



URB-AL - RED 10 "Struggle against urban poverty"
"PRACTICAR"

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Files

May 2005



FOREWORD

A report on actions developed in order to combat poverty in the Practicar project partner countries can not bypass the need to link policies and theory.

The institutional approach to new types of poverty seems to show out problems due to difficulty of analysis and terminological confusion.

Broadly speaking, an interpretation based on one single aspect of this issue seems to be a failing option: this is not one comprehensive issue with one variable and one indicator only can not provide a most exhaustive response to shed some light on the situation.

Although it may seem paradoxical, it is necessary to weight different variables in order to specify our focus.

New poverty is connected to a dynamic and not to a static conception of social relationship: in the past, poverty was studied as a final condition of a life story that was often transmitted by the parents and as a legacy to their children. As such, poverty was a *position* that the State tried to face by means of aids or services expressly devised to the less fortunate.

Nowadays, it has become essential to consider the phenomenon of new poverty without connecting it to time and social connections of the individual involved by this problem.

The new poor is not used to and has not lived for generation together with destitution. They are obliged to face this event following a process of weakening of their situation which occurs more frequently today than in the past.

Single events which in the past would have not caused poverty, when occurring to an individual who is living in the yet-undefined "social vulnerability" area, make today this one fall in a situation of marginalization which is unusual to him.

Accidents which may occur in one's individual life (the failure of a marriage, a disease of a relative, an unexpected expense which can not be postponed, the spouse unemployment or underemployment, the need to pay for children education...) can lead to consequences beyond the personal reach and create economic and social conditioning.

Besides this declination of poverty to be intended as a *process* rather than as a position, the social shock absorbing system tested on the structural poor is often inadequate. Measures to combat poverty described by the "Practicar" project partners has showed, on the one hand, the real priority local decision-makers have assigned to the most marginal poverty and, on the other, the problems they meet in the statistical identification of this new target, also when the target groups are inside the area of social marginalization.

However, this obstacle does not derive from quality or quantity of social actions implemented by the various local governments, since some of these are part of costly projects of emergence from social marginalization ¹ and other projects show quite interesting innovations (i.e. labour oriented policies and local action that overcome the old welfare-oriented policies which were disconnected from local requirements).

On the other hand, the limit of these policies is represented by the problems to interpret "new poverty". They are essentially due to:

¹ For instance the "Deserción Cero" program funded with a ten million pesos funding (budget 2004) by the Buenos Aires Town Council in order to make dropouts from school to terminate their secondary education or the 110,000 funding provided by the Town of Rome in order to support job seeking in the 7th Municipality.

- 1) an under-evaluation of relationship as a priority sector of action: new poverty invalidates the social capital of the involved individual, since this one is marginalized from his origin social network or self-marginalizes himself because of shame or because his social status can not be preserved. Much the same way, an effective policy targeted to the new poor must implement actions especially in the human relationship context and must help the individual to reconstitute such social capital by means of a new activation of intangible but crucial resources like self-confidence, information, exchange, temper and education;
- 2) the lack of a preventive strategy acting on vulnerability, in order to anticipate rather than treating the state of marginalization. The philosophy of actions should aim to limit the magnitude of this issue before and not after the events and then reduce the risk of social and economic down-rating for large groups of population. The set up of ad hoc services should represent an important shock absorber for individuals at risk of new poverty, and this would avoid them to sink down in the unusual and embarrassing situation of the "petitioner".

Actually, new poverty is only a new challenge not only to local or national authorities but also to the whole community.

Problems in the definition of this issue does not involve only the political class, but also associations and the more dynamic social groups.

The establishment of a group of individual suffering from social vulnerability found also social operators unprepared because these ones have been committed for years to fight against the most classical poverty. The new poor, more shaded and less visible must be faced by setting up a local network which disseminates experience, describe their actions and results they achieved.

Delay in this issue seems general. However, the participation to a project like this one (**Practicar** - "Laboratorio de prácticas para el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas locales de lucha contra la nueva pobreza urbana") is a first step towards two different directions:

- 1) it shows the sensitivity vis-a-vis this issue and the awareness, to be achieved yet, of a new challenge and of risks to be faced in the event of a failure (whereas by the term failure we also mean the under-evaluation of the issue);
- 2) it highlight the participation to a view stemming out from the two previous points: relationship and prevention, rather than treatment.

The participation to the Practicar project involves that issues have to be debated with local authorities located in very different places.

More specifically, this means that the typology of the new poverty has to be analysed, or if it is necessary it has to be evaluated whether old and well-known poverty has acquired a new shape.

A deeper focus would mean that the policies to fight poverty implemented by each partner have to be pooled together and shared during meetings.

However, the "practicar" objective does not consists in the exaltation of works made until now, but on the issued raised from these works.

Raise doubts and pull down certitude is the current phase of this project, whereas the transformation of policies into real "good practice" is the final aim of this shared process.



Foto: UNOPS - PRODERE

The following partners are fully-fledged members of the PRACTICAR project (*Laboratorio de prácticas para el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas locales de lucha contra la nueva pobreza urbana - Practical laboratory for the enhancement of public policies to fight against urban poverty*). They are divided into: Latin America (a), European Union (b) and "associated" members (c).

- a.1. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- a.2. Municipalidad de San Martín (San Martín, Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- a.3. Municipalidad de Pergamino (Pergamino, Argentina)
- a.4. Prefeitura Municipal de Sao Paulo (Sao Paulo, Brasil)
- a.5. Municipalidad de San Joaquín (Santiago, Chile)
- a.6. Municipalidad de Aserri (Aserri – San José, Costa Rica)
- a.7. Municipalidad de Ate (Ate – Lima, Perú)
- a.8. Municipalidad provincial de Rioja (Rioja – San Martín, Perú)
- a.9. Alcaldía de Santafé de Bogotá (Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia)
- b.1. Comune di Roma (Roma, Italia), coordinador
- b.2. Ayuntamiento de Valladolid (Valladolid, España)
- b.3. Provincia di Prato (Prato, Italia)
- b.4. City of Vaasa (Vaasa, Finland)
- c.1. ADESO, Asociación para el Desarrollo Social (La Plata – Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- c.2. CEPAD, Centro para la Participación y el Desarrollo Humano Sostenible (Santa Cruz, Bolivia)

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INTRODUCTION

The "Relazione di sintesi" (summary report) already stated that the "**diagnóstico**" (diagnosis) on the new poor phenomenon in the partner towns of the *PRACTICAR* project was a first step in order to share information and provide a common back ground. The project will end after 18 months with the development, the edition and the dissemination of "guidelines for the implementation of tools and good practice to combat new urban poverty".

The "diagnóstico" (developed in the grounds of the Guide lines drafted for this project) was focused on the concept of urban poverty and of "new poor" whose characteristics and scale was described by some "partner" towns. This paper has showed that the awareness of the phenomenon is at its initial stage, and the practice to combat against "new poverty" still goes unexplored under many different aspects.

On the other hand, the "*Practicar*" project (and its "partners"), well aware of the various deficiencies have considered the **joint development** and the **dissemination** of new tools and of "good practice" of struggle against new urban poverty as an essential focus.

Additionally, the "diagnóstico" was considered as a first good occasion to try to identify institutional measures and experiences of the partner towns targeted to the implementation of strategies, policies and practice of struggle against "new poverty".

Therefore, the *Practicar* partners were asked to describe the experiences they considered as interesting and significant in order to contribute to strategies and policies of struggle against the phenomenon of the "new poor" (or that could be implemented in that framework). Therefore, a thorough analysis of these actions can be made in order to use and disseminate them as "good practice" - if considered as such - to combat "new poverty".

To this end, partners were asked to follow, possibly, the following description pattern²:

- title of the action;
- short description of the experience;
- general and specific aims;
- expected and reached objectives;
- direct and indirect beneficiaries;
- experience promoters and executors;

² Please refer also to "Guide Lines" for the drafting of the "Diagnóstico" on the new poor phenomenon

- duration and implementation period;
- costs and funding entity;
- problems and solutions;
- intermediate and final evaluation;
- "innovations", if any.

This task was to aimed at pooling together an encompassing but accurate back ground.

"Fichas" (files) and information that were collected until now have not always been exhaustive, also due to the need of being synthetic. Therefore, they have not always been able to report about measures actually implemented, or about results and problems.

Especially for cases considered as most interesting in order to identify "practice" to combat new urban poverty, additional information will be required in order to make it easier to transfer the experience considered as a "good practice" in other places where there are similar issues.

This introductory paper reports some of the "policies" made by the *Practicar* partners. They are reported in short files³, based on a list that describe a) the "partner" who promoted the measure and b) the "local" context of reference, the "target-population", the "field of action", "Title of measure/project".

Additionally, concerning Buenos Aires, summary files do not make reference to single projects but to programs. They are reported in a table that contains many "converging" projects.

