportation projects – Broadband expansion initiatives – Job Placement Programmes – Job Fairs – Skills Development Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local Enterprise Office (LEO) – County Chamber of Commerce – Department of Transport – Local Internet Service Providers
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High unemployment rates, limited job opportunities, a mismatch between skills and job market demands – Poverty, homelessness, social isolation, limited access to social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Central Statistics Office (CSO) – Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Job Placement Programmes – Job Fairs – Skills Development Training – Social Welfare Programmes, Affordable Housing Initiatives – Community Support Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection – Local Employment Agencies – Department of Social Protection – Non-Profit Organisations – Local Social Services



Annex 5.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, Ireland

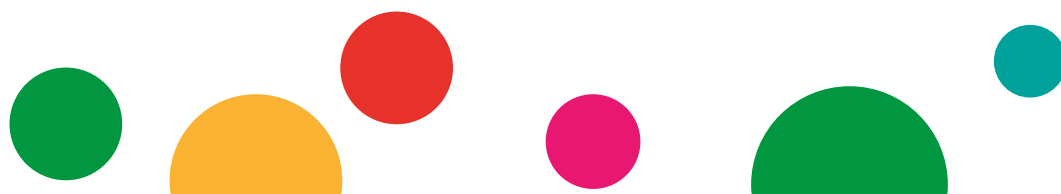
Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop vocational training programmes to enhance skills and employability – Promote lifelong learning initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Availability of educational institutions – Availability of skilled workforce – Availability of community engagement and volunteerism opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhance educational attainment levels – Foster entrepreneurship and innovation – Promote health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Education and Skills – Higher Education Institutions – Local Community Development Committees – Local businesses and industries – Chambers of Commerce – Non-profit organisations focusing on education and skills development
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Attract new industries and investments – Support local businesses and entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural resources – Tourism attractions – Strategic location – Existing industrial infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Economic diversification – Job creation – Supporting sustainable economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local Enterprise Office (LEO) – Cavan County Council – National Industrial Development Authority (IDA Ireland) – Business networks and associations – Financial institutions – Tourism boards – Potential investors
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote social inclusion and equality – Enhance access to essential services – Support marginalised groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community organisation – Social support networks – Cultural diversity – Community assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce poverty and inequality – Promote social cohesion – Improve social services and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Social Protection – Department of Rural Community Development – Health Service Executive (HSE) – Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – Community-based organisations – Corporate social responsibility programmes

Annex 6.1. – Social Diagnosis, Spain

Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and training: Access to quality education and training opportunities is essential to improve prospects for social integration. Disadvantaged people may face economic, social or cultural barriers to accessing education. Language and intercultural competences: For successful integration, immigrants and disadvantaged people may need to develop language skills and intercultural competences to communicate and adapt to their working and social environment. Competences and skills: There are a growing demand for specific skills in the labour market. Skills gap: There is a gap between the skills demanded by the labor market and the skills available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.fbbva.es/wpcontent/uploads/2022/12/DE_2022_valorcapitalhumano_ivie_web.pdf https://www.bde.es/f/webbde/SES/Secciones/Publicaciones/PublicacionesAnuales/InformesAnuales/21/Fich/InfAnual_2021.pdf https://www.cgtrabajosocial.es/files/51786ad45be4d/Manual_de_indicadores_para_el_diagnostico_social.pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Plan for Training and Professional Insertion. Program for the development of social skills, basic skills and coexistence with the students of Programs of Attention to Diversity Social and labor insertion support program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Economy. Generalitat Valenciana: Department of Sustainable Economy, Productive Sectors, Trade and Labor
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precarious and temporary employment: There is a high share of precarious and temporary employment in Spain, which affects the stability and quality of employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.boe.es/buscador/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2021-21651 https://valenciactiva.valencia.es/es/valencia-emplea/programas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation, training and job placement programs. Labor insertion and entrepreneurship programs. Employment Training Plan. Law 20/2021, of 28 December, on urgent measures for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valencia City Council. Government of Spain. Ministry of Labour and Social Economy

