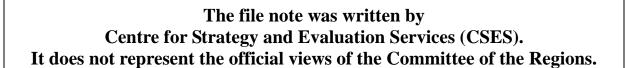# Quick Survey
On the Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative
EUROPEAN PLATFORM AGAINST POVERTY

In preparation for the CoR Opinion and 2[nd]CoR Monitoring Report on Europe 2020[1]

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[1]For more details see: http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/index_en.htm

**The file note was written by
Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services (CSES).
It does not represent the official views of the Committee of the Regions.**

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1. Executive Summary

This Committee of the Regions (CoR) File Note provides a summary and analysis of responses to the Quick Survey on the Europe 2020 Flagship Initiatives, the European Platform Against Poverty (EPAP). The survey targeted local and regional authorities (LRAs) identified in the European Commission's Communication "European Platform Against Poverty and Social Exclusion: a European Framework for Social land and Territorial Cohesion". The CoR is responsible for implementing the survey as part of its monitoring of the implementation of the Europe2020 Strategy.

The majority of survey respondents stated that addressing Poverty and Social Exclusion was a high priority within their LRA. Respondents identified various ways in which EPAP could make a positive contribution to strengthening existing measures in these areas, and to enhancing their visibility. Among the most prominent areas identified where EPAP has potential to make a difference include tackling child poverty, promoting the social inclusion of the Roma, combating poverty and exclusion among migrants, minorities and people with disabilities, and supporting homeless people and those with alcohol and drug dependencies.

Respondents also provided examples of regional and national initiatives to address poverty and social exclusion. The main types of initiatives put forward include measures in the following fields: social welfare and assistance, education, facilitating access to the labour market, housing, health and tackling financial exclusion. A wide range of actors were found to be involved in supporting the work of LRAs in the delivery of initiatives such as non-governmental organisations (NGO's), wider public sector organisations such as job and local drop-in centres, housing associations and social partners.

There was a strong consensus among respondents that child poverty should be prioritised at EU level in order to heighten attention to this issue at all governance levels, including among LRAs. However, different views were expressed regarding the type of actions that respondents would like to see implemented in order to tackle this problem. Good practices in this area were put forward, such as the establishment of regional education networks and improving the level of financial education among young people.

Mixed views were put forward in relation to whether addressing poverty and social exclusion should be made obligatory in future regional programmes. Those in favour emphasised the lack of priority given to poverty and social exclusion measures by national authorities in some EU12 countries. Other

respondents were concerned that the introduction of an obligatory requirement to combat social exclusion and poverty could have subsidiarity implications and restrict the formulation of regional priorities. It could also risk reducing the flexibility of LRAs to adapt their priorities to changing social and economic conditions.

There was a lack of consensus among respondents with regard to whether social inclusion should be mainstreamed into the National Reform Programmes (NRPs). There were three main viewpoints: those broadly supportive of a mainstreaming approach, those with mixed views and those who felt that the current approach, of retaining the National Action Plans for Social Inclusion as a separate strategy document allows for a greater focus on detailed issues pertaining to social inclusion and poverty.

Although respondents recognised that the Communication already refers to the role played by LRAs in the area of poverty and social inclusion, a significant number of respondents felt that their role was not sufficiently emphasised.

2. Survey analysis

The views of LRA respondents presented in this section follow the format and structure of the survey questions. The main themes and emerging issues with regard to poverty and social exclusion are highlighted. The seven survey questions are addressed sequentially and weighted in accordance with the level of detail and number of views put forward in response.

Q.1 How important is addressing poverty/social exclusion in your authority? (e.g. in your top priorities as an authority). Will the European Commission flagship initiative on Poverty and Social Exclusion make a positive contribution in any way to this work? Please detail.

A large proportion of local and regional authorities (LRAs) surveyed stated that poverty and social inclusion were a high priority. It was pointed out that this is reflected in the strong focus in Local and Regional Strategies on combating poverty and social inclusion. Many LRAs stressed that these topics are prominent issues for their organisation since they have responsibility and legal powers to implement measures through cooperation with social welfare institutions.