The "POLICIES" described in the following files can be grouped together based on different features, as:

- "target population": youth, immigrants, lone women with dependant children, unemployed, long-term unemployed, unemployed aged over 50, etc...
- the size of the partner town: i.e. town with less than or over 1 million inhabitants;
- the territorial context of action: province, municipality, inter-municipal, municipal/local level;
- the level of complexity and the scale of action;

These actions were assigned a field of action however, initiatives and projects can cross several of them.

Anyway, in no case, experiences reported by "partners" are so unique or peculiar to assign them to a specific class to be called "struggle against new urban poverty".

³ please refer also to "Experiences" in the Section "Documents" of the site www.practicar.roma.it

Therefore, the files hereafter will report one or several fields of actions, to be intended, as the main sector(s) of action.

The following sectors were taken into account: social, local development, education, health care, employment-oriented policies, and social, economic and production development, etc...

The files reported hereafter are grouped according this last method, i.e. per "field of action"

Finally, we would like mention that the original versions of the "experience" reported by the partner towns are described in the "POLICIES" of the "**Papers**" section of the *PRACTICAR* project web site (**www.practicar.roma.it**).

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Field : A. Social

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ITALY, ROME
Organisation involved:	Town of Rome, Social and Health Care Policies Department
Field:	Social
Territorial context:	Municipal
"Target" population:	Population suffering from a severe social emergency situation
Title of the action:	"Social Emergency and Reception" Organisational Unit (O.U)

After a testing period in the field of social emergency, the Town of Rome set up in 2004 the "Social Emergency and Reception" Organisational Unit with the aim to coordinate and upgrade some already existing services and to test innovating solutions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION

The "Social Emergency and Reception" Organisational Unit (O.U.) is devised to help to get out from the grip of poverty those who – either children, elderly, men or women – are living in a severe and social emergency situation, who risk to remain entangled in a hopeless situation, due to the building up of economic, cultural poverty or to disease and to the lack of a viable employment.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

In order to reach such targets, the "Social Emergency and Reception" O. U. set up several services and operational facilities like the *Social Control Room*, the *Evaluation Unit*, and the *Reception Centre System*.

The *Social Control Room* is a service provided to face social emergencies that may occur on the municipal territory. The aim is to detect poverty where it is striking, and set up customized strategies in order to provide an effective response to the people in need. The Control Room start operating upon a call received by a *call centre* or a report is made by the equipped *mobile units* carrying out a constant monitoring of the town. This service is targeted to the elder in trouble, to under-age abandoned children, to the disabled, and homeless adults. It is operational 24/7.

The *Evaluation Unit* is the Social Emergency and Reception O. U. service. It closely cooperates with the Social Control room. It was set up following the need to get awareness and monitor the *individual projects* going on in the reception centres of the town of Rome for the homeless.

This tool is used to verify and monitor service provided by reception facilities. It is a permanent interface between the Social Control Room – that receives distress calls – and Territorial services tasked to protect and support those suffering from social hardship.

The *Reception system* (linked to the Social Control Room and the Evaluation Unit) is based on several kinds of facilities, from induction centres to semi-independent housing solutions, established under different projects.

Induction centres are provided for emergency problem solving (a place to stay overnight and a warm meal). The other kinds of actions are targeted *to restore community and family relationship* of the users in order to trigger out a *social and employment inclusion process*.

The aim is to allow the largest possible number of people to get out of emergency and build up their own self-sufficiency scheme.

RESULTS OF THE INITIATIVE

In 2004, the Social Control Room received 83,314 calls, 26,444 in excess than 2003.

Among actions implemented in 2004, it is worth mentioning the referral of 2,953 users – both adults and underage – to the facilities of the Municipal reception system and the assignment to specific centres of 1,538 abandoned under-age children

Additionally, over 1,000 actions were implemented for the restoration of community and family networks, thanks to cooperation with Local Social services and health care services.

In 2004, this *networking-based activity* carried out by the Evaluation Unit made it possible to 35% of women with dependant children who were hosted in Municipal reception centres to get a job and housing in half a year time

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ITALY, ROME
Organisation involved:	Municipality of Rome, 3rd dpt., Housing policies
Field:	Social
Territorial context:	Municipal
"Target" population:	Socially vulnerable people exposed to the risk of poverty
Title of the action:	"Housing policies" in the Municipality of Rome

The Town of Rome has implemented two main tools in order to cater for the housing needs of needy and vulnerable social groups at risk of poverty: *public residential housing* and *subsidies for house rental*

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION

The action is focused on providing a response to housing, quite a serious problem in Rome for the low-income social groups due to the skyrocketing Real Estate sale and rental prices occurred over the last few years.

DESCRIPTION AND METHODS OF THE ACTION

Concerning the first tool (***Public residential housing***), the Town of Rome is supporting people who are living strong residential and economic troubles by assigning them low-rent public-owned houses.

A public notice is disseminated (the last one was made in 2000) and the assignment of these houses is made on a score based on the characteristics of the applicants (type of household, current housing situation, income, etc...) in order to make a housing list of those entitled to this kind of housing.

As at today, 33,404 individuals or households are entered in this housing list (and therefore they are waiting for a low-rent public-owned house).

The other tools used by the Town of Rome in order to face housing needs (and therefore cut the exposure to the risk of poverty) is the paying out of ***monetary contributions for house rental fees***. This contribution is provided to individuals and/or households who live in houses rented from the free rental market whose rental fees would represent an important share of the annual household income.

Here as well, the contribution is primarily granted to those who can demonstrate they are living under very critical conditions. This tool was first tested in 2000/2001. In 2004, about 17,000 contribution applications were filed.

On top of this, **a third tool** is being designed: the building of **houses** to be sold at **ceiling prices** and with reduced interest rates to young couples.

These houses will be built in co-operation with private builders' companies, according to a contract where the private partner will build following a Municipal design and on Municipal land but he will be obliged to sell at lower prices than market prices.

File A3

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ITALY, ROME
Organisation involved:	15th Municipality of Rome, Town of Rome,
Field:	Social, Labour
Territorial context:	Municipal
"Target" population:	Socially vulnerable people exposed to the risk of poverty
Title of the action:	Initiative in the social and labour field of the "15th municipality of Rome - Arvalia-Portuense"

The actions described here-after were launched by local authorities (of the 15th municipality of Rome) in order to provide a rehabilitation of local facilities (roads, sidewalks, public gardens, etc...) and to try to give identity and social and cultural cohesion to the Municipalities that compose the Town of Rome (enhancement of the *Teatro India*, enhancement of archaeological remnants located on the municipal land, etc...)

Some projects were launched for the integration of immigrant and Romany Gypsy communities accommodated in the Via Gandoni camp site. Obviously, most of resources are employed in social-oriented projects in order to alleviate the discomfort of the most needy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTIONS

The overall objective of the actions described hereafter is to face and identify new poverty (this is why the *Consulta del volontariato* - Voluntary work Council - was set up) that strikes the elderly who live alone or who are no longer self-sufficient and who often have problems to disclose their destitution, who are victims of gambling (lotto or video-poker) and of banal usury (identified by the Council in cooperation with the local parish). For the time being, these actions are customised on individual cases, but the intention is to develop a consistent and specific project all over the territory.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

a. Protected hospital discharge.

This action was first devised by the co-project-planning laboratories. (These ones had been established for the implementation of the 1st Zone Plan). Later, this action became a town-wide project fostered by the Municipal Aldermanship to Social Policies.

The focus of this project is to provide support for no longer than 60 days to the elderly who live in the area either alone or with relatives who can not cater for the specific healthcare needs after hospitalisation.

In order to implement this project it was necessary to involve social and health-care services. Therefore, some memorandums of understanding and operational covenants were signed between the 15th Municipality of Rome, the Local 3rd district RMD Health-care Service, and San-Camillo Forlanini and Portuense hospitals. This services kicked off in January 2004 and has assessed **127** cases until now.

b. Training apprenticeship and guidance to labour

This service is targeted to the teen age and young adults (no older than of 23) who were pointed out by the local social services. This service must provide a support to education the users are receiving. And the Social service who pointed out this youth is tasked to provide follow up. Therefore this action stands out as an important resource provided by social services in order to enhance projects targeted to youth in distress. This projects provides a six-month employment contract to the youth which may be extended for six months. The first apprenticeship contracts date back to Feb. 2004, and until now, 18 youth were involved in this project. This project has been funded for tow years now.

c. Alzheimer Project.

This is a support and relief action targeted to households which have to face specific issues that stem out from the fact that they have to look after a relative who is affected by a complex and serious disease, the Alzheimer disease.

d. Intergeneration laboratories.

The objective is to provide occasions when generations can meet. The elder can tell about traditional culture so that children can become aware of the past and get a clear picture of the time flowing down. This can be made by a mutual narration of facts of life.

e. Centre of youth aggregation.

