



# EU programmes and projects on social inclusion (WP 2)

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Connecting cities  
Building successes



# What can we learn from other projects?

## Projects on

- Young people / young adults
- Families and population cohort 30 - 65  
(non, except neighbourhood management and upgrading)
- Elderly people
- Migrants

## Learning fields:

- Challenges and objectives of other projects
- Approaches and instruments used
- Hindrances and pitfalls

## Which programmes?

### **URBACT**

- My Generation (young people and young adults)
- Active Age (elderly people)
- CoNet (social cohesion in neighbourhoods)
- Open Cities (migration and inclusion)

### **INTERREG IIIC**

- WELHOPS - Welfare housing policies for senior citizens
- CASE exchanges know-how to combat social exclusion in cities
- POSEIDON - Partnership on socio-economic and integrated development of deprived neighbourhoods

# Limitations and 1st lessons learnt

## Limitations:

- Incoherent structure of case studies
- Some project information not available (yet) or hidden somewhere
- Project internet pages sometimes not available
- hardly anything on pitfalls

## Lessons for Op-Act:

- Easily approachable information
- Structured information  
(what is important for “internal” project use, what for the “outside world”; meaningful titles of documents, structuring documents according to their topics; key content and messages in the beginning)

## Target and instruments used - young people

Challenge	Integrated approach	Activity field			
		Capacity building (CB)	Social infrastructure / living conditions	Linking education and labour market	Others
<b>NEETs*)</b>  <b>School drop-outs</b>  <b>Other disadvantaged groups</b>  <b>Lack of perspectives / self-reliance / confidence</b>  <b>General</b>	<b>Cooperation of different organisations</b>  <b>Cooperation of different departments</b>  <b>Cooperation of different tiers of government</b>  <b>Involvement of target group</b>	<b>Individual mentoring / consultancy (IT tools, agencies, individuals)</b>  <b>Information / CP tools</b>  <b>Information / CB events</b>  <b>Information centres</b>		<b>Entrepreneurship training</b>  <b>Internships</b>  <b>“learning moduls” in schools</b>	<b>One-stop agencies (general or for young entrepreneurs)</b>

\*) no education, employment and training

# Target and instruments used - young people

## Lessons learnt

- education needs to be better connected to the labour market and to employment
- education should enhance employability - according to the needs of the employers
- education should provide job experiences
- education – in the sense of learning – takes place everywhere
- there is a need of structural change in order to make this work
- informal learning environments built on multi actor collaboration show good results
- there are examples of good cooperation between schools and business that could be transferred
- nothing seems to work better than individual coaching and support
- formal entrepreneurship building should not be taken that serious, but those cities that promote proactivity, innovativity, risk taking and cooperation are more likely to succeed in fostering a young, entrepreneurial spirit

# Target and instruments used - elderly people

Challenge	Integrated approach	Activity field			
		Capacity building	Social infrastructure / living conditions	labour market / societal activities	Others
<p>Lack of sufficient care and support</p> <p>Lack of sufficient and adapted housing</p> <p>Overloaded families and relatives</p>	<p>Including disabled young people in service delivery</p> <p>(cooperation with NGOs / groups from outside the social sector)</p>		<p>Enhancement of social services</p> <p>Voluntary work and training</p> <p>Day care centres and activities</p> <p>Adapted elderly homes / housing</p>		<p>Cultural activities with link to other societal groups</p>

# Target and instruments used - elderly people

## Lessons learnt

- Promote a clear strategy at national and local level.
- Develop information point of care services
- Promote co-housing as a form of cohabitation and assistance of elderly people which incorporated all the advantages of both residential care and their own home

However: case studies published so far do not necessarily lead to these recommendations

# Target and instruments used - migrants

Challenge	Integrated approach	Activity field			
		Capacity building (CB)	Social infrastructure / living conditions	Social / cultural inclusion	Others
<p>Lack of language skills</p> <p>Lack of “cultural skills”</p> <p>Lack of knowledge on administrative, educational etc. issues</p> <p>Lack of formal skills</p> <p>Prejudices</p>	<p>Cooperation with NGOs and informal groups</p> <p>Cooperation between different departments</p> <p>Cooperation between different tiers of government</p>	<p>Language courses</p> <p>Information / CB events</p> <p>Information / CB tools</p> <p>Trainings and workshops</p> <p>Support agencies for migrants (legal advice, education,...)</p>		<p>Cross-cultural events</p> <p>Cross-cultural trainings</p> <p>Cross cultural facilities</p>	<p>Special funding for migrant associations</p> <p>Media campaigns</p> <p>“welcome activities” for migrants</p>

# Target and instruments used - migrants

## Lessons learnt

? (not available yet)

## Target and instruments used - neighbourhoods

It's a special issue

- Overall aim: social inclusion and spatial enhancements (this means: all target groups of Op-Act, all different kind of tools)
- Specific aims are including all fields (formal and informal capacity building, living conditions, social and sometimes also technical infrastructure, labour market...)

Approaches are regularly

- participatory
- integrated

Op-Act should have a closer look to these projects and approaches

## Overall results

- Most projects targeting youth and migrants combine approaches and measures that aim to foster social and economic inclusion as well as capacity building.
- Projects targeting elderly people are either aiming to enhance infrastructure (for instance housing, elderly homes) or have very specific aims (reduce alcoholism).
- Except projects dealing with neighbourhood management and enhancement no project is dealing with families and the population cohort between approx. 30 and 60.

### What is missing:

Social infrastructure / living conditions (young people, migrants)

Capacity building (elderly people)

Labour market / societal activities (elderly people)

Grazie Thanks  
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Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala  
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