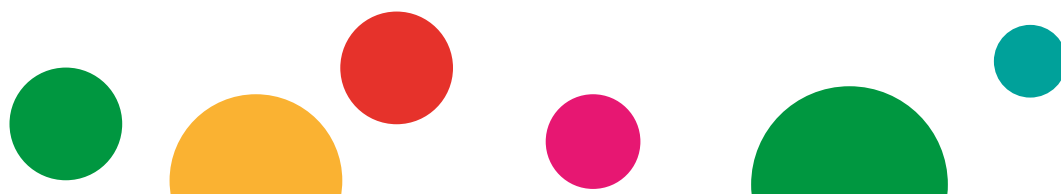


	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wage gaps and inequality: Wage gaps persist between different groups of the population, such as men and women, as well as between regions of the country.- Labour market duality: Spain has a duality in its labour market, with a high proportion of workers in temporary and precarious employment, and a smaller group of workers in stable employment and job protection.- Need to adapt to the digital transformation: Digitalisation and automation are transforming the labour market and require workers to acquire new digital skills.- Unemployment: Although Spain has seen improvements in the unemployment rate since the 2008 financial crisis, relatively high unemployment still persists, especially among young people and workers with lower levels of education- Access to employment and job opportunities: It is important to promote equal opportunities policies, promote diversity in employment and establish job orientation and job search support programmes.	<p>orientacion -formacion - e - insercion -laboral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- https://www.inmujeres.gob.es/areasTematicas/AreaProgInsercionSociolaboral/ProgInsercionSociolaboral.htm- https://www.ehu.eus/documentos/1432750/5313396/PICE+-Gu%C3%ADa+del+Plan+de+Capacitaci%C3%B3n.pdf/a35fe37e-ddfe-491e-8795-ead3233bf5cb?t=1458051363000	<p>reduction of temporary employment in public employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ministry of Equality	
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<p>Inclusive Capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty and inequality: Spain face significant challenges in reducing poverty and inequality. - Social exclusion: There are population groups in situations of social exclusion, such as homeless people, migrants, people with disabilities, young people at risk of exclusion and older people. - Access to social services: Ensuring equitable access to social services is fundamental to building inclusive capital. - Citizen participation: Promoting the active and meaningful participation of all citizens is essential to building inclusive capital. - Discrimination and diversity: Spain face the challenge of addressing discrimination and promoting diversity in all spheres of society. - Gender management: It is essential to promote equality policies and remove barriers to ensure women's full participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://inclusio.gva.es/es/web/integracion-inclusion-social-cooperacion - https://inclusio.gva.es/es/web/integracion-inclusion-social-cooperacion/pla-de-transformacio-recuperacio-i-resiliencia-pilotemcv - https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/derechos-sociales/inclusion/inclusion-social-espana.htm - https://www.mdsocialesa2030.gob.es/derechos-sociales/inclusion/contenido-actual-web/PO_2022.pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration programmes for migrants and refugees. - Homeless support programme. - Childhood and Family programme. - National action plan for social inclusion. - Dependency law. - Social inclusion and fight against poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generalitat Valenciana: Vice-presidency and Ministry of Equality and Inclusive Policies - Government of Spain: Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030
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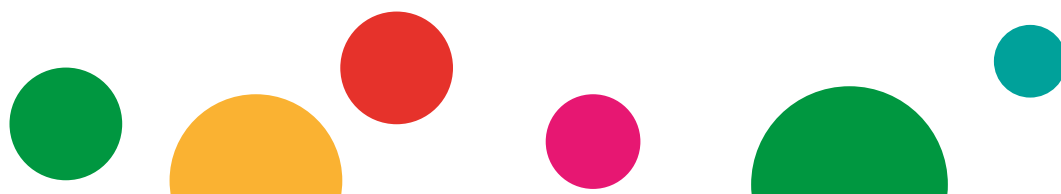
Annex 6.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, Spain

Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen Education System. – Reinforcement of measures to shorten inequality in access for vulnerable groups. – Empower professionals of the educational field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motivated professionals. – Developed educational infrastructure. – Awareness of the importance of equity in Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong continuous learning system. – Development of strategies to improve weaknesses in education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Education. – Generalitat Valenciana. – Net of public or private educational institutions.
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reinforcement of the investment for empowering local industry. – Improvement of the continuous learning to update the workforce. – Assistance to small and medium companies. – Strategies to detect and shorten precarity at work. – Assistance and guidance for entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Culture of entrepreneurship – Already existent tradition of continuous learning. – Already designed programs and plans to reinforce local, small and medium companies. – Observatory of decent work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulation to detect and punish precarity in work. – Development of a stronger net of continuous learning. – Efficiency in the assistance to entrepreneurs. – Designed actions to promote the growth of small and medium business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of work, Generalitat Valenciana, – Labora and Continuous training Entities
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increment of assistance for housing. – Strategies to mitigate social exclusion situations. – Focus on young employment and housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Possibilities of a better management of the housing. – Availability of houses for social housing. – Understanding of the importance of propelling young generations for an independent and productive life and reinserting individuals socially excluded in society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulations to provide guidance for detecting and managing available properties. – Assistance to encourage vulnerable people to retake a productive life through benefits and rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Housing and Consellería Asuntos Sociales.