This action stemmed out from the joint-project-planning laboratories which were set up in order to develop the 1st zone plan. The aim is to implement a true territorial animation in order to promote, support and enhance aggregation between the youth, to support their life, decision-making and life-organisation projects in places where youth use to meet and interact between them. This project is essentially aimed at fostering youth personal development, self-sufficiency, training needs, at reshaping inclusive and reliable community fabrics, at developing a feeling of belonging by the set up of adequate location and through a process suitable to this age bracket. The project has just started and is funded for two years.

f. Housing Emergency (please also refer to the File on "Housing policies" of the Town of Rome).

This action is aimed at providing a response to support for no longer than four years low-income Italian and foreign households who were evicted from their rental but have an annual income lower than €12,248.00

File A4

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ITALY, ROME
Organisation involved:	Town of Rome, 14th, 15th, and 19th dpt.
Field:	Social, Labour
Territorial context:	Neighbourhood
"Target" population:	Youth, vulnerable people exposed to social risk
Title of the action:	Economic and social support in CORVIALE ("Roma XV" Municipality)

The actions described hereafter were implemented by the Town of Rome in order to support economic and social development in Corviale, a neighbourhood of Rome located in the 15th municipality that was designed and built according to criteria of extreme functionality by world famous architects as Fiorentino and Quadroni. The result was a dormitory suburb, and functions are being implemented only today, by means of an important rehabilitation effort made on the territory and on its identity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS

a. CORVIALE – ROMA OVEST TERRITORIAL LABORATORY

location: Corviale multi-functional cultural centre

Promoter: 19th Dpt.– Organisational Unit for Participated Sustainable Local Development

Territorial laboratories were set up in some suburb neighbourhood in order to promote community participation on topics concerning local sustainable development. To this end, laboratories do propose the initiative and act as link between public entities and local associations which operate on the topics of culture, employment, social cohesion.

Among the activities which were already set up by the Corviale Laboratory we may quote:

- the neighbourhood contract which provides for the renovation of two floors of the Corviale building, of green areas and outdoor facilities, and the construction of sport facilities;
- "Imagine Corviale", a social and cultural project which responds to the requirement made by some Corviale dwellers to show out a new look of Corviale, other than the one portrayed by the media. Actually, Corviale had become the symbol of suburb awkwardness. This stroke so hard in the local dwellers' mind that it prevented the creation of a local positive public imagination. This project has involved the Adriano Olivetti association and the Nomadic Observatory of the Third University of Rome together with artists, associations, sociologists and students. An artistic and multimedia creation laboratory was set up and an experimental local TV channel is now broadcasting.

b. ENTERPRISE INCUBATOR

location: Corviale building, L.go Pio Fedi

Promoter: 19th Dpt.– Organisational Unit for Social Self-promotion

The enterprise incubator was set up in order to respond to the organisational and technical requirements of those who are willing to set up a business activity in Corviale. This facility provides hosting for new business at their kick off stage, with fixed service prices and for no longer than 18 months.

Corviale incubator has been operating for two years now. It can host 10 business in 35m² "business spaces" provided with furniture, computers, internet ADSL connection and a telephone line, if needed. Additionally, the incubator can supply some additional services as a photocopier, a fax and a meeting room. Furthermore, incubated business can use free taxation and legal counselling provided by Municipal experts. The type of business activities which can be started up concern small business, cooperatives and individual firms in the concerning crafts and service-provision and social service sectors

c. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE (CFP)

location: Corviale cultural multi functional centre

Promoter: 14th Dpt. Vocational training Organisational Unit

This centre was targeted to youth between 15 and 18 who have to finish compulsory schooling. The following courses were provided in the 2004-2005 school year: hairdresser, graphic expert for the publishing sector and audiovisuals, hairdresser business owner, computer graphic operator for the publishing sector, multisector modular course, computer graphic operator, biologic farming operator, graphics operator for the publishing sector and audiovisual production.

In order to be enrolled, it is necessary to be at least 15 but no older than 18. To be enrolled at the second year, attendance and pass of the first year of vocational training in another CFP is required, or the beneficiary must have attended the second class of a secondary school and must have followed school subjects similar to the qualification required.

d. JOB ORIENTATION CENTRE, C.O.L.(refer also to C.O.L. file)

location: Corviale building, L.go Pio Fedi

Promoter: 15th dpt.– Organisational Unit job guidance

e. TRAINING PACT

This is a dialogue table set up in order to define training strategies which take into consideration local needs and resources.

The following sectors were identified as the most liable for development: environmentally sustainable tourism, biologic farming, incoming facilities due to Fiumicino Airport and to the Rome's Fair – This one is estimated to lead to the creation of 45,000 jobs for the fair itself and ancillary business activities. Concerning this very point, in 2004, the Province, the Town of Rome and the CGIL, CISL e UIL trade union representatives of the Rome's Fair signed the "**Corviale Pact**" which provides for the organisation of specific training courses to youth aged between 15 and 18.

f. CORVIALE CULTURAL MULTI FUNCTIONAL CENTRE

Location: Via Mazzacurati 76

This is a multi function facility which hosts social, cultural and training activities as the vocational training centre (CFP), the job guidance centre (COL), the territorial laboratory, a library and a book shop, and some local associations.

File A5

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES
Organisation involved:	Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.
Field:	Social
Territorial context:	Municipal
"Target" population:	Youth, boys and girls in a situation of social vulnerability
Title of the action:	Programa de inclusión para niños/ as y jóvenes en situación de vulnerabilidad social.

The action plan is composed by many different individual projects. The general action plan target is a **joint inclusion program for boys, girls and youth living in a situation of social vulnerability.**

Hereafter, the projects/actions are described with the same pattern followed by the government of the Town of Buenos Aires, so that the overall program and be better described.

Title of the individual actions	<i>Emprendimientos juveniles. (youth entrepreneurship)</i>	<i>Centros barriales de atención integral de niños y adolescentes.</i>	<i>Programa Empleo joven.</i>	<i>Plan "Deserción Cero". Acciones de reinserción y retención escolar.</i>	<i>Becas Estudiantiles (Servicio de Educación Media).</i>
General and specific objectives	Youth integration and promotion of micro business activities and cooperatives. The project provides training on the business development in sectors where there is some demand for business creation. At the same time, this project provides support to organisations working with youth living in social vulnerability conditions. It is also targeted to promote the set up of	Promotion of full integration and promotion of girls', boys' and youth rights in different town neighbourhood. Priority must be given to the neighbourhoods of residence of most of low-income households who are hindered from having access to services. This project aims at achieving a real community participation;	Provision of training and scholarship grants to pursue secondary school	Adultos 2000: This is a special way or solution in order to make people who could not finish their secondary school to get a school degree. This solution allows these people to make for them some organisation tailored on the personal situation and skills so that they can attend class lessons because neither compulsory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of the right to education and to a comprehensive boy, girl and teen age education. - Provision of the full educational involvement. - Guaranteeing of equal opportunities. - - Implementation of measures to reduce dropout and class repetition,

	<p>business activities in order to introduce concepts like "self-management", "solidarity", "social economy" and "local development", and to enhance the possibilities of development for youth involved in the project. This project covered also other areas, in order to give continuity to the Project itself.</p>	<p>therefore governmental actions would become complementary to the primary role of the family in children development.</p>		<p>attendance, nor regular participation are required*. "Promotores de educación": service network to get back to school. In each CGP a service space is set up by the education promoters in order to provide information, guidance, an counselling also to facilitate the management of relationship with the secondary education providers*. Reinsiercion schools: new secondary school facilities in areas of the town which suffer from a deficiency of mid-level education service-provision coverage. These schools are innovative under three aspects: fewer subjects and courses held at the same time; special regimen of equivalence; tutorship for the various subjects.</p>	<p>essentially in the two first years of the middle school. - Improvement of teaching and learning conditions – in all the educational fields of the education system. - head towards attendance of middle school by all school age children. The program has provided 2 types of scholarship grants: a) an annual \$500 scholarship grant; b) an annual \$250 scholarship grant</p>
<p>Expected and implemented results</p>	<p>Beneficiaries: 551 youth. About 60 business projects or activities. Implementation of training courses and project exhibition.</p>				

Direct and indirect beneficiaries	This program is targeted to youth aged between 16 and 25 years who are living in a situation of social vulnerability, who are domiciled in the Town and do not receive any other similar benefit. At the same moment, these youth have to take part to an association and production-oriented project and they have to cooperate under the sponsorship of an NGO or a community group.	The activities of this program are open to all community members and are targeted to the promotion of girls', boys', youth and household rights. They are implemented by the "Jardines Maternales", the "Centros de Acción Familiar", "Casas de Niños y Adolescentes". This last one is a production and apprenticeship co-operative and "talleres" for the Bajo Flores youth.	People aged between 16 and 26 who are unemployed and who dropped out secondary school .	All the people who did not finish their secondary school.	- Most of scholarship were granted to 1st and 2nd year students living in severe social and economic need households. A lower percentage will be granted for scholarship grants to students from the 3rd to 6th year.
Action promoters and executors	Dirección General de la Juventud. Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Dirección Integral de la Niñez. Secretaría de Desarrollo Social. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Dirección de Empleo. Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Secretaría de Educación. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Dirección de Educación media y Artística. Secretaría de Educación. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.
Project Duration					
Costs	276,172 pesos (2004 budget).	13,269,626 pesos (2004 budget).	4,200,000 pesos (2004 budget).	10,645,695 pesos (2004 budget).	
Issues faced and solutions provided	This program was based on social inclusion issues and on behaviours at risk. It focused its attention on social economy considered as an alternative foster inclusion process. The program has provides a general compulsory training organised in cooperation with different bodies and programs. Additionally, the technical group has provided counselling and follow up. A scholarship is obtained for every			The most important problems is school dropout and re-entry, essentially for the most disadvantaged groups. For this reason many actions are implemented within different programs like "Puentes escolares", "Zona de acción prioritaria (ZAP)", "Proyecto de vuelta a la escuela", etc.	