The following issues were identified as being among the top priorities for LRAs in addressing poverty/social exclusion:

- **Tackling child poverty** was identified as a key concern by a number of respondents due to the risk of intergenerational transmission of poverty and social exclusion of young people.

- **Promoting the inclusion of the Roma**, not only in relation to the labour market, but also health, housing and education. The survey responses suggested that a wide range of general and specific measures are in place to address poverty and exclusion among the Roma in MS's with significant Roma populations.

- **Combating poverty and exclusion among migrants and people with disabilities** was also identified as a major concern, especially in urban areas with high unemployment and precarious housing conditions. With regard to people with disabilities, a major priority identified was the need to ensure the provision of adequate mobility and social care facilities.

- **Supporting homeless people and those with alcohol and drug dependencies** – a number of LRAs stated that the most pressing issue they

faced in terms of social exclusion was in tackling urgent social problems, such as ensuring adequate housing provision and improving the availability of drop-in services to those with addiction problems.

LRA survey respondents prioritised different types of measures for combating poverty and social exclusion depending on their specific socio-economic, spatial and demographic conditions. For example, countries with significant Roma communities often focused on improving health and educational opportunities for the Roma. In EU countries with large migrant populations, there is a tendency to support measures for migrants through a focus on housing and integration-related problems.

All survey respondents welcomed the creation of the European Platform for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion (EPAP) and viewed this as having a vital role to play in future in shaping new approaches to poverty and social exclusion at MS level and in improving coordination among and between LRAs, national authorities, other social partners and the private sector, which plays a major role in social service provision in some Member States.

The majority of respondents reported that the framework provided by EPAP was beginning to help actors involved in poverty reduction and social development, such as LRAs, national authorities, social partners, NGOs and individual experts to prioritise their activities. There was also recognition among LRAs that EPAP has strong potential to make a contribution to raising public awareness about, and increasing the visibility of poverty in future (since social inclusion is already a priority in EU Structural Funds programmes.

Q.2 Is your authority involved in any regional or national initiatives aimed at addressing poverty/social exclusion? Please detail.

Respondents provided a diverse range of examples of local, regional and national initiatives, such as projects, programmes and strategies aimed at addressing poverty and social exclusion. A summary overview of the initiatives being supported is provided in Annex A.

With regard to the *types of initiatives* supported, a range of measures were identified from those in the **education field** (e.g. support to prevent school drop-outs, support for pupils from a disadvantaged background to have tutoring to help them obtain a university place), **social welfare and assistance** (advice and assistance on Social Security benefits for vulnerable, at-risk groups, drop-in centres for people with substance abuse problems, social support services and centres providing outreach services), **housing** (consultations with social housing

associations that represent the poor) and **health** (developing regional drug abuse prevention programmes).

A wide range of actors were found to be involved in supporting the work of LRAs in combating poverty and social exclusion through cooperation and partnership working on the *implementation* of these initiatives. NGO's were found to be playing an important role in many initiatives. Additionally, an important contribution is being made by a wide range of public sector organisations and social partners, such as Job Centres, welfare centres, drop-in centres for the homeless and those suffering from alcohol and / or drug addiction, social housing associations, community and voluntary organisations and Trade Unions.

In terms of *targeting*, some initiatives sought to promote social inclusion across a broad range of disadvantaged groups, while others targeted specific groups, such as the Roma, migrants, people with disabilities, the elderly people with alcohol and drug abuse problems, and homeless people.

Selected examples of social inclusion measures are presented below. The first example focuses on strengthening social service structures and systems in Finland:

> **Kaste** is a national social and health care development programme in **Finland**, which aims to reduce poverty and social exclusion for a number of vulnerable groups. The programme mainly targets children at risk of poverty, the long-term homeless, drug users and people with mental health problems, by supporting new social service structures and systems.

The following example of a social inclusion measure aims to reduce poverty and social exclusion among the Roma community.

> A project is being implemented in Cyprus on '**Raising Public Awareness Regarding the Inclusion of Roma People in Cypriot Society'.** The project aims to inform and raise public awareness about the Roma community to encourage social acceptance as well as maintaining respect for their way of life and customs. The overall objective is to reduce the poverty and social exclusion of the Roma community.