Annex 7.1. – Social Diagnosis, Germany

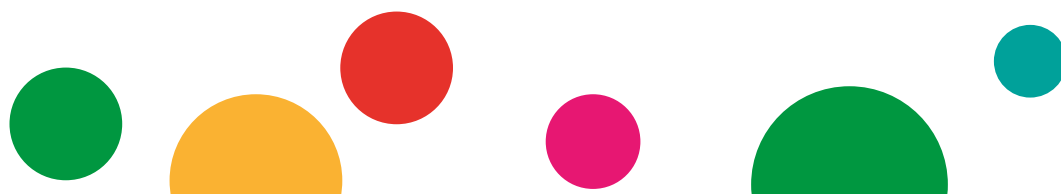
Social Diagnosis				
	Needs/Community challenges	Evidence (Demographic, socioeconomic dynamics)	Existing Projects/Programs	Current Partners
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of education in Germany is hereditary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – OECD statistics on the correlation between generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arbeiterkind as an initiative to facilitate access to university for children from working-class families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Numerous schools and universities
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facilitating entry for qualified migrants; – Improved recognition of foreign professional qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Labour administration report on shortage of skilled workers, especially in care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Current draft law to facilitate entry; initiatives by migrant groups to facilitate access to training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arbeitsverwaltung und Selbsthilfegruppen der Migranten
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Insufficient knowledge about preventive health care services and treatment of diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Research by migrant organisations on adequate participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health without Borders as an Erasmus project, comparable projects at Kiel University of Applied Sciences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health insurance funds and civil society migrant organisations

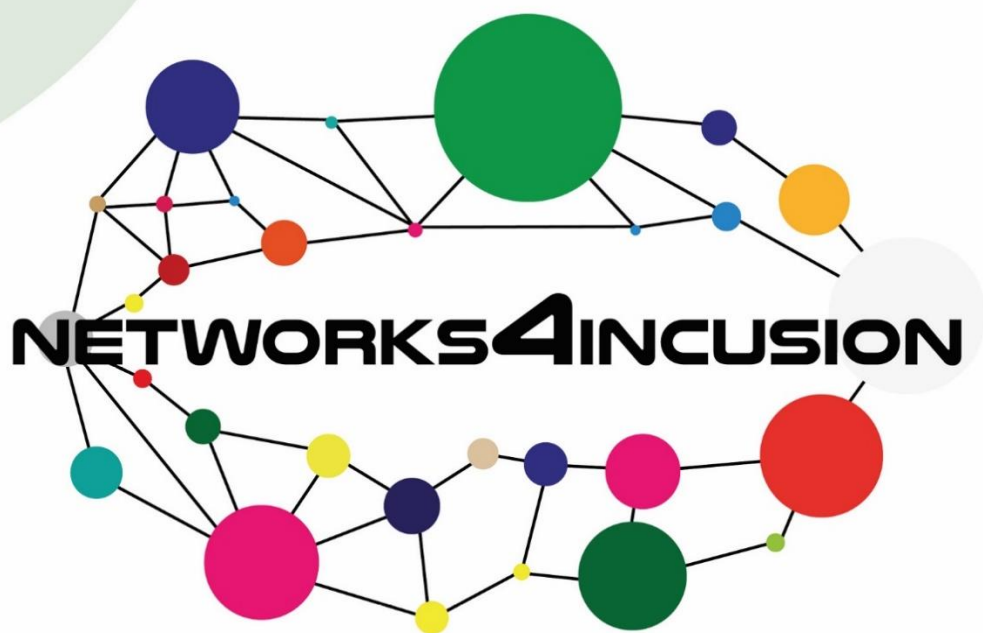




Annex 7.2. – Roadmap for Future Opportunities, Germany

Roadmap for Future Opportunities				
	Development Opportunities	Local resources and potentialities	Strategic Objectives	Potential Partners (Public and private entities)
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better promotion of this initiative by municipalities and Länder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High potential of committed volunteers, but lack of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dissolving the correlation between educational achievements of different generations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public agencies for funding, schools for dissemination and civil society organisations for implementation
Economic Potential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Breakthrough in the legislative process, debureaucratisation of the labour administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cooperation of the labour administration with gigantic organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facilitate integration into the labour market for qualified migrants and through qualification of migrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Labour administration, municipalities and civil society organisations
Inclusive Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Education in neighbourhoods particularly inhabited by migrants, – Online advertising in corresponding portals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health insurance funds and migrant civil society organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equal participation of all in the benefits of the health care system; – Better health care provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Health insurance funds, social workers and civil society organisations





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