	beneficiary. It is paid out in four shares of \$ 50 at the end of each training period and a final share of \$200 is paid to those who participated to the 4 modules.				
Innovations				Setting up of the "Escuelas de reingreso". These ones are secondary schools located in areas of the town where mid-level education facilities are deficient. They are innovative schools under three aspects: fewer school-subjects and courses held in the same period; special regimen of equivalence; tutorship for the various subjects. Additionally, an education service and promoter network is established to get back to school.	
Methodologies and tools					

File A6

COUNTRY, TOWN: ITALY, PRATO (Province of)

Organisation involved: Province of PRATO

Field: Social, Labour

Territorial context: Town of Prato

"Target" population: Youth, immigrants, vulnerable people and households exposed to risk

Title of the action

Action program called "Contrast to poverty and social involvement"

The actions designed and funded by the Municipality in 2004 went under a Program called "**Contrast to poverty and social involvement**" and laid down on 5 lines of action. Hereafter a short description of activities, of their content and of the bodies involved in their implementation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS

ACTION 1: food distribution and reception of pregnant women with children.

This service is provided by the Prato-based *Centro di Aiuto alla Vita (CAV)*. This is a non profit voluntary association. This action received a € 57,000 funding. It is organised on: 1) a listening centre, which gets contact with and provides listening to pregnant women and women in distress, to supply psychological and material support (economic aid, children babyhood products, baby sitting, home care, support to get out from destitution); 2) a distribution centre where babyhood food and products are distributed on a weekly basis; 3) a reception centre called "Casa Aurora" where pregnant women or mothers in distress can be temporarily hosted on a free-of-charge basis in order to introduce them in a help and listening and support group so that they can be guided towards a new situation of self-sufficiency.

ACTION 2. Support to households at risk and prevention of extreme destitution.

This action is implemented by the S. Vincent of Paul Society and consists of food and clothes distribution, in care and support to the disabled and lone elderly, in the payment of bills and rental fees in emergency situations, with a tutorship-help to households suffering from serious self-management problems.

ACTION 3: Distribution of the evening meal to very destitute people.

This service is targeted to meet the primary need of food for people in acknowledged state of destitution. It consists on the distribution of warm meals in the afternoon and in the evening. This action is assigned to the Santa Maria delle Carceri parish and is financed by the municipality with a € 50,000 funding. It is expected to provide meals to about 50-60 people on a daily basis.

ACTION 4: Four projects can be entered in this care-program. They are implemented by the NGO "Solidarietà Caritas" of the Diocese of Prato (€ 142,793 funding).

- 1) the first projects is "the reception house for homeless people with behavioural troubles". This service provides for the reception of homeless people who are involved in customised projects for social re-insertion by means of the re-constitution of their own identity and self-confidence, by means of genuine exchange and debate targeted to the enhancement of job occasions. The first moment is reception, in a seven-bed facility, which provides breakfast and evening meals, together with personal care and hygiene services;
- 2) Another action is connected to the previous one: "Laboratory for manual skills for the people hosted in the Reception House and for other people in distress". This action is aimed, by means of the enhancement of manual

skills and of personal creativeness, to the manufacturing and selling of small items – to the enhancement of self-esteem of these people and to their *enrichment* in terms or recovery of self-esteem, of capacity of proposal and of relationship and communication resources necessary in order to support a new leadership within the social networks that form the local community. All that is implemented inside an environment where relationship are rich, and where users can have a debate and compare themselves to people who live in their same situation in order to get to a new self-awareness in the mutual exchange they establish with the social assistants.

- 3) Monitoring and tutorship of homeless people "Homeless Sos – Night Patrol": this is a service of first aid and rescue to the homeless that consists of the patrolling after 09.00 p.m. in the places where these disadvantage people use to go to spend the night. This service provides material aid, food, blankets and primary relief item distribution. It also provides intangible services like listening and speaking with these people to give them the possibility to reconstruct verbally and share with the other people their life experience, in the belief that this action of sensitive and self-aware reconstruction can be used as grounds to re-introduce immediately these people – who were disconnected from the social communication networks - inside community circles. This service allows to identify the most problematic cases and to report them to the relevant social and health care services.
- 4) Counselling and support to people at risk of social segregation. This action is based on the need to acknowledge this individual as a citizen, and on the statement of his right to get again possession of his relational, communication, verbal, self-confidence and even financial tools in order for him to gain access to support facilities and to the public/private care system which were prevented in the current state of disaffiliation and destitution. It is therefore a listening and aid service inspired to the principle of the enhancement of self-standing individual skills.

ACTION 5: Upgrade of the night shelter for the homeless

This facility is managed on behalf of the Municipality by the "G. La Pira" association. There are 25 beds, but their number can be increased in winter, rest rooms, showers and a laundry machine. Since it was necessary to find a new location in order to upgrade this facility, a Municipal-owned building next to the one now used was found.

File A7

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ARGENTINA, SAN MARTÍN
Organisation involved:	Municipalidad de General San Martín – Buenos Aires. Secretaría de Desarrollo Social
Field:	Social, Labour

Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth, vulnerable people and households exposed to risk
Title of the action	Action Program in the social field to contrast youth labour and poverty

The actions implemented by the *Municipalidad* of Aserrí consist of a program composed of three projects that will be shortly described hereafter:

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS

1. "Tren Blanco" project

This project is focused on the elimination of under age labour in a group of marginalized population whose work is the collection of recyclable materials. They commute every day by train from the province of Buenos Aires to the Federal Capital in order to collect paper and other recyclable materials.

In August 2002, the "Tren Blanco" night centre for total children care began to operate in Carcova en José León Suárez. It looks after about 100 children aged between 6 months to 6 years who are the children of these informal wastes collectors. During their parent working hours, children participate to learning, playing and recreational activities provided by teachers who are helped by "cuidadoras" mothers and assistant staff.

The "cuidadoras" mothers are selected among the families of the wastes collectors. They receive a three-month baseline training and some economic aid during the implementation of the project.

2. "Pro-Huerta" project

Poverty is quite a critical issue, especially in large towns and in the suburbs, where a large part of population is not fed enough. In order to face this situation, many food provision plans were set up and INTA developed the "Pro-Huerta" project.

The Secretaría de Desarrollo Social of the Municipality has become a member of this project and provided support for the planting of many household, school and community orchards.

The objectives of this project are: foster food small-scale self-production as a complementary food supply for the low-resource sectors; promote community participation; improve the distribution of household expenditure. The main beneficiaries of this project are people who do not have the possibility to be adequately fed.

The project "Action Plan" provides for the execution of 4 components: promotion of the activity (by means of training meetings), Training of "Multiplying agents" (promoters), technical support and seed supply. Meetings are held in many different centres (civil, religious associations, schools, etc..) and TV, video etc.. are used to get most result from training activities.

3. Shoemaking courses

In the Nineties, the San Martín population suffered from a very serious economic crisis. A lot of jobs were lost in the production sectors.

This crisis paralysed the labour market growth, and stroke most hard on young people. An economic recession broke out which worsened poverty situations, and crippled training possibilities for youth.

In 2005, a recovery of the manufacturing sector is seeming to take place. Specialized labour is required in some manufacturing sectors, as textile, shoemaking and plastics.

This has inspired immediate response in order to promote training strategies to meet local labour market demand and bypass the vicious circle of economic crisis at local level.

This is why training courses were devised on the grounds of the following factors: a) the existence of qualified labour demand due to a growing need in very specific sectors of expertise; b) the existence of jobless youth who can not enter the labour market due to the lack of specific training; c) local human resource and material supply in order to implement the necessary training process and fill specialised labour positions; d) the commitment by the private manufacturing sector to incorporate youth trained by this program.

These training courses for the shoe-making industry were targeted to unemployed youth no older than 27. They received international funding to assign labour scholarship grants that allowed to provide a job to about 80% of these youth.

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Field: B. Local development

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ITALY, ROME
Organisation involved:	7th Municipality of Rome, Town of Rome
Field:	Local development
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Socially vulnerable people at risk of poverty
Title of the action	Territorial integration for guidance, provision of labour and contrast to poverty

By means of this action, the 7th Municipality of Rome has intended to challenge poverty and social marginalization by means of social mediation and local education. Such process is built in an integration involving the local community in a synergic action among the stakeholders of the local service network and the labour market.