The following example illustrates ways in which LRAs are working to reduce poverty and social exclusion by promoting the employment reintegration of disadvantaged groups.

In **Germany**, the **Hohenlohe initiative** aims to reintegrate people back into the labour market who are suffering from long-term unemployment, while reducing their dependency on social welfare programmes. The project's activities include assessments of vocational training needs among people at risk of exclusion, traineeships, non-commercial temporary employment, work opportunities and programmes for older people. The initiative also supports the integration of disabled people into the labour market through a sub-project *'ZEBRA'*.

The following initiative provides an example of an information and awareness-raising initiative to combat poverty and social exclusion.

In **Portugal,** Faro Town Council implemented an information and awareness-raising initiative campaign on the issue of poverty and social exclusion in the local community. The initiative allowed local authorities to: publicise work carried out by local stakeholders in this field; directly encourage an increase in the information made available and indirectly promote easier access to social welfare and other assistance. It also helped to consolidate partnerships, create new communication channels, and to develop common aims between relevant stakeholders in the social assistance field.

Most measures identified in the survey focused more explicitly on social inclusion than on poverty, which was an implicit aim of measures supported by LRAs. However, some interesting examples of direct actions to combat poverty were identified by respondents, such as the following initiative from **Scotland**:

The **Framework for Tackling Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland** implemented by the Scottish Borders Council targeted all groups at risk of exclusion as a result of indebtedness. The three key aims are to: reduce the number of households in the Scottish Borders currently in debt, or at risk of being in debt; improve access to affordable and manageable financial services enabling households to manage their money efficiently; and improve access to information and advice so as to help maximise incomes.

Q.3 Do you agree that addressing child poverty should be a priority for the EU? If yes, what actions would you like to see taken to achieve this? Are these reflected sufficiently in the Commission's Communication? Do you have any examples from your authority/good practice in this area that you may wish to highlight?

The overwhelming view among respondents was that **child poverty should be prioritised at EU level** in order to heighten attention to this issue at all governance levels, including among LRAs. Many respondents highlighted that children are particularly vulnerable to social and economic exclusion from society due to lack of access to education, and problems such as the phenomenon of early school drop-outs, which disproportionately affects young Roma and people with a migration background (including 2nd and 3rd generation). The intergenerational transmission of poverty was identified as a particular problem for Roma children.

While all respondents agreed on the need to prioritise child poverty at EU level, different views were expressed regarding the type of actions that respondents would like to see implemented in order to tackle this problem. For example, some LRAs focus on improving children's access to high quality educational facilities, while other municipalities place more emphasis on ensuring safe and healthy living conditions for children by working closely with families and social services.

With regard to the second part of the question, on the extent to which **child poverty is reflected sufficiently in the Commission's Communication**, while many respondents acknowledged that the issue of child poverty is already addressed in the Communication, it could be improved by highlighting the lack of financial education provided by schools. Some respondents said that they would support the introduction of binding legislative obligations to combat poverty and social exclusion.

Information provided by LRAs and wider stakeholders included a range of **good practice examples to reduce child poverty**. In Scotland, for example, children in low income households are entitled to free school meals, while young people are encouraged to continue in education by providing them with an Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA). Currently there are 39,000 young people from low income families receiving EMA funding.

Additional examples include initiatives to establish regional education networks that allow different schools and local authorities to exchange best practices in the provision of support for young children's education and day care facilities, together with the promotion of cooperation with day care centres and a wide

range of learning institutions. In regions with high levels of child poverty, some local LRAs surveyed said that significant efforts are being made to alleviate the need for social services to remove children from parental care. Measures in this area include improving parental skills and encouraging contact between parents and children in the presence of a care worker (in cases where parents are in prison, during divorce proceedings, shared custody, and child-minding to allow children to take part in extracurricular activities).

Q.4 Should addressing poverty/social exclusion be made an obligatory priority in future regional programmes under the future Cohesion Policy post 2013?