This project was promoted by the 7th Municipality of Rome in cooperation with the Municipal Centre for guidance to labour and the ANTROPOS association, that was assigned project implementation.

This project is expected to last for 12 months (March 2005 – March 2006). The total budgeted cost is € 107,308.76 all funded by the Town of Rome

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION

Start up of a labour-oriented program in order to provide true opportunities to find a job, especially for people who suffer from social distress and isolation.

This project has provided an awareness-raising campaign destined local firms about social accountability, the opening of a desk for the integration of the social weaker groups and 24 practice courses for the people identified by the territorial services.

Among the specific objectives we may quote:

- upgrade of support measures to disadvantaged individuals and households;

- enhancement of actions to promote access to the labour market, and simultaneous development of drug-addiction and social marginalization prevention policies
- upgrade and enhancement of the service network;
- start up of labour-oriented policies based on the multidimensional integrated approach between COL (please refer to COL file), labour offices and employment centres, in order to foster operational coordination and integration.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Since the aim of this project the development of human resources and the creation of opportunities to enter the labour market, the 24 people who made the labour practice training are expected to get out of the welfare service support.

Additionally, it is expected to:

- set up a permanent local network between public services and private social companies;
- establish the grounds for the establishment of a Local Development Agency;
- set up Local Community process in order to develop the culture of the joint-liability between the individuals and the community, and active citizenship;
- enhance, integrate and upgrade the local social networks as a requirement to provide guidance to find a job.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

The Direct Beneficiaries are the 24 people suffering from social malaise and disability who live in the 7th Municipality of Rome. They are broken down as follows: ,

- 6 women both single and with children;
- 4 physically disabled individuals (mental disability was excluded since other actions have been provided in cooperation with the Mental Health Dpt. of the RMB Healthcare Service
- 4 youth at risk of deviance, in a situation of school drop out and seeking for a first job;
- 5 former convicted and/or former drug-addicts;
- 5 adults expelled from the labour market.

Indirect beneficiaries are the 2nd District of the RMB Healthcare Service, the 7th Municipality of Rome, the local C.O.L., and the local business sector.

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	BOLIVIA, BUENAVISTA
Organisation involved:	CEPAD, Centro para la Participación y el Desarrollo Humano Sostenible, Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Field:	Local development
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth, essentially
Title of the action	CEPAD, Centro para la Participación y el Desarrollo Humano Sostenible, Santa Cruz, Bolivia

This projects was developed within a cooperation with the Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura. The objective is the transmission of know-how and local projects, which after the enforcement of the "Ley de Participación Popular" acquired some importance on topics related to Local Economic Development.

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Enhancement and support to local sustainable and "Participated" economic development in the Town of Buenavista.
- Enhancement of Buenavista ADEL (Agency for the Local Economic Development)
- Increase of the output levels in the existing economic sectors;
- Setting up of new micro-business activities;
- Exploration and opening of new employment pockets;
- Improvement of the qualification of the municipal technical groups and of business activities.

SOME RESULTS

- The establishment of ADEL (Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local Agency for the local economic development) in the Town of Buenavista upon a municipal council deliberation, and an inter-institutional cooperation agreement with the Subprefectura of the Province of Ichilo in order to provide a location and equipment that was achieved by means of a negotiation with a Local economic development Agent, and was supported by a University aid-worker of the Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and an aid-worker under contract of the Diputación de Córdoba.

- The improvement of output levels in the existing economic sectors by means of a series of actions like the joint participation to fairs, the support to fair organisation and to tourist promotion activities and events, etc...
- The set up of new micro-business activities which provided support and services to the preparation and organisation of important events.
- The design of a labour observatory which could define the necessary actions in order to thrust and open new employment pools;
- Qualification of an municipal group, by means of the exchange of experiences with Extremadura (Spain), with Ecuador, with the Diputación de Córdoba, with the Town of San Ignacio de Velasco, with other ADELs (Dep.to de Santa Cruz, etc.).

METHODS AND TOOLS

In order to meet the project's objectives the **Public Private partnership agreement tools** were used and essentially:

- 35 activity coordination and inter-institutional planning meetings;
- 12 training and planning meetings;
- 5 fairs and events for industrial promotion;
- 4 events to exchange experiences.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to CEPAD, in order to develop a Town-centred strategy able to includes *sustainable development, human and economic development, gender and social fairness*, and respond to the requirements of an integrated and interacting world, the Town Council of Buena Vista should rely on the technical and financial conditions which are able to foster a full implementation of autonomy, and to respond to community needs upon a cooperation with the other governmental levels. Additionally, it should rely on that share of the town community which is able to provide active participation to town management, supervision and service provision; and can act as connection with social organisations.

According to CEPAD, in order to enhance such process it is necessary to introduce the Buena vista **ADEL** in the formal organisation of the Town government so that it can provide a technical contribution to increase the economic resources of Buena Vista inhabitants, give a thrust to the manufacturing sector, fight against poverty, in search of full social and gender opportunities and equality.

Additionally, according to CEPAD, it is necessary to promote the creation of a *dialogue table* where public and private economic stakeholders can debate over and propose actions to improve the general living conditions. According to **CEPAD**, this table is represented by the *Comisión de Desarrollo Económico Local (CODEL)* which is a tool designed to foster citizen participation, institutional and economic development. CODEL would be intended as a technical environment, and not as a political body, as a municipal public-private dialogue and meeting space. It will not have to decide for anything, it is devised to make proposals only. For so doing it can rely on ADEL, an operational and functional arm for the implementation of political guideline and directives that are defined by this Commission.

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	BOLIVIA, CONCEPCIÓN
Organisation involved:	CEPAD, Centro para la Participación y el Desarrollo Humano Sostenible, Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Field:	Local development
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth, essentially
Title of the action	Apoyo al funcionamiento de la Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local del municipio de Concepción.

This project was developed within a cooperation between the "Federación de Municipios y Provincias de Extremadura" (FEMPEX), the "Asociación de Municipios de Santa Cruz" (AMDECRUZ), CEPAD and the Town Council of Concepción. It was operational in the period Aug. 1, 2001 to Jan. 31, 2002. It aimed at the establishment of strategic guidelines for the local economic development of the Town of Concepción. The project was based on a local economic development agent and on the CEPAD technical support, in order to provide thrust to the implementation of actions defined in the frame of CODEL (Comisión de Desarrollo Económico Local)

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Improve the management skills in the economic promotion of the Town Council of Concepción, by means of the ADEL operational support (Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local)
- Develop the ***Estrategia de Desarrollo Económico Local*** as an integral part of the Municipal Development Plan
- Implement the main activities provided by the "Estrategia".

SOME RESULTS

- Development of a local development strategy, by means of an identification and awareness-raising process among the institutions and organisations involved in the local economic development and in local debate; all this is developed in a paper "Local economic development strategy" inside "Plan de Desarrollo Municipal (PDM)";
- Introduction in the Annual Operating Planning (Programación de Operaciones Anuales, POA), of the actions proposed by the local economic development strategy;

- Implementation of a Local Economic Development Strategy by means of the implementation of the following main actions: a) ADEL operation, Agency of the local economic development; b) development of 12 project profiles to be managed by a social and productive investment fund (FPS); c) promotion of traditional municipal festivals as tourist attraction; d) enhancement of the orchids as a town tourist attraction, by means of the organisation, in Concepción of the first National Orchid Festival, and the setting up of an Orchid protected areas; e) implementation of a tourist development plan; f) training aimed at the promotion of local cultural aspects in order to attract tourism.

METHODS AND TOOLS

In order to meet its objectives, the project exploited a working method based on public-private **coordination and agreement**. Many working tools were implemented, among these:

- Inter-institutional coordination meetings in order to plan activity which involved tour guides, the parish, the hotel association, craftsmen, etc...;
- Meetings focused on Awareness-raising, information, training and planning;
- Meetings focused on experience exchange held in Extremadura (España), on Nov. 6-23, 2001;
- Awareness-raising campaign on the importance of orchids.

PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to CEPAD, the willingness and the interest showed by the Municipal Government as well as by the institutions involved in CODEL (Comisión de Desarrollo Económico Local), were the fundamental base in order to meet project objectives.

The development of a "Estrategia de Desarrollo Económico Local" as an integral part of the "Plan de Desarrollo Municipal", the beginning of ADEL operation (Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local) and the progressive implementation of actions is, according to CEPAD, a demonstration that Concepción has the necessary conditions to gather effectively the challenge of the Local Economic Development.

CEPAD considers as important to continue to support this working method because, although important results were achieved, this is a new process which deserves to be supported so that an efficient industrial texture is established in Concepción in order to support local economy.

File B4

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES
Organisation involved:	Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Field:	Local development and community participation

Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Non Governmental Organisations, social networks, neighbour networks
Title of the action	Programas tendientes a la participación social, al fortalecimiento comunitario e social local.

This action program presented by the Government of the Town of Buenos Aires is based on two projects focused on **social participation and local community and social enhancement**.

Hereafter, the presentation pattern of the two project inside a table, used by the Government of the Town of Buenos Aires, which helps to understand the overall program:

Title of the action	Support program to "REDES" de Acción Comunitaria.	Participation Reasons.
General and specific objectives	Foster community participation for the analysis of local social issues and the participative development of solving strategies, by means of the set up of organisational locations and apprenticeship, of training strategies and funding of projects with community impact.	The aim is to develop a direct communication channel so that the local dwellers define budget priorities and works to be made in the neighbourhood. Local meetings are organised to foster the associative management between Town Government and citizens, so that priorities can be established in the allocation of public funding and people can verify budget execution.
Expected and met results		4,500 people participated to the 2002 neighbourhood priority plan. They voted 338 budget priorities which were used as background to carry out 157 works in 2003. The 2004 participated budget summoned 14,000 people, 9,000 priorities were debated about and some decisions were taken about 700 of them.
Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Non governmental organisations and not for profit institutions which implement their activities in Buenos Aires, whose aim is the promotion of social development from a social inclusion viewpoint.	Dwellers of many Buenos Aires neighbourhoods, non governmental organisations, social networks, neighbour organisations, etc...
Experience promoters and executors	Dirección General de Coordinación de Servicios Sociales Zonales. Subsecretaria de Gestión Social y Comunitaria. Secretaria de Desarrollo Social. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Dir. de Descentralización. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.
Duration and period of implementation		
Costs and financial		

relevance		
Problems met and solutions adopted		
Innovations	In 2003, at the occasion of the "Jornada REDES", the representatives of the various Buenos Aires social networks met with the purpose to develop a joint agenda of topics and working methods. 200 people who belonged to many networks and governmental bodies took part to that day. They agreed upon the sharing of a single and permanent data base of the town-operating social networks and of their members, and of the objectives, the topics and range of actions of such networks.	The participated budget is an innovation the Town of Buenos Aires is developing. No other district has so far developed such an approach. General meetings are based upon a participated working method which provides for the participation of all the dwellers and the support of NGOs, social and neighbour associations and networks.
Methods and Tools		In order to organise debate, the town is broken down in 51 neighbourhoods sections where dwellers can meet to debate about their needs and propose actions and solution strategies. Debate is managed by 6 commissions focused on different topics: healthcare, education, social and economic development, environment, security, culture, tourism and sports.

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Field: **C. Education and cultural activity**

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	PERÚ, Lima, ATE
Organisation involved:	Municipalidad de Ate
Field:	Education and cultural activity
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth and children
Title of the action	Casa de la Cultura "Cassa Selva Girona, España"

La Casa della Cultura "Cassa Selva Girona, España" (House of Culture) is a place where youth and children can develop their artistic skills: theatre, singing, dance, painting, drawing, games, etc... with a projection towards a personal and professional growth.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Contribute to social and cultural development of the San Antonio (Ate) population with a particular care devoted to youth and children.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The House of Culture is a facility suitable to its aims. Youth and children are interested in participating to artistic events.

The House of Culture "Cassa Selva Girona, España" is the only House of Culture in Ate. It is a reference model and a socialisation tool. It is also a place to disseminate the Peruvian and foreign cultures.

However, the Sub Gerencia de Desarrollo Social has showed it is not able to carry out the "Casa de la Cultura" cultural activities.

Therefore, there are some periods of the year when neither cultural activity nor events are scheduled. But in other seasons movies are shown, or folklore dance shows are organised by the "Secretaría de Cooperación y Relaciones Internacionales" of the Municipality of Ate.

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	PERÚ, Lima, ATE
Organisation involved:	Municipalidad de Ate
Field:	Education
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth and school-age children
Title of the action	"Educ@te: Internet del Saber"

This project is targeted to the upgrade of student basic education and to the wise follow up of changes and perspectives disclosed in the current global situation by the IT society whereas development is shown as an objective which can be achieved.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Enhancement of the teaching and learning process between teachers and students in the Town mid-level schools of ATE, by means of the implementation of an IT centre that would act as motive for a self-education process.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT, PROBLEMS MET AND SOLUTIONS ADOPTED

This project has used last generation computers and schools were interested to participate to the project. In order to implement this project, the Town of Ate signed some agreements with Spanish institutions.

However, this project does not have a location, nor its own facilities. Staff appointed to implement this project does not hold enough experience.

Therefore, it is necessary that the Sub Gerencia de Desarrollo Social provides some training to project staff.

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	PERÚ, Lima, ATE
Organisation involved:	Municipalidad de Ate
Field:	Education
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth and school-age children
Title of the action	"Creciendo entre Niños: una Oportunidad"

This project is aimed at the enhancement and development of children cognitive, affective and social skills of the district of Ate, by means of training and of organisation of positive experiences revolving around a collective and individual development.

Skill development is considered as very important by the project in order to have an equitable individual and community development in compliance to the fundamental right and citizen participation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Enhancement and integration of children affective, cognitive and social skills by means of individual and group games.

STRENGTH OF THE PROJECT

This project could benefit from suitable locations where children could play their games.

Since the Municipality of Ate is a partner of the Urb-AI Program, some friendship and cooperation contacts were established with some European municipalities, in this case with the municipality of Cassa Selva Girona (España).

WEAKNESSES OF THE PROJECT

The staff appointed for the implementation of the project does not hold enough experience in order to develop and manage this type of projects. Suitable training and necessary know-how in municipal management failed.

COUNTRY, TOWN:	COLOMBIA, BOGOTÁ, D.C.
Organisation involved:	Alcaldía de Santafé de Bogotá, D.C. Secretaría de Gobierno
Field:	Education
Territorial context:	District
"Target" population:	Bogotá inhabitants
Title of the action	<i>"Misión Bogotá". Project for cohabitation and safety in town</i>

This project was developed in 1998. It is a proposal of social involvement in order to develop awareness in the exercise of individual rights and duties, to promote the appropriation of the town by dwellers and to improve the knowledge about the town by means of a paid practice, including the training period.

This project was organised within two contexts: Citizenship in Public Places and Community Management.

The first context is focused on the promotion of access, use, exploitation and preservation of space, coexistence and solidarity in the public places.

The second context has promoted community participation and organisation, coexistence and access to social services in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods of town.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION

Contribution to the appropriate use, appropriation and enjoyment of public places by means of the promotion of practice and value to be included in the town culture of solidarity.

EXPECTED AND MET RESULTS

Since the launch of the project in 2003, 4,699 citizens were involved in the project. 1,370 in 2004. From 2005 to 2007, 1,630 people should be involved each year.

Concerning gender, women exceeded men (78%).

Misión Bogotá signed some agreements to develop guide lines with different bodies of the District of the Capital: Instituto Distrital de Recreación y Deporte (171 guide lines in 2004); DABS (230); Secretaría General (63); Transmilenio (160); Instituto de Cultura y Turismo (22), Ministerio de Justicia (80).

DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Men and women in their majority age, of the 1, 2 and 3 social classes, available to take on a temporary paid job.

The following groups were involved in the project: youth with school degree, unemployed householders, evacuee population, prostituted population, homeless, recyclers, indigenous, street vendors, people reintroduced in society coming from guerrilla groups, drug-addicts in reinsertion and recovery stage.

PROMOTERS AND EXECUTORS OF THE EXPERIENCE

Secretaría de Gobierno de la Alcaldía

DURATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

The project kicked off in 1998. It will continue in time.

COSTS AND FUNDING ENTITY

Budget of the District of the Capital

PROBLEMS MET AND SOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The main issue is the temporality of the employment.

Misión Bogotá is developing a program of life and labour skill development based on self-management. Skills will be developed so that the town guide lines provide the necessary elements so that people can find their job by themselves.

File C5

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ARGENTINA, PERGAMINO
Organisation involved:	Municipalidad de Pergamino. Dirección de Empleo de la Secretaría de la Producción y Dirección de la Juventud del Municipio
Field:	Education
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Youth at risk
Title of the action	Programas de informatización de jóvenes, y de incentivo para alumnos de escuelas técnicas

The Pergamino working group made interviews to collect information. It was then possible to determine that there are:

- a) programs focused on the structural poor to which the new poor begin to participate;
- b) programs specifically targeted to the new poor.

In the first group we may quote: the "Programa Alimentario" (Cáritas – Santa Julia), the "Programa de inserción en el empleo formal de personas desocupadas, asistidas por programas sociales" (Dirección de Empleo de la Secretaría de la Producción), the "Programa de becas" (Dirección de Educación de la Secretaría de Promoción Social), the "Mas Vida Comadres" program (Dirección de Acción Social de la Secretaría de Promoción Social) and the "Programa de prevención de enfermedades de transmisión sexual y planificación familiar" (Subsecretaría de Salud de la Secretaría de Promoción Social).