Mixed views were put forwards by respondents in relation to the question of whether addressing poverty and social exclusion should be made obligatory in future regional programmes. Those LRAs in favour of this put forward the following reasons:

- There is a concern among some EU12 countries that national authorities may be reluctant to make the eradication of poverty and social exclusion a specific priority in national action plans in the absence of clear incentives from the EU. Making poverty and social exclusion an obligatory priority could stimulate further action and cooperation between LRAs and national authorities in addressing these issues.

- The economic crisis has already increased social disparities and this could potentially lead to an exacerbation of poverty and social exclusion in the new Structural Funds programming period post-2013. Against this backdrop, several respondents believe that there is a need for the EU to support the development of new regional and national approaches to combating poverty and social exclusion.

- Many LRAs consider poverty and social exclusion to be interrelated issues that require holistic approaches to implement effective solutions. In this regard, making these issues obligatory priorities in future regional development programmes could have a significant beneficial impact on social welfare programmes by ensuring that these include specific measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

- Current cohesion policy is focused primarily on economic growth and job creation, which leaves wide scope for addressing social issues more rigorously. Some respondents supported the inclusion of poverty and social exclusion as an obligatory priority in future Cohesion policy as a means of redressing the balance between economic growth and support for poverty reduction measures. In addition, suggestions were put forward to use obligatory priorities to help target ESF funds at the most socially disadvantaged, such as the long-term unemployed.

However, a concern among some LRA survey respondents against this suggestion was that it could call into question the subsidiarity principle. Some respondents were concerned that obligatory measures for combating poverty and social exclusion could lead to restrictions on the formation of regional priorities and reduced flexibility for LRAs to adapt their priorities to changing social and economic conditions. A number of LRAs expressed the view that the introduction of additional obligations in cohesion policy should ensure that social measures are wide-ranging, and can be adapted to meet specific regional needs.

Overall, the survey found that many respondents viewed the potential introduction of obligatory priorities in future regional programmes as a positive development that could increase the profile of poverty and social exclusion at local, regional and national levels. While some concerns were raised about the degree to which control over social cohesion priorities should be retained by national authorities, there was a desire among the majority of respondents to see attention to these priorities becoming compulsory in future regional programmes.

Q.5 Do you support mainstreaming social inclusion into the National Reform Programmes of the Europe 2020 Strategy? Or should the current approach, National Action Plans for Social Inclusion, be maintained?

There was a lack of consensus among respondents with regard to support for mainstreaming social inclusion in National Reform Programmes (NRPs) whose role is to contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

The survey identified a wide range of views on this issue, which varied according to the type of authority and MS in which they were based. Survey responses can be categorised under three main viewpoints: those broadly supportive of the mainstreaming proposal; those with mixed views and those in favour of retaining the current approach, National Action Plans for Social Inclusion.

Among the views put forwards by LRAs responding to the survey that supported the move towards mainstreaming social inclusion and poverty within the NRPs were that:

- Mainstreaming would allow European best practices to be established that could provide MSs with case study examples so as to help raise awareness about poverty and social exclusion. This could be combined with strengthening the Open Method of Coordination to help the Commission to work more effectively with MSs in achieving common social inclusion objectives.

- If significant progress is to be made in combating poverty and social exclusion, it is vital that European citizens are involved at all levels of the poverty reduction process, particularly within and between MS. Mainstreaming is seen as an important way of encouraging cross-border cooperation on poverty issues.

- Mainstreaming poverty and social inclusion would allow these issues to be addressed at a more strategic level. As a result, poverty/social inclusion could, in the medium to long term, become a horizontal priority in national governments' economic policies, which could help to secure greater budgetary resources for action in this area.

- It could also help to promote implementation, continuity, closer monitoring and regular evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

Among the views outlined by respondents who neither supported nor disagreed with the proposal were that:

- Some respondents believed that in order to introduce mainstreaming as a concept in an effective manner, there is a need to ensure that monitoring is carried out at national and EU levels. Some respondents advocated greater consultation between local and national authorities in the development of NRPs.

- The current approach, carried out on the basis of National Action Plans for Social Inclusion respects the principle of subsidiarity and multilevel governance. There is a concern however that mainstreaming could result in a reduction in the participation of social partners and private sector stakeholders. However, many respondents would support the mainstreaming approach if these issues are addressed.