In the second group (programmes specifically targeted to the new poor) we may quote:

1. Programa de informatización de jóvenes (Dirección de la Juventud del Municipio)
2. Programa de incentivo para alumnos de escuelas técnicas (Dirección de Empleo de la Secretaría de la Producción)

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS

1. Programa de informatización de jóvenes

The objective of this program is to increase labour possibilities in youth trained in the use of IT and of software application programs (i.e., Ms Word and Excel, Internet).

The need to know how to use a computer and software applications led local authorities to decide to develop a program to train youth aged between 14 and 30 in order to increase their possibilities to get a job.

Each course (30 students) lasts for about one month on a two-weekly basis.

This program was implemented upon the initiative and at the charge of the "Dirección de la Juventud", with municipal funding. The Town of Pergamino stated that the course is especially destined to provide some response to the youth who fell in new poverty.

2. Programa de incentivo para alumnos de escuelas técnicas.

This incentive program is aimed technical school students in order to promote vocational training for youth with scarce economic resources who could not afford to go on with their school. They receive some technical training in order to help them find a job in private companies.

The beneficiaries of this program are youth aged between 16 and 23, living in a low- income household but who achieve good school results.

This program started in 2004. It involved 60 youth. 80% of them are male.

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Field: **D. Health care**

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	PERÚ, Lima, ATE
Organisation involved:	Municipalidad de Ate
Field:	Health care
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	School age youth and children
Title of the action	"Techado y revestimiento del local de botiquín comunal. Asentamiento Humano Tupac Amaru"

This project has focused its attention to healthcare in general and the provision of appropriate and immediate care to low-income population.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Provision of primary health care at a reduced cost to the population of the "Asentamiento Humano Tupac Amaru" in Ate.

STRENGTHS OF THE PROJECT

Infrastructure provided for the project is at level. There are skilled physicians who are ready to provide emergency care. A good stock of medication is also available.

WEAKNESSES OF THE PROJECT

The location of the municipal "botiquín" is inadequate. There is no Mobile Unit to provide assistance in the case of an emergency in suburb areas or in bumpy roads. Public transportation is not very efficient.

Therefore, few users come to the "botiquín", and a door-to-door information campaign is necessary to let population know about possibilities provided by the municipal "botiquín".

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Field: **E. Labour-oriented active policies**

COUNTRY, TOWN:	ITALY, ROMA
Organisation involved:	Town of Rome, Local Development, Training and Labour Policy Dpt.
Field:	Labour-oriented active policies
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	All citizens, including those socially vulnerable and exposed to the risk of poverty
Title of the action	"Centri di Orientamento al Lavoro (C.O.L.)" of the Town of Rome

The town of Rome opened many desks to the general population called "C.O.L.", Centri di Orientamento al Lavoro (Job guidance centres). The service they provide is totally free of charge.

Any kind of user can ask these desks for information and guidance on public and private sector employment. It is possible to consult job ads, to get information on training and specialisation courses, to get help to write a CV and to get a job guidance interview in order to try to get the most suitable employment.

A great deal of care is devoted to the examination of the requirements and the characteristics of the beneficiary (over 40 unemployed, intermittent and temporary workers) exposed to the risk of poverty.

These desks form the service network of the Town of Rome for the promotion of labour-oriented active policies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION

The task of the Centro di Orientamento al Lavoro (C.O.L.) consists of assisting people, to motivate them, to provide them with relevant information and facilitate their choice.

In a nutshell, its task is to act as a "mediator" between the users' needs and requirements, and employment opportunities and their location.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION AND METHODS USED

Guidance provided by C.O.L. is developed by a process which analyses the user's needs in order to get to a psychological, social and skill assessment, in order to

plan and develop a personal project. The development of this far-reaching guidance action is always made in sight of the user's free decision-making. The process of personal responsibility assumption is fostered and facilitated, according to a self-orientation exploration and process-oriented conception.

The 23 COL in Rome, the Nomadic desk and the apprenticeship desk provide a network-shaped coverage of the various sections of the town in order to provide to citizens very close guidance services to labour.

COLs should not be defined only as centres for job search, but also as workers' qualification and re-qualification centres in sight to increase their possibilities of choice and individual skills to use information coming from the labour market.

The guidance process is based on 5 steps:

- 1) reception and demand-need analysis;
- 2) provision of useful information;
- 3) assessment and counselling;
- 4) techniques and tools to be used in job seeking;
- 5) a very specialist stage which is not consequent to the others, is targeted to weak groups.

COL implements, one step after the other, reception, self-consultation, information, training on job-seeking techniques, and guidance.

Additionally, C.O.L. has promoted a *territorial animation* program aimed at informing and involving local business operators and other local actors, in order to develop projects to support business creation with the related counselling and support at business start up as well as *specialist services* targeted to weak population groups. All this is centred on the planning and development of reception, information, training, counselling actions, and on the promotion of targeted apprenticeships. These centres are addressed to people who suffer from conditions which make them very vulnerable or at risk of social exclusion.

COLs are also operational in the prevention of *school dropout*, which is one of the elements which expose the individuals to the risk of poverty in adult age.

In this sense, COL operators hold a stable network of contacts in schools, especially in secondary schools, all over the territory of Rome. They develop school guidance actions in cooperation with school teachers as well as specialist guidance, both on the future study process referred to professional projects, and on students at risk (real or potential) of school dropout, by means interviews with the student and the family.

COL operators cooperate with the Province of Rome operators in order to develop a data bank on projects on school dropout (hosted by the province) but also to make guidance interviews with students and their families. These interviews are provided by Law in order to guide children to come back to school, possibly, or to a vocational training course or some apprenticeship.

File E2

COUNTRY, TOWN:	COLOMBIA, BOGOTÁ D.C.
Organisation involved:	Alcaldía de Santafé de Bogotá. Instituto Distrital para la protección de la niñez (Idipron)
Field:	Labour-oriented active policies
Territorial context:	District
"Target" population:	Street children and children belonging to "pandilleros" groups (bully boys)
Title of the action	<i>"Generación de empleo como herramienta de recuperación para jóvenes de la calle y pandilleros".</i>

Il Capital District of Bogotá, within a strategy of social and labour involvement considered as a form of fight against poverty has proposed an action which has used labour as a tool of social inclusion and, in particular, it has proposed the experience of the Instituto Distrital para la protección de la niñez (IDIPRON).

The action "*Generación de empleo como herramienta de recuperación para jóvenes de la calle y pandilleros*" has provided an educational and therapeutic process developed through motivation, education, technical training and follow-up, where labour and study are intended as primary socialisation tools.

The program has provided to youth access to a formal education that uses special methods in order to follow the process, each beneficiary according to the personal rhythm. In parallel, this program has also provided training in IT, electricity, building, music, ceramics, glass, dance, painting, textile in the 87 laboratories of this institution.

Youth can have a job opportunity in any of the entities which entered an agreement with IDIPRON.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INITIATIVE

Achievement of social inclusion of street boys (*jóvenes de la calle*) by means of their motivation to be assisted, access to technical training and labour practice.

EXPECTED AND MET RESULTS

This project has contributed to lower unemployment of non-trained youth. Additionally, it has provided positive effects also on town safety, peaceful coexistence and quality of life.

Youth made some street repair works, they built sidewalks, they repaired road signing and provided town park maintenance.

The number of beneficiaries raised from 150 in 1998 to 1,723 in 2003.

In 2004, 1,659 youth were in the program, 90% of them were males. In 2005-2007 2,000 beneficiaries per year are expected.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Street boys; all citizens.

PROMOTERS AND EXECUTORS OF THE EXPERIENCE

IDIPRON, and other entities of the Capital District with whom it entered into specific agreement to provide a job to the beneficiaries.

DURATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

This project started in 1995, with a very low coverage. This one was increased essentially since 1999.

COSTS AND FUNDING ENTITY

Capital District budget

ISSUES MET AND SOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The main issue is represented by the fact that agreements entered with the entities which have to provide a job to the project beneficiaries are only temporary contracts.

In order to find a solution to this issue, Idipron is training youth to manage associated labour which led to the set up of 3 cooperatives and 3 pre-cooperatives formed by 40-50 youth.

File E3

COUNTRY, TOWN:	COLOMBIA, BOGOTÁ D.C.
Organisation involved:	Alcaldía de Santafé de Bogotá. Departamento Administrativo de Bienestar Social del Distrito (DABS)
Field:	Labour-oriented active policies
Territorial context:	District
"Target" population:	People in condition of great vulnerability and poverty
Title of the action	"Talentos y Oportunidades para la generación de empleo e ingresos"

This action was promoted by the Departamento Administrativo de Bienestar Social del Distrito (DABS) in 2001.