Among the reasons outlined by those LRAs responding to the survey that were in favour of maintaining National Action Plans for Social Inclusion (NAPs) were that:

- The current approach recognises the difficulties of implementing a one size fits all approach, given the considerable socio-economic differences between Member States which may require quite different approaches to combating poverty and social exclusion. For some respondents, historical and cultural differences may mean that a mainstreaming process is not practical, therefore NAPs provide a more useful framework for addressing poverty and social exclusion.

- Other respondents pointed out that some causes and forms of social exclusion are specific to particular Member States, regions and localities (e.g. the level of unemployment, economic development, education and other socio-demographic factors) and that the instruments used in the fight against poverty vary to a large extent depending on the nature of the problem being addressed, and other factors, such as the level of resources and management practices of LRAs in MS.

- In some municipalities, NAPs have been implemented relatively recently and it will require some time for local authorities to adjust their resources so as to cope with the new priorities. A number of respondents felt that promoting a more intensive effort to implement NAPs would be a more effective way of ensuring that poverty/inclusion are prioritised at local and regional levels.

Q.6 Does the Communication give sufficient recognition to the role local and regional authorities play in this area? If no, what else would you like to see added to the Commission's Communication?

Although the majority of survey respondents recognised that the Communication already makes reference to the role played by LRAs in the area of poverty and social inclusion in the Communication, a significant number of respondents also felt that this role was not sufficiently emphasised. Due to the key role played by LRAs in implementing cohesion policy instruments, many respondents felt that their role should be made more explicit and addressed in more detail through programme documents, consultations at all levels of EU policy making and through a firm requirement to consult with LRAs in the preparation of NRPs.

The following suggestions and recommendations were put forward by respondents with regard to improving the existing Communication so as to better reflect the needs of LRAs working on social/inclusion issues.

- LRAs need to maintain staff for frontline social services and often work with a large number of public and private sector organisations in order to ensure effective service delivery. Some respondents would like the Communication to put forward specific **examples of LRA activities that address poverty and social exclusion, together with ways in which the financing of activities could be improved**.

- Given that a large number of respondents would like to see LRAs continuing to play a key role in drafting and implementing social development policies, some respondents suggested that the Communication could be used as a framework for redefining the devolved power and competences of LRAs to help them intervene on poverty and inclusion issues. In this way, the Communication could be used as a **tool for delineating the powers of LRAs to intervene on social inclusion / poverty issues.**

- Some respondents pointed out that the lack of affordable housing in towns and cities is a major concern that would benefit from being specifically referred to as an issue in the Communication. According to some municipalities, the **fight against poverty and social exclusion should be carried out in parallel with the fight against homelessness** so as to improve the coordination of resources and to promote the exchange of best practices.

- Furthermore, the survey showed that LRAs do not feel the Communication provides a sufficiently detailed description of the different activities carried out at local, regional and national levels in addressing poverty and social exclusion. A number of respondents felt that the Communication should provide examples to **highlight the specific priorities and organisational structures of different regions across EU27**.

A consistent message was put forward by survey respondents that the language used in the Communication is too vague regarding the nature of the role that LRAs should play and the support available to them. Furthermore, respondents were critical of the Communication for the lack of recognition as to the role of LRAs in shaping and managing policies and strategies, implementing initiatives and delivery services with the potential to make a difference in the field of

poverty and social inclusion, particularly with regard to facilitating citizens' access to services (mainstreaming).

According to some respondents, social policies tend to be more decentralised than other EU policies, which allows decentralised bodies (e.g. autonomous regional governments, political or administrative regions) to play a greater role in helping to formulate and improve social policies and to adapt these to local and specific regional needs. Overall, the survey identified a high level of support for improving the Communication.

Q.7 Do you wish to add any comments or suggestions?

The majority of respondents were highly supportive of the Commission's decision to establish EPAP and expressed strong support for the expansion of EU-wide measures that address poverty and social exclusion. Many respondents would also like to see a greater emphasis in EU funding programme documents on the role of LRAs in this area. In addition, respondents identified the following areas where they believe that greater attention should be made by EPAP and local, regional and national authorities.