By means of a method based in the gradual growth of personal, collective, institutional, technical and entrepreneurial learning, this initiative has provided for the development of six basic process steps:

- 1) talent identification;
- 2) selection of personal and employment profiles;
- 3) training, qualification and accreditation;
- 4) manufacturing practice;
- 5) social and manufacturing support;
- 6) setting up of associated enterprise and business projection.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION

Provision of a training and income-earning opportunity to most vulnerable population groups at risk of poverty (in particular women householders, homeless, dwellers of urban deprived areas)

Strategic alliances between institutional economic and guild agents in town in order to generate high levels of qualification for employment, social recognition, dignity of role and development of entrepreneurial organisation.

EXPECTED AND ACHIEVED RESULTS

Since the *Talent Bank* was established in 2003, 7,112 people were filed. 13 inter-institutional alliances permitted to negotiate 5,114 training and income-earning opportunities.

From 2004 and 2008, the action is expected to involve at least 6,840 people in employment-oriented training and to negotiate employment opportunities for 6,225 users.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIAIRES

Vulnerable male and female in their majority age.

PROMOTERS AND EXECUTORS OF THE ACTION

DABS, in alliance with public entities (IDRD, IDU, Jardín Botánico, Misión Bogotá, UESP, DAMA, Empresa de Acueducto de Bogotá), private entities (Permoda) and third sector entities (Casa de la Mujer trabajadora, Corporación Minuto de Dios, Fondo de Desarrollo Empresarial Corona)

DURATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

The project was started in 2001. No end is scheduled for the time being

COSTS AND FUNDING ENTITY

Capital District budget

PROBLEMS MET AND SOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The main issue was that employment was temporary.

"POLICIES"

ABOUT THE "NEW POORS" PHENOMENON

MADE BY PARTNER

Field: **F. Social, economic and manufacturing sector**

File F1

COUNTRY, Region, TOWN:	ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES
Organisation involved:	Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Field:	Social, economic and manufacturing sector
Territorial context:	Municipality
"Target" population:	Unemployed and recovered business activities
Title of the action	Programas tendientes al desarrollo económico y productivo.

The action plan is composed by a sequence of individual projects. They overall objective is a **program targeted to economic and manufacturing development**

Hereafter, the projects/actions are described with the same pattern followed by the government of the Town of Buenos Aires, in order to highlight better the overall program.

Title of the action	Centro de Apoyo a la Microempresa (CAM).	Plan "Jefes y Jefas de Hogar Desocupados" Plan "Manos a la Obra" y "Plan Familias".	Support to self-employment	Empresas recuperadas y PROAMPRO.
General and specific objectives	Provide technical and financial support to new small and medium micro-business creation for a full exploitation of output potentials and to increase employment.	Get to social inclusion by means of output increase and of population income growth. Drive change in social policy, from a care-provision approach towards mechanisms which do increase income generation skills of the population by means of manufacturing activities to be integrated in the	Provide a temporary job to those who set up some association and have enough initiative and qualification to implement a project for the set up and/or support to a manufacturing-oriented employment.	Support to recovered public utility good and service provision business activities, since these activities are a source of labour, they generate added value and the loss of asset investments.

		<p>growth dynamics and in each territory: the aim is policy devising, based onto three key factors that would provide guidance to the social and political route: a focus to universalisation, social policy integration with manufacturing activities and labour, and drive of manufacturing reconstruction, bottom-up inclusion process starting from local environment. This is why the "Manos a la Obra" program tends to have an inclusion process within the real production chain and does not follow the entrepreneurial micro activity.</p>		
<p>Expected and reached results</p>	<p>Since the beginning of the project some 25,000 users received support in the shape of financial contributions based on credits granted at zero interest rate, technical and training support.</p>	<p>In 2004, there were 2,200,000 beneficiaries of income transfer programs: 1,600,000 were structural poor (i.e. those who have historically lived in poverty conditions) and 600,000 of them are post-crisis poor, i.e. people with serious employment problems or who have informal jobs. Currently, the "Plan Manos a la Obra" is provides some financial coverage to 400,000 people.</p>	<p>In 2002, US \$ 1,603,400 were allocate for projects which involved 1,907 beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Cases: IMPA Cooperativa de Trabajo Ltda. Work started in 2000 with many aid and support activities in innovative project development. Cooperativa Vиейtes (former Ghelco S.A), Cooperativa Chilavert (former grafica Gaglianone), la Cooperativa Nueva Esperanza (former Grisines Savio), Hotel Bauen, Artes Graficas Sol, etc.</p> <p>EI PROAMPRO has provided support to 88 business activities which employ about 3,000 people.</p> <p>The overall sum allocated is pesos \$ 3,200,000.</p>

Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Very small, small and medium size business. Business operators with a small shop to be started up or already started up and workers' associations.	Unemployed male and female householders.	Over 18 employed people, possibly coming from no income, no supportive households where there is no householder or who have under-age or disabled dependant children, or who have problems in getting an employment due to their social and cultural characteristics and/or their limited employability.	Recovered business activities and PyMES in the town being focused in the manufacturing process optimisation.
Promoters and executors of the action	Dirección General de Microemprendimientos - Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social. República Argentina.	Subsecretaria de Gestión Social y Comunitaria. Secretaria de Desarrollo Social, Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.	Dirección General de Tecnología. Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico. Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.
Duration and implementation time		The admission to the "Jefes y Jefas" plan began in early 2002. In May 2003, the program had been joined by 56,248 beneficiaries who lived in the Town of Buenos Aires.	Projects can be submitted up to a month before the date provided for their beginning. Clear and complete information have to be provided together with the needed papers in order to evaluate the technical, economic, financial, institutional and social aspects.	2001- 2003
Costs and funding entity		It is estimated that the social policy cost is Pesos bn. 4. About 30% of this corresponds to the Public debt.	When the projects are approved, the beneficiaries will receive a US\$ 200 non remunerative	

			economic aid for a period up to 6 months.	
Problems met and solution adopted	The target is that very small business activities grow and develop and are not only considered as a social emergency resource. The aim is that business activities provide new business opportunities and contribute to generate employment and do not become a shelter against extreme poverty.	In the "Plan Familias" the women householders receive a US\$ 150 benefit (the amount varies according to the number of children in the household). This is inspired to the idea of the "basic universal income" and is targeted to cut generational poverty (uneducated parents - uneducated children) by using as leverage the access of children to health care and education. The aim is to improve access by using the existing service provision. The point is not "joint accountability" but "conditionality" based on the PJJH which provides for four working hours devoted to community. The aim is to lower the conditionality threshold.	The core of this project is rooted in the setting in motion, the strengthening and/or conversion of independent jobs by means of the direct thrust of self employment, which may provide good and service production activities. These projects must be supervised by business, cooperative and/or family business activities which do not outsource good and service production. At all events, these business activities will need some type of corporate capital (equipment, tools and machinery).	
Innovations	CAM (Micro business support Centre) is supported by an expert group which provides expertise to business development under many different aspects: business plans, economic feasibility, marketing plan, legal and taxation matters etc... In order to make a business operator it is necessary to provide some training: by means of training and laboratory exercises an far-reaching and dynamic know-how is provided as a response to users'	As a income transfer policy, the "Plan Jefes y Jefas de Hogar Desocupados", will be broken into two different plans as from next January 2005: the "Plan Manos a la Obra", that will involve the unemployed who are in best conditions to find a new job on the labour market (with employment possibilities in the short term) or who have the skill to start independent business activities in the area where they live; and the "Plan Familias"		By means of the "Programa para la Promoción de la cultura innovadora y el Apoyo a la Modernización Productiva" (PROAMPRO) in town's PYMES received support for "hard technology" (machinery and equipment). In the second phase, an attempt was made in order to introduce innovation in the manufacturing

	<p>educational needs and requirements. Access to a zero-interest credit line in order to fund business creation and/or development is equally provided. Credit is allocated for a maximum amount of Pesos 6,000 (six thousand) with possibilities to be replicated. The development of association strategies for business generation and sector synergies is enhanced. Organisation and debate among the various actors involved is therefore stimulated.</p>	<p>which will include women as beneficiaries who have more than three children under the condition to make provide health care and school attendance to children.</p>		<p>process by "soft" technologies and by creating appropriate consensus for innovation. The third version launched in mid 2002 the challenge to improve product quality.</p>
<p>Methods and tools implemented</p>	<p>Technical support is an essential tool for problem solving to be matched to development and improvement in corporate solution-finding to be tuned to the economic texture.</p>	<p>Both plans include training provision to re-enter the labour market and other specific measures for women householders. By means of the implementation of a magnetic card "favouritism" will which involves two perverse mechanisms will be fought: people who remain with others' money, and those who manage the ups and downs. The magnetic card wants to contrast the first drawback, this strategy is aimed at a greater transparency. In turn, programs are based on a "tutorship" system and they are devised as a service-outsourcing; The point is to train "partners" on the territory in order to make the productive project "more bulky".</p>		<p>Among support measures to recovered business it is important to mention the support for tax relief "Ingresos Brutos" of companies established as cooperatives for PROAMPRO project support, for the optimisation of the manufacturing process, the analysis of the "plan de negocios" and agreements with other business activities which may become possible customers or suppliers.</p>

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