People with disabilities are considered to be at greater risk of poverty than other groups. The survey highlighted that there is a lack of common rules and measures that specifically target people with disabilities in Europe. Some respondents were concerned that this situation limits the participation of disabled people in society, particularly in the areas of education, vocational training and employment, access to facilities in rural areas, transport, information and communications (ICTs) as well as healthcare and social welfare.

The way in which poverty and social exclusion affect the **Roma population, migrants and minorities** was mentioned as an area of concern by several respondents. Although some respondents shared the view that Roma and migrant groups were sufficiently addressed in the Commission's Communication, other respondents felt that the Communication needed to acknowledge and address issues that arise for internal EU migrants with a Roma background particularly those from countries in Eastern and Southern Europe and the needs of Travelling People more generally.

Many LRAs and municipalities stated that **child poverty** is an increasing problem, since it is being exacerbated by the current economic crisis. According to some respondents, child poverty should be specifically prioritised to ensure that MSs allocate sufficient resources to addressing the issue. A number of measures to reduce child poverty were suggested by respondents such as

measures to reintegrate parents into the labour market, improve access to educational support for young children (i.e. crèches, preschool care), housing and healthcare and easier access to social welfare for the parents of young children at risk of poverty.

Many respondents were concerned that the **economic crisis** has deepened the problem of poverty and social exclusion for people already living on low incomes and that it is affecting people who were previously in secure or stable employment, but who are now facing increasing amounts of personal debt. Some respondents stated that reductions in public spending on social welfare benefits and frontline services could worsen levels of poverty and social exclusion.

An interest was expressed by some respondents in a European approach to tackling the growing number of **illegal lending organisations**. It was highlighted that addressing this issue would help to tackle some of the problems linked to financial exclusion.

3. List of Initiatives to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion

Organisation	Title of Initiative(s)	Description
Province of Overijssel(Provincie Overijssel)	N/A	Local authorities have primary responsibility for programmes to prevent early school leaving, to combat loneliness, tackle debt problems, discuss eating disorders, and to address problems related to alcohol and drug abuse.
Municipality of Lingewaard (Gemeente Lingewaard)	N/A	The municipality of Lingewaard is involved in combating poverty and social exclusion at local level through EPAP and at regional level by implementing legislation that addresses poverty and exclusion.
Municipality of Bilzen(Gemeente Bilzen)	Social House	The local authority consults with associations that represent the poor, such as CAWs [General Welfare Centres], social housing associations, and Job Centres. Local authorities are also required to develop referral systems within social policy by supporting grass-roots activities.
Mayor of Kato Polemidia	Raising Public Awareness Regarding the Inclusion of Roma People in Cypriot Society	The basic aim of this project is to inform and raise public awareness about social acceptance of the Roma community, while maintaining respect for their way of life and customs. The objective is to reduce poverty and social exclusion within the Roma community.
Nitra Self-governingRegion	OPEN Cities (URBACT II programme)	The OPEN project has developed legislative, organisational, conceptual and practical measures to support the integration of foreigners living in Slovakia. Nitra local authorities also provide advice and drop-in centres for homeless people.

Organisation	Title of Initiative(s)	Description
Dobrich Municipal Authority	Home Care service	Dobrich Municipality works in partnership with the Bulgarian Red Cross on a number of initiatives, including the Home Care service, financed by UniCreditBulbank, which provides care and relief from social isolation for 52 elderly people whose children are living abroad.
Calarasi County Council	Social Dialogue Committee (CDS)	The CDS maintains relations with the social partners - administration, employers and trade unions through information exchange. The Calarasi County Council is an active participant in the CDS.
Vysočina Region	"Rukavice, šál, čapica" [Gloves, scarf and cap]	The initiative supported homeless people in the Vysočina Region by packaging clothing items in plastic bags with the region's logo and distributing them to the region's refuges and shelters during the Christmas period.
Municipality of Kavala	Frontisterio	The initiative provides allowances for families with children preparing for the national university entrance exams and that cannot afford to pay for private tutoring. The initiative is implemented in cooperation with the heads of local secondary schools and naturally depends on financial possibilities in a given year.
Scottish Borders Council	Achieving our Potential: a Framework for Tackling Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland	The strategy is a Scottish Borders wide approach to tackling poverty and exclusion. The three aims are to: Reduce the number of households in the Scottish Borders currently in debt, or at risk of being in debt; Improve access to affordable and manageable financial services so that households can manage their money efficiently; Improve access to information and advice to help maximise incomes.

Organisation	Title of Initiative(s)	Description
Free Hanseatic City of Bremen	Integrated, productive Bremen	Aims to integrate people capable of working but difficult to place in employment, into the labour market.
Faro Town Council	N/A	Developing town council projects to promote an intercultural approach (services and measures for clarifying and promoting inclusion, particularly for immigrants)
Regional Government of Galicia	Social Inclusion Plan	The plan established dedicated resources to support the social services system so as to promote social inclusion.
City of Kerava	Kaste	Kaste is a national social and health care development programme. The aim is to prevent child and youth exclusion, reduce long-term homelessness, develop drug abuse and mental health services, reduce health inequalities and promote new service structures and systems.
Prešov Autonomous Region	N/A	PAR is in the process of developing an initiative aimed at setting up a bursary fund to support the attendance of Roma at secondary schools. This initiative will also support additional tuition for students, provide careers advice and help to motivate Roma parents to change their attitude towards education.
Mureş county council	County Partnerships	The partnership finds the best solutions for county level problems such as vocational training, employment and social exclusion.
Preston City Council	N/A	Lancashire County Council, in partnership with Chorley Council, South Ribble Council has established an initiative to assist 18-24 year olds who have been unemployed for more than 12 months, by providing 6 month work placements.

Organisation	Title of Initiative(s)	Description
Marshall's Office of the Wielkopolskie Region in Poznań	2010-2014 Regional Drug Abuse Prevention Programme for the Wielkopolskie region	The project is being implemented as part of the National Drug Abuse Prevention Programme.
Vienna Provincial Government	Secondary Social Security Net	The programme includes housing benefits, disability benefits, and benefits for the homeless, benefits for drug and other dependencies and psychosocial help.

4. List of Survey Respondents

ID	State	Organisation
3101	EE	Association of Municipalities of Estonia (AME)
3102	SI	Municipality of Ptuj (Mestna občina Ptuj)
3103	NL	Province of Overijssel(Provincie Overijssel)
3104	NL	Municipality of Lingewaard (Gemeente Lingewaard)
3105	BE	Municipality of Bilzen(Gemeente Bilzen)
3106	CY	Mayor of Kato Polemidia
3107	SK	Nitra Self-governing Region
3108	BG	Dobrich MunicipalAuthority
3109	NL	City of Delft
3110	RO	Calarasi CountyCouncil
3111	CZ	Vysočina Region
3112	FI	The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
3113	SE	Social Welfare and Labour Market Administration, Stockholm
3114	HU	Győr-Moson-Sopron County Council
3115	SK	Trnava Region
3116	EL	Municipality of Kavala
3117	DE	Saarpfalz District Assembly
3118	ES	Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia
3119	DE	German County Association/Hohenlohe rural district
3120	UK	Scottish Borders Council
3121	DE	Free Hanseatic City of Bremen
3122	SK	Office of the Košice Autonomous Region
3123	FR	Pactes Locaux /P'ACTES
3124	PT	Faro Town Council
3125	ES	Regional Government of Galicia
3126	FI	City of Kerava
3127	IE	Dublin City Council
3128	HU	Sopron County Council
3129	DE	Town of Arnsberg
3130	CZ	Moravian Silesian Region
3131	UK	Scottish Government
3132	SK	Prešov Autonomous Region
3133	RO	Mureş county council
3134	UK	Preston City Council
3135	DE	Ministry for Work, Family, Prevention, Social Affairs and Sport
3136	PL	Marshall's Office of the Wielkopolskie Region in Poznań
3137	PL	Marshall's Office of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region
3138	NL	The city of the Hague

3139	BE	European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN)
3140	AT	Vienna Provincial Government
3141	SE	City of Malmö
3142	PL	Mazowieckie Centrum Polityki Społecznej
3143	AT	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung