



## Compilation of existing approaches to capture, analyze and measure the multiple dimensions of Social Inclusion and other related concepts

### Introduction

This annex comprises a compilation of existing indicators, indexes, measures and methods, as well as research and various initiatives at national and local levels, in the area of social integration and social inclusion, as adopted at the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995). Various dimensions of social inclusion are highlighted as key words for easy reference, such as social cohesion, equality, social capital, quality of life, well-being, and community participation. The purpose of this annex is to provide a source of information and concrete tools for researchers and practitioners working in the area of social inclusion/social integration. Please note that these entries were selected from available resources to illustrate some examples, and are by no means a comprehensive gathering of data/information.

For ease of reference, the entries are listed under the categories of: 1) indicators; 2) index; 3) research, measures and methods and 4) initiatives to promote social inclusion. Keywords which characterize the specific entries are placed in the first column of the table and each entry is listed alphabetically according to the keywords. The region, which the entry deals with, is placed under the keywords in the first column. The second column contains the title of the entry and a web address for further information. The third column contains a description of the entry, and the fourth column contains indicators, where applicable<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Indicators:</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Index:</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Research, measures and methods:</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Initiatives to promote social inclusion:</b> .....	<b>30</b>

---

<sup>1</sup> In addition, the label “North America” under the “Keyword and Region” column refers to the countries of Canada and USA, while the country of Mexico is included in “Latin America.”

## Indicators:

Keywords and Region	Name and URL	Description	Indicators
Community Cohesion  <i>Europe: UK</i>  <i>Local</i>	Building a Picture of Community Cohesion  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/buildingapicture.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/buildingapicture.pdf</a>	The Guide describes UK's Local Government Association (LGA) published guidance for local authorities on community cohesion. The guidance highlights the fact that local agencies need a detailed understanding of the communities they serve in order to assess how well-equipped they are to build community cohesion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can co-existence peacefully</li> <li>2. Common vision and percentage of individuals who feel a sense of belonging to their neighborhood/ town/county</li> <li>3. Percentage of people from different backgrounds who interact with other people of different backgrounds in everyday situations.</li> </ol>
Community Health  <i>Oceania: New Zealand</i>  <i>Local</i>	Community Project Indicators Framework (CPIF)  <a href="http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/f872666357c511eb4c25666d000c8888/48f14012c1e6f9face256ccd00083dd8/\$FILE/CPIF0203.pdf">http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/f872666357c511eb4c25666d000c8888/48f14012c1e6f9face256ccd00083dd8/\$FILE/CPIF0203.pdf</a>	The document discusses a framework of assessment co-developed by civil society, academia, and government agencies that assists individuals and communities that are undertaking and/or funding community projects in the health sector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project planning and regular reassessment</li> <li>2. Project infrastructure and sustainability</li> <li>3. Community Participation</li> <li>4. Enhanced community 'voices'</li> <li>5. Leadership and key players up-skilled</li> <li>6. Collaboration</li> <li>7. Conflict management</li> <li>8. Increase in resources</li> <li>9. Changed organizations</li> <li>10. Treaty of Waitangi obligations</li> <li>11. Pacific peoples' involvement</li> </ol>
Community Information Technology  <i>North America: USA</i>  <i>Local</i>	Seattle Information Technology Indicators Project  <a href="http://www.seattle.gov/tech/indicators/">http://www.seattle.gov/tech/indicators/</a>	The Seattle Information Technology Indicators Project provides a set of values and measurements describing the state of information technology as it impacts the social, economic, community and cultural health of Seattle. Data from this project also looks into citizen participation and use of e-government. The indicators project was developed to track the positive and negative impacts of technology over time and to be of value to a wide range of stakeholders concerned about community and economic development, education, human services, access to government services,	<p>Access:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ownership of Information Technology</li> <li>2. Public Access to Information Technology</li> </ol> <p>Literacy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information Technology Literacy</li> <li>2. Fluency</li> <li>3. Education</li> </ol> <p>Business and Economic Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workforce Needs</li> <li>2. Sustaining A Healthy Industry</li> </ol>

		civic participation, and equality in opportunity.	Community Building Civic Participation Human Relationships to Technology Partnerships and Resource Mobilization
Community Cohesion  Empowerment  <i>Europe:</i> <i>UK</i>  <i>Local</i>	Engagement and Empowerment: Measurement and Indicators: A Case Study  <a href="http://www.creatingexcellence.org.uk/ceimages/ECReport8Measurement.pdf">http://www.creatingexcellence.org.uk/ceimages/ECReport8Measurement.pdf</a>	This publication by the South West Regional 'Empowering Communities' Consortium of the National Empowerment Partnership published eight reports which reflect research and other activities undertaken through the South West Empowerment Development Project (October 2007 - March 2008). This report provides an overview of the state and needed improvements in empowerment and engagement among various groups (i.e. youth, older persons, different ethnic groups etc) in the South West of UK in regards to measurement and indicators.	1. Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get along well together in their local area 2. Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds 3. Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighborhood 4. Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality 5. Number of people regularly volunteering and number of FTE staff employed in 3rd sector (voluntary and community groups, social enterprises, charities, cooperatives and mutuals) 6. Percentage of people who participate in culture or sport
Community Participation  <i>Oceania:</i> <i>Australia</i>  <i>Local</i>	Community Participation Indicator  <a href="http://www.environmentcommissioner.act.gov.au/soe/soe2004/Ind/communityparticipation.htm">http://www.environmentcommissioner.act.gov.au/soe/soe2004/Ind/communityparticipation.htm</a>	Document discusses the indicators involved with community participation and stresses that such groups as sporting bodies, churches, expert committees, interest groups, action groups, charity groups, volunteer groups, parent groups, land care groups, and waterwatch groups have the influence to provide people with a sense of control over their environment, leading to improved health, and social outcomes.	1. Air emissions 2. Air quality (indoor) 3. Air quality (outdoor) 4. Aquatic macro-invertebrates 5. Community participation 6. Contaminated sites 7. Discharges to waters 8. Drinking water quality 9. Eco-investment 10. Ecological communities 11. Eco-management 12. Education 13. Economy 14. Energy consumption 15. Fire 16. Greenhouse contributions etc.
Cultural freedom  <i>Global</i>	Measuring Culture Exclusion  <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/docs/events/global_forum/2">http://hdr.undp.org/docs/events/global_forum/2</a>	The study stresses cultural freedom as the foundation for development with the assumption that it allows people to make multiple choices concerning their own well-being without being discriminated against in terms of their cultural identity. The report offers 'a helpful model of universal	Linguistic pluralism Indicators: 1. Documentation of minority and endangered languages 2. Development of community media in local languages 3. Officialization of indigenous national languages Mother tongue education Indicators:

	<a href="#">005/papers/Laaksonen_paper_revised.pdf</a>	<p>indicators related to cultural freedom, inclusion, and diversity that can be complemented by local and regional frameworks.’</p> <p>The report was produced by Annamari Laaksonen, Interarts Foundation. The Interarts Foundation operates in the field of cultural policy research and the promotion of international cultural cooperation. With a particular concern in the relationship between culture and development, Interarts is active in Europe, the Mediterranean, Africa, and Latin America.  <a href="http://www.interarts.net/es/">http://www.interarts.net/es/</a></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production of educational and leisure material</li> <li>2. Policies related to the provision of language tuition and use in schools</li> </ol> <p>Curricular reviews to enhance cultural diversity Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Updated curricula at all levels, inclusive of cultural education</li> <li>2. Religious freedoms, cultural rights Indicators</li> <li>3. Fair treatment and recognition of public holidays</li> <li>4. Protection of religious institutions and places of worship</li> <li>5. Inclusion of religious diversity in schools</li> </ol> <p>Multiple identities Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support for indigenous groups</li> <li>2. Protection of cultural expressions</li> <li>3. Banning of all forms of discrimination</li> <li>4. Fostering tolerance through the production of educational material</li> </ol>
<p>Gender Equality</p> <p><i>North America: Canada</i></p> <p><i>National</i></p>	<p>Economic Gender and Equality Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://www.scics.gc.ca/pdf/back_e.pdf">http://www.scics.gc.ca/pdf/back_e.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Economic Gender Equality Indicators are a selected set of benchmarks to reflect core interrelated aspects of women’s and men’s economic lives. The indicators are designed for use by government and other actors involved in the public policy process to raise awareness of women’s and men’s realities, stimulate public policy discussion, encourage a search for explanations and responses, and monitor change over time. Statistical highlights include: (1) income; (2) work; and (3) learning.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Income from a variety of sources</li> <li>2. Earnings (money)</li> <li>3. Unpaid work</li> <li>4. Paid work (time)</li> <li>5. Education</li> <li>6. Job-related training</li> </ol>

<p>Good Relations</p> <p>Society</p> <p><i>Europe: Northern Ireland</i></p> <p><i>National</i></p>	<p>Good Relations Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/good-relations-report.pdf">http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/good-relations-report.pdf</a></p>	<p>Document discusses Northern Ireland’s approaches to ensure social cohesion via equality and good relations among its citizens through legislation and effective monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of racial incidents and crimes recorded</li> <li>2. Number of homophobic incidents and crimes recorded</li> <li>3. Number of sectarian incidents and crimes recorded</li> <li>4. Number of incidents and crimes recorded motivated by religion</li> <li>5. Number of incidents and crimes recorded motivated by disability</li> <li>6. Number of attacks on symbolic premises: churches/chapels, Orange halls, schools.</li> <li>7. Number of NIHE clients presenting as homeless due to intimidation (and % given homelessness status), among others.</li> <li>8. % of people who think Northern Ireland is a place free from displays of sectarian aggression</li> <li>9. % of people who believe there is more racial prejudice than there was 5 years ago</li> </ol>
<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Community</p> <p><i>North America: USA</i></p> <p><i>Local</i></p>	<p>Pikes Peak Quality of Life Indicators developed by Community Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://www.ppunitedway.org/library/documents/QL_Indicators_2007-3.pdf">http://www.ppunitedway.org/library/documents/QL_Indicators_2007-3.pdf</a></p>	<p>Report discusses a US-based NGO’s efforts in coordinating with over 100 interested community leaders from the private, public, and nonprofit sectors in the Pikes Peak region in Colorado, USA to develop indicators related to the quality of community life.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growing a Vibrant Economy</li> <li>2. Promoting Social Well-being</li> <li>3. Preserving the Natural Environment</li> <li>4. Sustaining a Healthy Community</li> <li>5. Achieving Educational Excellence</li> <li>6. Enjoying Arts, Culture, and Recreation</li> <li>7. Moving Around Efficiently</li> <li>8. Keeping the Community Safe</li> <li>9. Fostering Community Engagement</li> </ol>
<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Urban community</p> <p><i>Oceania: New Zealand</i></p> <p><i>Local</i></p>	<p>Quality of Life ‘07</p> <p><a href="http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/pdfs/2007/Quality_of_Life_2007.pdf">http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/pdfs/2007/Quality_of_Life_2007.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Quality of Life Project was initiated in response to growing pressures on urban communities, impacts of urbanization, and effects on the well-being of residents in New Zealand. The key purpose of the project was to provide information to decision-makers to improve the quality of life in major New Zealand urban areas. Objectives of the Project include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consistency of indicator usage and monitoring methods among participating cities</li> <li>2. Provision of data to support advocacy on urban issues</li> <li>3. Raising the profile of urban issues within central government</li> <li>4. Collaborative working of bigger cities to monitor and</li> </ol>	<p>People:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population growth</li> <li>2. Ethnicity</li> <li>3. Age</li> <li>4. Families and Households</li> <li>5. Disability</li> <li>6. Maori well-being</li> </ol> <p>Other areas measured include: Knowledge and Skills; Economic standard of life; Economic development; Housing; Health; Built environment, Natural environment; Safety; Social connectedness; Civil and political rights.</p>

		address quality of life issues	
Quality of life <i>North America: Canada</i>  <i>Local</i>	Quality of Life Indicators  City of Winnipeg  <a href="http://www.iisd.org/pdf/wpg.qoli.pdf">http://www.iisd.org/pdf/wpg.qoli.pdf</a>	Document discusses an action plan developed by the City of Winnipeg (Canada) in measuring quality of life progress, with active participation of its citizens. This project has four main objectives: 1. To identify and to actively involve key participants and stakeholders to develop community indicators 2. To establish an indicator development process by which an indicator framework and specific indicators can be developed, periodically reviewed and refined 3. To implement the above stated process and develop a set of indicators to be included in the Plan Winnipeg Review 4. To develop an implementation plan to establish appropriate administrative systems to support measurement and reporting of progress toward Plan Winnipeg's vision	The concept of quality of life as used in this project has five distinct parts: 1. Individual well-being 2. Urban economy 3. Community leadership and pride 4. Community assets 5. Urban environment
Quality of life  Well-being <i>Europe</i>  <i>Regional</i>	EurLife  <a href="http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eurlife/index.php">http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eurlife/index.php</a>	Developed by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, EurLIFE is an interactive database on quality of life in Europe, offering data drawn from the Foundation's own surveys and from other published sources. Includes data on the objective living conditions and subjective well-being of European citizens. The indicator of Social participation specifically emphasizes factors such as contact with neighbors, meeting friends or relatives, membership in an organization, internet access of households, trust in democratic representatives, satisfaction with social life, and rate of voting.	1. Health 2. Employment 3. Income deprivation 4. Education 5. Family 6. Social participation 7. Housing 8. Environment 9. Transport 10. Safety 11. Leisure 12. Life satisfaction
Quality of life <i>North America: Canada</i>  <i>Local</i>	Quality of Life Reporting System (QOLRS)  <a href="http://www.fcm.ca/English/View.asp?mp=1166&amp;x=1115">http://www.fcm.ca/English/View.asp?mp=1166&amp;x=1115</a>	QOLRS is a system that measures, monitors, and reports on the quality of life in urban areas using data from a variety of national and municipal sources in Canada. Developed by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, this system includes 22 municipalities, comprising some of Canada's largest urban centers and many of the suburban municipalities surrounding them.	1. Demographic and background information 2. Affordable and appropriate housing 3. Civic engagement 4. Community and social infrastructure 5. Education 6. Employment 7. Local economy 8. Natural environment 9. Personal and community and health

			10. Personal financial security 11. Personal safety
Quality of life <i>North America: USA</i> <i>Local</i>	Quality of Life Indicators by Truckee Meadows Tomorrow  <a href="http://www.truckeemeadowstomorrow.org/indicator_list">http://www.truckeemeadowstomorrow.org/indicator_list</a> :	Truckee Meadows Tomorrow (TMT) is a community-based, NPO whose vision is to enhance the community's ability to continually improve the quality of life in the Truckee Meadows. As an authority, change agent, and advocate, TMT's mission is to improve the community's quality of life through collaboration and partnership.	1. Arts and cultural vitality 2. Civic engagement 3. Economic well-being 4. Education and lifelong learning 5. Enrichment 6. Health and wellness 7. Innovation 8. Land use and infrastructure 9. Natural environment 10. Public well-being
Quality of life <i>Global</i>	The Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators  <a href="http://www.calvert-henderson.com/">http://www.calvert-henderson.com/</a>	The Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators are a contribution to the worldwide effort to develop comprehensive statistics of national well-being that go beyond traditional macroeconomic indicators. A systems approach is used to illustrate the dynamic state of the social, economic and environmental quality of life.	1. Education (i.e. educational attainment, educational expenditures, literacy rates etc.) 2. Employment (i.e. labor force, volunteers, employed etc.) 3. Energy (i.e. carbon intensity, energy consumption etc.) 4. Environment (i.e. wastes, resources, industry etc.) 5. Health (i.e. infant mortality etc.) 6. Human rights (i.e. free speech, cruel punishments etc.) 7. Income (i.e. wealth, demography, capital income etc.) 8. Infrastructure (i.e. transportation, human capital etc.) 9. National security (i.e. military strategy, diplomatic strategy etc.) 10. Public safety (i.e. risk taking, natural phenomena etc.) 11. Re-creation (i.e. time, education, technology etc.) 12. Shelter (i.e. affordability, location etc.)
Quality of life <i>Europe: UK</i> <i>Local</i>	Local quality of life indicators - supporting local communities to become sustainable  <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/nationalstudies/firecue/Pages/localqualityoflifeindicators_copy.aspx">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/nationalstudies/firecue/Pages/localqualityoflifeindicators_copy.aspx</a>	This report contains and explains the 45 indicators that measure the quality of life in individual localities and the effectiveness of local sustainable community strategies, which are also linked to national sustainable development indicators. The measures have been identified by the Audit Commission, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).	1. People and place 2. Community cohesion and involvement 3. Community safety 4. Culture and leisure 5. Economic well-being 6. Education and life-long learning 7. Environment 8. Health and social well-being 9. Housing 10. Transport and access

<p>Quality of life Sustainability</p> <p><i>Europe: UK</i></p> <p><i>Local</i></p>	<p>The Development of Quality of Life Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&amp;_udi=B6W87-477FN43-1&amp;_user=10&amp;_rdoc=1&amp;_fmt=&amp;_orig=search&amp;_sort=d&amp;view=c&amp;_acct=C000050221&amp;_version=1&amp;_urlVersion=0&amp;_userid=10&amp;md5=5d6cbfaa4ba74dc0ef9519dc49c45546">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&amp;_udi=B6W87-477FN43-1&amp;_user=10&amp;_rdoc=1&amp;_fmt=&amp;_orig=search&amp;_sort=d&amp;view=c&amp;_acct=C000050221&amp;_version=1&amp;_urlVersion=0&amp;_userid=10&amp;md5=5d6cbfaa4ba74dc0ef9519dc49c45546</a></p>	<p>This case study showcases the City of Bristol (UK)'s initiative for the development of sustainability/quality of life indicators for the past several years. These indicators include measurements covering environmental, ecological, and social issues that originally started out as a local authority led 'top down' initiative, but soon reconciled with a 'bottom-up' approach aimed at generating many ideas and projects. It has become a barometer of quality of life for Bristol's communities.</p> <p>By S. K. McMahon.</p>	<p>Local sustainability/quality of life indicators are being measured at five levels in Bristol's neighborhoods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. European common indicators—introduced in 2000</li> <li>2. National and regional headline indicators—introduced in 1998/1999</li> <li>3. Stakeholder indicators—selected after Local Agenda 21 stakeholder and public consultation in 1999; they are measured and updated by stakeholders and the community</li> <li>4. Local ward and city-wide indicators—introduced as benchmarks in 1995 and measured by the local authority</li> <li>5. Community group indicators—being developed during 2001/2002 and measured by each group.</li> </ol>
<p>Social Cohesion</p> <p>Social capital</p> <p><i>Europe</i></p> <p><i>Regional</i></p>	<p>European System of Social Indicator (EUSI)</p> <p><a href="http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/social-indicators/eusi/">http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/social-indicators/eusi/</a></p>	<p>This indicators system aims to develop and measure continuously the quality of life and societies across Europe and considers dimensions of social cohesion across a wide range of life domains. The goal of the system's contributors include but not limited to searching for new and more appropriate indicators and data sources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reducing disparities, inequalities (women and men, generations, social strata, disabled, and citizenship groups), and social exclusion within a society</li> <li>2. Strengthening the social capital of a society, including availability of social relations, social and political activities and engagement, quality of social relations, quality of societal institutions, and European-specific concerns.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population, Households and Families</li> <li>2. Housing</li> <li>3. Transport</li> <li>4. Leisure, media and culture</li> <li>5. Social and political participation and integration</li> <li>6. Education and vocational training</li> <li>7. Labor market and working conditions</li> <li>8. Income, standard of living and consumption patterns</li> <li>9. Health</li> <li>10. Environment</li> <li>11. Social security</li> <li>12. Crime and public safety</li> <li>13. Total life situation</li> </ol>
<p>Social Cohesion</p> <p>Equity</p> <p><i>Global</i></p>	<p>OECD Social indicators: Society at a Glance</p> <p><a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3343,en_2">http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3343,en_2</a></p>	<p>The social indicators in "Society at a Glance" may be represented along a two-dimensional classification: 1) social policy, equity and social cohesion; 2) the nature of the indicators, i.e. social context, social status and societal responses. This report details innovative and new measurements in the field of social inclusion (i.e. perceived</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Context Indicators: National Income per Capita, Age-Dependency Rates, Fertility Rates, Migration, Marriage and Divorce</li> <li>2. Self-Sufficiency Indicators: Employment, Unemployment, Mothers in Paid Employment, Childcare Costs, Tax Wedge on Labour, Out-of-Work Benefits, Students' Performance</li> <li>3. Equity Indicators: Material Deprivation, Earnings Inequality, Gender</li> </ol>



	<p><a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/64/93/34637267157611100.html">649_34637_2671576_1_1_1,00.html</a></p> <p>OECD</p>	<p>health status, risky youth behavior and bullying) along traditional measurements such as life expectancy and level of education in the OECD countries. The report also provides a concise outlook on quantitative social trends and policies for all the OECD countries.</p> <p>This edition includes a wide range of information on social issues including demography, family characteristics, employment, working mothers, out-of-work replacement rates, poverty persistence, social expenditure, health care expenditure, subjective well-being and suicides.</p>	<p>Wage Gaps, Intergenerational Mobility, Public Social Spending, Poverty Persistence, Housing Costs, Old-Age Pension Replacement Rates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Health Indicators: Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditure, Low Birth Weight, Sick-Related Absences from Work, Long-Term Care Recipients, Health Inequalities</li> <li>5. Social Cohesion Indicators: Voting, Prisoners, Suicides, Work Accidents, Trust in Political Institutions, Life Satisfaction.</li> <li>6. General Context Indicators: fertility rates, migration, marriage and divorce</li> <li>7. Self-Sufficiency Indicators: employment, unemployment, childcare, student performance, not in employment, education or training, age of labor force exit, spending on education</li> <li>8. Equity Indicators: income inequality, poverty, poverty among children, adequacy of benefits of last resort, public social spending, total social spending</li> <li>9. Health Indicators: perceived health status, infant health, obesity, height, mental health, long-term care recipients, health care expenditure</li> <li>10. Social Cohesion Indicators: work satisfaction, crime victimization, suicides, bullying, risky behavior</li> </ol>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p><i>Europe</i></p> <p><i>Regional</i></p>	<p>E.U. Social Inclusion Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/comm_mon_indicators_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/comm_mon_indicators_en.htm</a></p> <p>European Union</p>	<p>The Social Protection Committee (SPC), EU, adopted a set of commonly-agreed indicators for the social protection and social inclusion process, together with the Joint Report on the Social Inclusion, at the Employment and Social Affairs Council 2001. There are 14 overarching indicators (+11 context indicators) meant to reflect the adopted overarching objectives (a) "social cohesion" and (b) "interaction with the Lisbon strategy growth and jobs objectives." There are currently 14 Laeken indicators, organized in a two level structure: 11 primary indicators, and 3 secondary indicators.</p>	<p>Overarching Indicators include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At-risk-of-poverty rate and relative median poverty risk</li> <li>2. Ratio of total income received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).</li> <li>3. Healthy life expectancy</li> <li>4. Early school leavers</li> <li>5. People living in jobless households</li> <li>6. Projected Total Public Social expenditures</li> <li>7. Median relative income of elderly people and aggregate replacement ratio</li> <li>8. Self reported unmet need for medical care</li> <li>9. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time</li> <li>10. Employment rate of older workers</li> <li>11. In-work poverty risk</li> </ol>

			<p>12. Activity rate  13. Regional disparities – coefficient of variation of employment rate  14. Total health expenditure per capital</p> <p>Primary Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At-risk of poverty rate</li> <li>• Persistent at-risk poverty rate</li> <li>• Relative median poverty risk gap</li> <li>• Long-term unemployment rate</li> <li>• Population living in jobless households</li> <li>• Early school leavers not in education of training</li> <li>• Employment gap of immigrants</li> <li>• Material deprivation</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Self-reported unmet need for medical care/Care utilisation</li> <li>• Child Well-being</li> </ul> <p>Secondary Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty Risk (at-risk and household type, work intensity by household, most frequent activity status, accommodation tenure status, and dispersion)</li> <li>• Persons with low educational attainment</li> <li>• Low reading literacy performance of pupils</li> </ul>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p><i>North America: USA</i></p> <p><i>Local</i></p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://www.bostonindicators.org/IndicatorsProject/">http://www.bostonindicators.org/IndicatorsProject/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.tbf.org/indicators2004/civichealth/index.asp?id=2244">www.tbf.org/indicators2004/civichealth/index.asp?id=2244</a></p>	<p>The indicators were developed by the Boston Foundation in 1997 to measure civil society and areas regarding social inclusion.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civic health</li> <li>2. Social capital</li> <li>3. Representative leadership</li> <li>4. Voter participation</li> <li>5. Healthy race and community relations</li> <li>6. Stability and investment in neighborhoods</li> <li>7. Welcoming and inclusive environment</li> <li>8. Access to information</li> <li>9. Strength of the non-profit sector</li> <li>10. Public support, philanthropy</li> <li>11. Situation of the arts and their impact</li> </ol>
<p>Social Survey</p> <p>Change and continuity</p>	<p>European Social Survey (ESS)</p> <p><a href="http://ess.nsd.uib.no/">http://ess.nsd.uib.no/</a></p>	<p>The European Social Survey (ESS) is a biennial multi-country survey covering over 30 nations. The first round was fielded in 2002/2003, the second in 2004/2005 and the third in 2006/2007. The questionnaire includes one constant section</p>	<p>The core module aims to monitor change and continuity in a wide range of social variables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Media use</li> <li>2. Social and public trust</li> </ol>

<p>Social variables</p> <p><i>Europe</i></p> <p><i>National</i></p>		<p>(which will remain relatively constant every round) and two or more rotating sections (which will be used in various intervals). The first part of the questionnaire is a human values scale (part of the core), while the second is devoted to measures to help evaluate the reliability and validity of items in the main questionnaire. In addition, a supplementary questionnaire is presented to respondents at the end of the main interview. The project is directed by a Central Co-ordinating Team led by Roger Jowell at the Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, City University, London. The core module aims to monitor change and continuity in a wide range of social variables, including but not limited to media use, social and public trust; political interest and participation; and socio-political orientations.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Political interest and participation</li> <li>4. Socio-political orientations</li> <li>5. Governance and efficacy</li> <li>6. Moral, political and social values</li> <li>7. Social exclusion, national, ethnic and religious allegiances</li> <li>8. Well-being, health and security</li> <li>9. Demographics and socio-economics</li> </ol>
<p>Sustainable development</p> <p><i>Europe: UK</i></p> <p><i>National</i></p>	<p>UK Government's Sustainable Development Indicators</p> <p><a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/publications/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/governments/publications/index.htm</a></p>	<p>A new set of national indicators were outlined in the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, “<i>Securing the future</i>”, launched by the Prime Minister in March 2005. A baseline assessment of all indicators, for which data were available, was published in June 2005. On 27 July 2007, an update of the national indicators was published both as a free pocket booklet <i>Sustainable development indicators in your pocket 2007</i> and on the sustainable development website among others. Some of the indicators mentioned in the publications are linked to social inclusion at the international, regional, and local levels have also been established.</p>	<p>Among the indicators, the aspect of social inclusion was mentioned in categories such as:</p> <p>Among 68 indicators, the aspect of social inclusion was touched upon in categories such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accessibility</li> <li>2. Influencing decisions in the local area</li> <li>3. Access to green space</li> <li>4. Environmental equality</li> <li>5. Active community participation</li> </ol>
<p>Urban Inequality</p> <p>Urban poor</p> <p><i>Africa: Ethiopia</i></p> <p><i>Local</i></p>	<p>Urban Inequity Surveys</p> <p><a href="http://ww2.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/documents/Urban%20Observations%20Newsletter2-2004.pdf">http://ww2.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/documents/Urban%20Observations%20Newsletter2-2004.pdf</a></p> <p>UN-HABITAT</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT completed an Urban Inequity Survey (UIS) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which belongs to one of the 35 global sampled cities for the MUIP (Monitoring Urban Inequity Programme). The survey utilized Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to monitor the welfare disparity between slums vs. non-slum dwellers with the intent to improve slum dwellers’ lives by 2020. The results of the survey will be used for evidence based policy making at the local level.</p>	<p>8 modules with 538 variables were created for the household survey with 2 additional files on communities and homeless people in the city:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Education module</li> <li>2. Internal migration module</li> <li>3. Child mortality module</li> <li>4. Water and sanitation module</li> <li>5. Household attributes module</li> <li>6. Secure tenure module</li> <li>7. Social capita module</li> <li>8. Household economy module</li> </ol>
<p>Well-being</p>	<p>Well-being in</p>	<p>The objective of WeD based at the University of Bath, UK is</p>	<p>Measures well-being in three categories:</p>

<p><i>Global:</i> <i>Bangladesh</i> <i>Ethiopia</i> <i>Thailand</i> <i>Peru</i></p> <p><i>National</i></p>	<p>Developing Countries Indicators (WeD)</p> <p><a href="http://www.welldev.org.uk/">http://www.welldev.org.uk/</a></p>	<p>to develop a conceptual and methodological approach for understanding the social and cultural construction of well-being in developing countries. The WeD research provides important insights both for academia and the policy makers, in the measurement of social integration and inclusion, and address issues facing existing approaches.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Material—refers to the ‘stuff’ of well-being, such as food, bodies, shelter and the physical environment. In practical application this typically refers most immediately to economic assets and income, but it should not be restricted to this.</li> <li>2. Relational—refers to the social interaction, the rules and practices that govern ‘who gets what and why.’ It involves power and identity, the connections between people and also the making of difference between them. It is the arena of action, which brings the material and subjective to life.</li> <li>3. Subjective—refers to cultural values, ideologies and beliefs and also people’s own perceptions of their situation</li> </ol>
<p>Well-being</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Regional/National</p>	<p>National Accounts of Well-Being</p> <p><a href="http://www.nationalaccountsowellbeing.org/public-data/files/national-accounts-of-well-being-report.pdf">http://www.nationalaccountsowellbeing.org/public-data/files/national-accounts-of-well-being-report.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Report ‘National Accounts of Well-Being’, demonstrates how national governments could directly measure people’s subjective well-being: their experiences, feelings, and perceptions of how their lives are going. It lays out a framework for new approach to policy-making, better engagement between national governments and the civil society.</p> <p>Prepared by the Centre for Well-being at the New Economics Foundation (NEF)</p>	<p>Personal well-being is broken down into five main components with a number of subcomponents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emotional well-being: The overall balance between the frequency of experiencing positive and negative emotions. This is comprised of the subcomponents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Positive feelings, measured on how many times people felt happy, or enjoying life.</li> <li>○ Absence of negative feelings, measured on feelings of depression or sadness.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Satisfying life: Having positive evaluation of your life overall.</li> <li>• Vitality: Having energy, feeling healthy, and being physically active.</li> <li>• Resilience and self-esteem: A measure of individuals’ psychological resources. It has three subcomponents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Self-esteem: Feeling good about yourself.</li> <li>○ Optimism: Feeling optimistic about your future.</li> <li>○ Resilience: Being able to deal with life’s difficulties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Positive functioning: This can be summed up as ‘doing well’. It includes four subcomponents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Autonomy: Feeling free to do what you want and having time for it.</li> <li>○ Competence: Feeling accomplishment from what you do and being able to make use of your abilities.</li> <li>○ Engagement: Feeling absorbed in what you are doing and that you have opportunities to learn.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Meaning and purpose: Feeling that what you do in life is valuable, worthwhile and valued by others. Measured by the perception of getting the recognition one deserves for what one does and feelings one's actions are worthwhile.</li> </ul> <p>Social well-being is made up of two main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Supportive relationships, the extent and quality of interactions in close relationships with family, friends and others who provide support.</li> <li>○ Trust and belonging. Trusting other people, being treated fairly and respectfully by them, and feeling a sense of belonging with and support from people where you live, measured by feelings people in one's area help each other, feelings of respect, feeling close to people, feeling unfairness.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to these indicators, as an example of a well-being indicator within a specific life domain, a satellite indicator of well-being at work has also been created. This measures job satisfaction, satisfaction with work-life balance, the emotional experience of work, and assessment of work conditions.</p>
--	--	--	---

## Index:

Keywords and Region	Name and URL	Description	Indicators
Social inclusion/exclusion  <i>Oceania: Australia</i>	CASE Social Inclusion/Exclusion Index  <a href="http://www.sprc.unsw.edu.au/reports/ARC_Exc">http://www.sprc.unsw.edu.au/reports/ARC_Exc</a>	Developed by the Center for the Analysis Social Exclusion (CASE). There are four dimensions used to identify the normal activities of citizens in a given society: consumption, production, political engagement, and social interaction. All four indicators are expressed in terms of not having or engaging in those activities that normal active citizens have	The CASE approach identifies the following four broad dimensions of exclusion: 1. Consumption exclusion – defined as having an income below one-half of median equivalised income 2. Production exclusion – defined as not being either employed, self-employed, in education or training, or looking after a family member

<i>Local</i>	<a href="#">lusion_FinalReport.pdf</a>	access to or undertake. The incidence of the indicators is examined at a point in time and movements over time are tracked at the individual (or household) level.	<p>3. Political engagement – defined as not voting or being a member of a campaigning organization (e.g. a political party, trade union or tenants/residents association)</p> <p>4. Social interaction – lacking someone who will offer support in one of five areas (listen; comfort; help in crisis; relax with; or ‘really appreciates you’).</p>
<p>Social Cohesion</p> <p>Distribution of Opportunity</p> <p>Social capital</p> <p><i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i></p> <p><i>Regional</i></p>	<p>Social Cohesion Index</p> <p><a href="http://www.syngentafoundation.org/___temp/ifpridp00777.pdf">http://www.syngentafoundation.org/___temp/ifpridp00777.pdf</a></p>	<p>Social Cohesion Index in Latin America and the Caribbean measures two components of social cohesion: Distribution of Opportunity and Social Capital.</p> <p>Report by International Food Policy Research Institute</p>	<p>Distribution of Opportunity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socio-economic structure (Poverty incidence, GINI, Size of the middle class, Educational GINI, and Intergenerational mobility)</li> <li>2. Political structure (Equality under the law and Bases in political participation).</li> </ol> <p>Social Capital:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Positive externalities (Involvement in organizations, Interpersonal trust, Trust in public institutions, Trust in politicians, and Fiscal capacity)</li> <li>2. Negative externalities (Labor conflict, Crime victimization, and Homicide rate)</li> </ol>
<p>Education</p> <p>Inclusion</p> <p><i>Europe: UK</i></p>	<p>Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education</p> <p><a href="http://www.csie.org.uk/index.shtml">http://www.csie.org.uk/index.shtml</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.csie.org.uk/publications/">http://www.csie.org.uk/publications/</a></p>	<p>Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education has published a number of reports and indexes on inclusion, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Index for Inclusion: developing learning and participation in schools</li> <li>• Index for Inclusion: developing play, learning and participation in early years and childcare</li> <li>• Disaffection and Inclusion - a mainstream approach</li> <li>• Inclusion against the odds</li> <li>• Inclusive Education: a framework for change</li> <li>• Learning about the Index in use. A study of the use of the Index for inclusion in schools and LEAs in England</li> <li>• Inclusive Education: readings and reflections</li> <li>• Social and Educational Justice: the human rights framework for inclusion</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning supporters and inclusion</li> <li>• Segregation trends - LEAs in England 2002-2004</li> <li>• The case against segregation into special schools: a look at the evidence</li> </ul>	
Freedom Participation Political rights <i>Global</i>	Freedom House Index  <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=351&amp;ana_page=333&amp;year=2007">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=351&amp;ana_page=333&amp;year=2007</a>	Release annually, the Freedom House survey provides a useful index for interested parties in social integration topics. Freedom House conducts and produces a survey that includes both analytical reports and numerical ratings for 193 countries and 15 select territories. In addition to a brief description of the year's major development, each country and territory is assigned a numerical rating—on a scale of 1 to 7—for political rights and an analogous rating for civil liberties. These ratings, calculated based on the methodological process, determine whether a country is classified as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free by the survey. The Index is released annually. This tool is useful in making a baseline study.	Political rights: 1. Electoral process 2. Political 3. Pluralism 4. Participation 5. Functioning of government Civil liberties: 1. Freedom of expression 2. Association 3. Rule of law 4. Personal autonomy 5. Individual rights
Gender inequality Standard of living <i>Global</i>	Gender-related Development Index (GDI)  <a href="http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/268.html">http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/268.html</a>	GDI is an indication of the standard of living in a country, developed by the United Nations (UN). It is one of the five indicators used by the United Nations Development Programme in its annual Human Development Report. GDI gives gender disaggregated data and adjustments for the HDI for women and men.	GDI aims to show the inequalities between men and women in the following areas: 1. Long and healthy life 2. Knowledge 3. A decent standard of living The HDI compares 175 countries on three basic measures: 1. Longevity 2. Educational attainment Life expectancy
Good governance Inclusiveness <i>Global</i> <i>Local</i>	Urban Governance Index  <a href="http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&amp;catid=25&amp;cid=2167">http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&amp;catid=25&amp;cid=2167</a>	The Urban Governance Index is an advocacy and capacity-building tool to assist cities and countries in monitoring the quality of urban governance. Envisaged to be a measure of good governance and inclusiveness in cities, the Index has been field tested in 24 cities across the world. The results of the field test are summarized in the Urban Governance Index Conceptual Foundation and Field Test Report, which was released in early 2005. This publication discusses some key	Effectiveness: 1. Local government revenue per capita 2. Local Government transfers 3. Ration of mandates to actual tax collection 4. Published performance standards  Equity:

		<p>issues related to measuring urban governance and describes the various possible frameworks for the index and indicators. It summarizes the process of identifying and short listing indicators, evaluates sub-indices on the basis of the field test in 24 cities, and presents a tentative strategy for UGI dissemination and data collection. The rigorous methodological framework as well as case studies of application of the Index can assist UN-HABITAT Agenda partners at various levels in developing more inclusive cities. The Index is being adapted and applied in several countries, including Somalia, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe and Mongolia.</p> <p>The Urban Governance Index was developed by the Global Campaign on Urban Governance and the Global Urban Observatory (GUO)</p>	<p>5. Citizens charter 6. Proportion of women councilors 7. Proportion of women in key positions 8. Pro-poor pricing policy</p> <p>Participation:</p> <p>9. Elected council 10. Election of Mayor 11. Voter turnout 12. People's forum 13. Civic Associations (per 10,000)</p> <p>Accountability:</p> <p>14. Formal publication of contracts, tenders, budget and accounts 15. Control by higher levels of government 16. Anti-corruption commission 17. Disclosure of personal income and assets 18. Regular independent audit</p>
<p>Inequality Multiple deprivation <i>Europe: Northern Ireland</i> <i>Local and National</i></p>	<p>Indicators of Equality and Diversity &amp; Noble Index</p> <p><a href="http://www.ofmdfnni.gov.uk/literature_review.pdf">http://www.ofmdfnni.gov.uk/literature_review.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/io/research/0202.pdf">http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/io/research/0202.pdf</a></p>	<p>The index was developed to more accurately reflect existing thinking on the measurement of inequality in Northern Ireland. It serves as an interesting and detailed example of an attempt to cover the multi-dimensional nature of inequality measurement. This index continues to serve as a baseline for all equality measurement in the region today. The multiple deprivation measures were produced and figures were then correlated with district council ward boundaries, which were subsequently used to distribute extra funding and programs to address issues of inequality.</p> <p>By Jim Jamison, Richard Buchanan, Roy Carr-Hill, Donal McDade, and Paul Dixon for the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister in Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>The Index covered 9 issues of difference i.e. <i>Religion, Political Opinion, Age, Race, Marital Status, Sexual Orientation, Men and Women, Disability and Dependents.</i></p> <p>A total of 45 indicators were used which covered the seven domains of <i>income, employment, health &amp; disability, education &amp; training, geographical access, social environment and housing.</i></p> <p>The measures were then further combined to produce an overall Multiple Deprivation Measure using the following weights which were derived from a process of consultation: Income 25%, Employment 25%, Health &amp; Disability 15%, Education, Skills &amp; Training 15%, Geographical Access 10% Social Environment 5%, Housing 5%.</p>
<p>Migrant Integration <i>Europe</i></p>	<p>Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)</p> <p><a href="http://www.integrationindex.eu/">http://www.integrationindex.eu/</a></p>	<p>The index was intended to measure policies to integrate migrants in 25 EU Member States and 3 non-EU countries. It uses over 100 policy indicators to create a rich, multi-dimensional picture of migrants' lives and their opportunities (or otherwise) to participate in European societies. The</p>	<p>The most important barrier to integration:</p> <p>1. Lack of access to employment</p> <p>Vitally important for immigrants life and life planning:</p> <p>1. Long term residence</p>



<i>National</i>		Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIMEX) operates within an established normative context which is based on existing EU legislation, international conventions and NGO proposals, and MIMEX is therefore an important tool in assessing whether principles, statements, declarations, and good intentions of countries are actually translated into inclusion policy consistently. The measures allow for comparisons between different countries.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Family reunion possibilities</li> </ol> <p>Allowing people to become active citizens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Naturalization</li> <li>2. Participation</li> <li>3. Anti-discrimination</li> </ol>
Peace <i>Global</i>	Global Peace Index  <a href="http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/home.php">http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/home.php</a>	The Global Peace Index (GPI) is composed of 24 qualitative and quantitative indicators, which combine internal and external factors ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighboring countries and the level of respect for human rights. These indicators were selected by an international panel of academics, business people, philanthropists and peace institutions. The GPI is collated and calculated by the Economist Intelligence Unit. The GPI has been tested against a range of potential "drivers" or potential determinants of peace - including levels of democracy and transparency, education and material well-being in 140 countries.	<p>Example of indicators includes measures of societal safety and security:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Level of distrust in other citizens</li> <li>2. Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population</li> <li>3. Political instability</li> <li>4. Level of disrespect for human rights (political terror scale)</li> <li>5. Potential for terrorist acts</li> <li>6. Number of homicides per 100,000 people</li> <li>7. Level of violent crime</li> <li>8. Likelihood of violent demonstrations</li> <li>9. Number of jailed population per 100,000 people</li> <li>10. Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people</li> </ol>
Quality of life <i>Global</i>	Economist Intelligence Unit's Index  <a href="http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/QUALITY_OF_LIFE.pdf">http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/QUALITY_OF_LIFE.pdf</a>  EIU also has Democracy Index. Please see the link: <a href="http://graphics.eiu.com/PDF/Democracy%20Index%202008.pdf">http://graphics.eiu.com/PDF/Democracy%20Index%202008.pdf</a>	Economist Intelligence Unit has developed a "quality of life" index based on a unique method that links the results of subjective life-satisfaction surveys to the objective determinants of quality of life across countries.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Material well-being</li> <li>2. Health</li> <li>3. Political stability and security</li> <li>4. Family life</li> <li>5. Community life</li> <li>6. Climate and geography</li> <li>7. Job security</li> <li>8. Political freedom</li> <li>9. Gender equality</li> </ol>
Social	Social inclusion in	This report breaks new ground (at the time of its publication)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Living standards: The population below the income poverty line and</li> </ol>

inclusion/exclusion  <i>Europe:</i> <i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>  <i>National</i>	Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH)  <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/europecis/bosniahercegovina/bosnia_and_herzegovina_2007_en.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/europecis/bosniahercegovina/bosnia_and_herzegovina_2007_en.pdf</a>	in 2007) in a number of respects: by analyzing the situation of social exclusion and multiple deprivations in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH); by offering for the first time, BiH estimates for a Social Exclusion Index and the EU Laeken indicators of social exclusion; and by engaging directly with representatives from disadvantaged groups. The index is comprised of three points: A. The General Social Exclusion Index B. The Extreme Social Exclusion Index C. The Long-term Social Exclusion Index	long-term unemployment 2. Health: those without health insurance 3. Education: those over 15 years who did not complete primary school 4. Participation in society: those who do not vote in elections and do not participate in organized social activities 5. Access to services: households without a telephone
Standard of living  <i>Well-being</i>  <i>North America:</i> <i>Canada</i>  <i>Local</i>	Canadian Index of Well-being (CIW)  <a href="http://www.atkinsonfoundation.ca/ciw/SkinnedFolder_1114701572952/Document_1114702234384">http://www.atkinsonfoundation.ca/ciw/SkinnedFolder_1114701572952/Document_1114702234384</a>	Although currently a work-in-progress, when the Canadian Index of Well-being (CIW) is fully developed, it will chart and provide unique insights into how Canadians' lives are getting improving—or not improving—in areas such as health, standard of living, quality of the environment, time use, education and skills, community vitality, civic engagement, and arts and culture. Most importantly, the CIW will shine a spotlight on how these important areas are interconnected. How, for example, changes in income are linked to changes in health, or how community engagement and living standards are connected.	1. Living Standards domain: incomes and jobs; the gap between rich and poor; food and livelihood security; and affordable housing 2. Healthy Populations domain: health status and health outcomes of different groups of Canadians, as well as risk factors and conditions that affect health and disease 3. Community Vitality domain: social cohesion, personal security and safety, and people's sense of social and cultural belonging 4. Quality of the environment 5. The educational attainment of the population 6. The amount of free time that people can devote to social, family and cultural pursuits 7. People's civic engagement 8. How responsive governing bodies are to citizens' needs and views

## Research, measures and methods:

<b>Keywords and Region</b>	<b>Name and URL</b>	<b>Description</b>
Civic participation  Social capital	SOCCOH: The Challenge of Socio-economic Cohesion in the Enlarged European Union  <a href="http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/ES">http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/ES</a>	The research project is structurally based on the comparative analysis of social capital and civil society in achieving the goals of development policy through stimulating social partnerships and improving levels of administrative capacity. It focuses on identifying the patterns of interactions between the levels of social capital and the capacity of civil society to choose effective and efficient development policy strategies and implementation processes to achieve the goal of sustainable development. The

<p><i>Europe</i> <i>National</i></p>	<p><a href="http://oclab.researchactivitiesandprojects.challengeofsocio-economiccohesionintheenlargedeuropeanunion.htm">OCLab/researchActivitiesAndProjects/challengeOfSocio-economicCohesionInTheEnlargedEuropeanUnion.htm</a></p>	<p>expected results of project include the application for improving effectiveness, efficiency, planning, and implementation.</p> <p>By the SCRN at the ESOC-Lab, self-financed research unit within the European Institute of the London School of Economics, - and its Director, Dr. Robert Leonardi, undertook the co-ordination of the project.</p>
<p>Civic Participation  Chronic violence  <i>Latin America and the Caribbean: Colombia Guatemala</i>  <i>Local</i></p>	<p>Violence, Power and Participation: Building Citizenship in Contexts of Chronic Violence</p> <p><a href="http://www.drc-citizenship.org/docs/publications/violence/WP%20274.pdf">http://www.drc-citizenship.org/docs/publications/violence/WP%20274.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper is about civil society participation in two contexts of chronic violence: Colombia and Guatemala. It explores the extent to which civil society organizations can build citizenship in such contexts and simultaneously address violence. It argues that civil society organizations can play a vital role in building citizenship and confronting violent actors and acts of violence. However, in order to address chronic, perpetuating violence and interrupt its transmission through time and space, it is important to clarify the relationship between power and violence. Conventional forms of dominating power correlate with violence. The paper asks whether the promotion of non-dominating forms of power are needed if we are to tackle the damaging effects on human relationships and progress of willingness to inflict direct physical hurt on the other.</p> <p>By Jenny Pearce, March 2007, Institute of Development Studies.</p>
<p>Community Cohesion  Diversity  <i>Europe: UK</i>  <i>Local</i></p>	<p>Community Cohesion: A Report of the Independent Review Team</p> <p><a href="http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-files/Guardian/documents/2001/12/11/communitycohesionreport.pdf">http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-files/Guardian/documents/2001/12/11/communitycohesionreport.pdf</a></p>	<p>The report explores whether ethnic diversity is positively valued in an area through a variety of survey techniques. Developed after 9/11 in the UK, the Community Cohesion Review Team (CCRT) was set up to identify good practice, key policy issues, and new and innovative thinking in the field of community cohesion. The terms of reference for survey include: (1) to obtain the views of local communities—including young people, local authorities, voluntary, and faith organizations—in a number of multi-ethnic communities on the issues that need to be addressed in developing confident, active communities, and social cohesion; and (2) to identify good practices and to report this to the Ministerial Group, and also to identify weaknesses in the handling of these issues at local level.</p>
<p>Cultural indicators  <i>Global</i></p>	<p>Statistical Indicators for Arts Policy</p> <p><a href="http://www.ifacca.org/media/files/statisticalindicatorsforartspolicy.pdf">http://www.ifacca.org/media/files/statisticalindicatorsforartspolicy.pdf</a></p>	<p>The report takes a global view of cultural indicators, drawing out some analytical and coordination issues identified in the literature and by those who commented on the discussion paper. The report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identifies current work being undertaken in developing cultural indicators</li> <li>2. Explores issues affecting future development work on cultural indicators</li> <li>3. Provides an introduction to the literature on cultural indicators</li> <li>4. Summarizes some 'good practice' points drawn from the literature. IFACCA intends to continue to work on indicator development, with a particular focus on the statistical needs of arts funding agencies.</li> </ol> <p>Developed by International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies (IFACCA) (global network of national arts funding</p>

		agencies).
Democracy Conflict <i>Global</i> <i>Local</i>	International IDEA – Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance  <a href="http://www.idea.int/conflict/">http://www.idea.int/conflict/</a>  <a href="http://www.idea.int/democracy/">http://www.idea.int/democracy/</a>	International IDEA has developed a number of tools designed to assist practitioners and assistance providers in supporting democratic development at the local level, including a "Local Democracy Assessment Methodology." In 2001, IDEA published a major handbook ‘Democracy at the Local Level: The International IDEA Handbook on Representation, Participation, Conflict Management and Governance.’  The Local Democracy Assessment Methodology is a qualitative evaluation of the state of democracy made by those involved in the policy process directly or those who have insider knowledge of the functioning of institutions at local level settings. They use their understanding and experience to respond to the questions and they bring their subjective (opinion-based) knowledge to bear. This approach to assessment places considerable emphasis on the quality of the evaluation activity rather than specific outcomes. The essential idea is to systematically stimulate thoughtful reflection by insiders and civil society actors.
Diversity Indigenous people <i>Global</i> <i>National</i>	Insiders and Outsiders: A Review of Policies that Recognize Diversity and Promote Inclusion and Coexistence  <a href="http://www.brandeis.edu/coexistence/linked%20documents/Insiders_Out_Final_Feb%2020.pdf">http://www.brandeis.edu/coexistence/linked%20documents/Insiders_Out_Final_Feb%2020.pdf</a>	This report attempts to map a range of normative approaches adopted by thirty-six different governments by highlighting policy issues and practices that are pivotal to the task of managing diversity on the national level. The report reviews the normative shifts in policies that have occurred in many of these countries, and also examines how different states recognize diversity, the institutional means through which diversity is protected and promoted, and the kinds of rights and freedoms that are safeguarded.  By Coexistence International.
Employment and decent work <i>Global</i>	Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work , International Labour Organization (ILO), 2007  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pardev/rerelations/multilateral/toolkit.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pardev/relations/multilateral/toolkit.htm</a>	The <b>Toolkit</b> is designed to mainstream employment and decent work in UN’s programmes and activities with the intention of facilitating greater policy coherence and convergence in this area. The Toolkit aims to raise awareness of the inter-linkages between decent work and the various areas of work of UN agencies, while advising and assisting countries and constituents in their adoption and implementation of employment and decent work policies, strategies, programmes, and activities. The Toolkit contains a list of key questions based on four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda, which is considered to be an important aspect for promoting social integration.
Ethnicity Social attitude	Bogardus’ Social Distance Scale	The scale allows the measurement of a person’s social attitude towards members of other ethnic groups and nationalities, as well as a certain psychological predisposition to affiliate with or, conversely, to alienate oneself from other ethnic groups or

<i>Global</i>	<a href="http://www.csudh.edu/dearhaberms/bogardus02.htm">http://www.csudh.edu/dearhaberms/bogardus02.htm</a>	nationalities, irrespective of their personal qualities and peculiarities. A respondent's answer to the question of the capacity (e.g. friend, neighbor, marriage) makes it possible to determine the measure of social distance he/she would prefer to be preserved, which can measure attitudes of individuals towards groups other than their own.
Ethnicity Inequality  <i>Global: Israel and Quebec</i>  <i>Research paper</i>	Quantifying Ethnic Rank and Ethnic Inequality. Working Papers in Migration and Ethnicity  <a href="http://eric.ed.gov:80/ERICWebPortal/custom/portlets/recordDetails/detailmini.jsp?_nfpb=true&amp;_ERICExtSearch_SearchValue_0=ED166080&amp;ERICExtSearch_Search_Type_0=eric_accno&amp;accno=ED166080">http://eric.ed.gov:80/ERICWebPortal/custom/portlets/recordDetails/detailmini.jsp?_nfpb=true&amp;_ERICExtSearch_SearchValue_0=ED166080&amp;ERICExtSearch_Search_Type_0=eric_accno&amp;accno=ED166080</a>	This paper argues that ethnic status is a source of inequality conceptually independent from social class status. Three measures of ethnic rank described in this paper correspond to dimensions of power, prestige, and wealth which have been used previously in measuring social inequality. By using three measures of ethnic rank, it is possible to compare the situation of identical ethnic groups in different countries and to compare different societies in relation to the amount of ethnic inequality within them. The measures include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Demographic characteristics of ethnic groups, which can be added to the measurement of ethnic social standing which is directly analogous to occupational prestige. These predictors estimate the social standings of ethnic groups within a particular country.</li><li>2. Power dimension, which can measure whether various ethnic groups are represented in institutions to the same degree that they are represented in the population served by that institution.</li><li>3. Utilizing "payoff" tables, which can measure the extent to which members of different ethnic groups are rewarded, either by income or occupational prestige, for equivalent performance.</li></ol> Also, the amount of inequality within a society may be measured by analyzing income inequality across different ethnic groups. Using these measures, the authors calculate and compare social class inequality and ethnic inequality in Israel and Quebec.
Immigrants Integration  <i>Europe</i>  <i>National</i>	Benchmarking in Immigrant Integration  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/immigration/studies/docs/benchmarking_final_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/immigration/studies/docs/benchmarking_final_en.pdf</a>	The study explores the notion of integration and assesses the potential for public authorities to influence integration processes of immigrants. It also distinguishes four dimensions to integration: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Socio-economics: employment, income level, social security, level of education, and housing and segregation</li><li>2. Cultural: attitude towards basic rules and norms of the host country, frequency of contacts with host country and country of origin, choice of spouse, language skills, and delinquency</li><li>3. Legal and political: numbers of migrants naturalized annually or who obtain a secure resident status, numbers of migrants with dual citizenship, participation in politics, and participation in civil society</li><li>4. Attitude of recipient societies towards migrants: reported cases of discrimination, perceptions of migrants by the host society, incidence and effects of diversity policies, and role of media.</li></ol> By Han Entzinger and Renske Biezeveld for the European Commission, European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER) (August, 2003).
Inclusive access  Social Capital  <i>Europe: UK</i>	Open Space  <a href="http://openspace.eca.ac.uk/background.htm">http://openspace.eca.ac.uk/background.htm</a>	OPENspace research is concerned with inclusive access to outdoor environments for everyone, including persons with disabilities, disabilities, minority ethnic groups, for children and young people, older persons, and economically or socially disadvantaged groups. OPENspace provides research to address policy level and strategic research needs and provide advice for a range of government funded agencies and professional groups. OPENspace recognizes the potential offered by urban and green open space at all scales to provide opportunities for outdoor activity, positive engagement with the natural environment, and to build social

<i>Local</i>		<p>capital and social inclusion while contributing more generally to people's health and well-being. OPENspace also provides practical guidance on accessible environments for planners, designers and managers, working in partnership with professionals and community groups to bridge academia and practice. OPENspace is based on the belief that good landscape and urban design, responsive to people's needs, local distinctiveness and sense of place, are vitally important to quality of life.</p> <p>By OPENspace, the research centre, based in Landscape Architecture at Edinburgh College of Art and the School of the Built Environment at Heriot-Watt University.</p>
<p>Inclusive Development Rural poor</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>North America: Canada</p>	<p>Action Research on “Value chain and the rural poor in disadvantaged regions”</p> <p><a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/plag/PROJECTS/07_idrc_valuechainsandruralpoor.html">http://www.odi.org.uk/plag/PROJECTS/07_idrc_valuechainsandruralpoor.html</a></p>	<p>Overseas Development Institute (ODI)’s Protected Livelihoods and Agricultural Growth (PLAG) Programme focuses on how to deliver policies for livelihood improvement in rural communities through agriculture, food, social protection, policy processes for rural development, rural livelihoods, and growth. A report entitled, “Productive Strategies and Empowerment of Poor Rural Families to Participate successfully in Global Markets – Scoping Study” summarizes the results of the research project on “Value chain and the rural poor in disadvantaged regions.” The study prepared an agenda of priority research for the Rural Poverty Environment (RPE) Programme initiative of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which supports poor rural households to engage more successfully with global economic processes. Researchers established a common platform for comparative analysis, undertake country-level investigations in Bolivia, Egypt, Honduras, India, Sénégal, Uganda, and Viet Nam, and consolidated and disseminated the findings.</p> <p>International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Start: 2005 End: 2010</p>
<p>Inclusive development</p> <p>Pro-poor policies</p> <p><i>Africa:</i></p> <p><i>Simulation model</i></p>	<p>Designing Africa’s Poverty Strategies: Creating the Capacity for Policy Simulation</p> <p><a href="http://models.wider.unu.edu/africa_web/index.php?lang=en">http://models.wider.unu.edu/africa_web/index.php?lang=en</a></p> <p><i>Botswana, Cameroon, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda</i></p>	<p>The UNU-WIDER project on “Designing Africa’s Poverty Strategies: Creating the Capacity for Policy Simulation” provides user-friendly access to national micro-simulation models. The objective of this project is “to use economic modeling techniques to design pro-poor policies.” The project’s website includes many examples including an example from Botswana in direct/indirect taxation strategy to reduce income inequality.</p>

<p>Inclusive Development</p> <p>Disability</p> <p><i>Global Manual</i></p>	<p>Disability Dimension in Development Action</p> <p><a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/publications/FF-DisabilityDim0103_b1.pdf">http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/publications/FF-DisabilityDim0103_b1.pdf</a></p>	<p>This Manual on Inclusive Planning presents step-by-step advice on how to improve the quality of development policies, programmes and projects by exercising sensitivity to the disability dimension at various phases of the mainstream development programme or project planning cycle. It includes guidance on how to design an inclusive policy framework including participatory planning processes that will gear development planning towards a “society for all.”, where persons with disabilities also can exercise their rights and responsibilities, and have equal opportunity to achieve well-being as full citizens. The Manual also contains examples of disability-sensitive project documentation, checklists, and an overall appraisal tool: Rapid Handicap Analysis (RHA), which assesses whether a development activity is discriminating against people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Inclusive development</p> <p>Tax-benefit</p> <p><i>Europe and Africa: South Africa Model</i></p>	<p>EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model and SAMOD</p> <p><a href="http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/mod/">http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/mod/</a></p>	<p>EUROMOD is a multi-country Europe-wide tax-benefit model. EUROMOD provides estimates of the distributional impact of changes to personal tax and transfer policy, with (a) the specification of policy changes, (b) the application of revenue constraints and (c) the evaluation of results - each taking place at either the national or the European Level. EUROMOD is of value both in assessing the consequences of consolidated social policies and in understanding how different policies in different countries may contribute to common objectives.</p> <p>SAMOD is a project based on EUROMOD, aimed at developing a static micro-simulation model of the South African tax-benefit system. It takes data on individuals and calculates the entitlements of individuals and households to social benefits and also the household's tax liability. It allows modeling the effect that different policy reforms would have both on national revenue and expenditure and on individual household budgets, and thus the impact on poverty and inequality.</p> <p>The Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy (CASASP, University of Oxford: Michael Noble, Kate Wilkinson and Gemma Wright) is undertaking this project for the South African National Government Department of Social Development (DSD).</p>
<p>Inclusive development</p> <p>Tax-benefit</p> <p><i>Latin America Model</i></p>	<p>LATINMOD</p> <p><a href="http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-69633-201_105400-1-IDRC_ADM_INFO">http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-69633-201_105400-1-IDRC_ADM_INFO</a></p>	<p>LATINMOD is a UNDP funded project that aims, in the long-run, to make tax-benefit micro simulation techniques as widespread as possible across Latin America. Building on the framework of the EU-wide tax-benefit model EUROMOD, the viability of such objective will be evaluated by constructing models for a selection of countries: Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Uruguay. The policies to be simulated will comprise personal taxes and cash benefits identified as suitable for this exercise by country experts involved in the project.</p> <p>The execution of the work is guided by an Advisory Group formed by professors François Bourguignon, Amedeo Spadaro, and Holly Sutherland. The project is coordinated by Horacio Levy and Carlos Urzúa.</p>
<p>Inequality Diversity</p> <p><i>Europe: UK</i></p>	<p>Fairness and Freedom: The Final Report of the Equalities Review</p> <p><a href="http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/">http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/</a></p>	<p>The Equalities Review was established in 2005 to carry out an investigation into the causes of persistent discrimination and inequality in British society. The Equalities Review is jointly sponsored by the Equality Minister and the Minister for the Cabinet Office. It investigates the social, economic, cultural, and other factors that limit or deny people the opportunity to make the best of their abilities; provides an understanding of the long-term and underlying causes of disadvantage that need to be addressed by</p>

<i>National and Local</i>	<a href="http://www.theequalityreview.org.uk/equality_review.pdf">tiesreview/upload/assets/www.theequalityreview.org.uk/equality_review.pdf</a>	public policy; makes practical recommendations on key policy priorities for the government, public sector, employers and trade unions, and civic society; informs both the modernization of equality legislation, towards a Single Equality Act; and the development of the new Commission for Equality and Human Rights.
Inequality Diversity <i>Europe: Northern Ireland</i> <i>National</i>	Indicators of Equality and Diversity Northern Ireland -General Literature Review on the Development and use of Indicators of inequality and Diversity <a href="http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/literature/review.pdf">http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/literature/review.pdf</a>	This is the first in a series of reports from a research project commissioned by the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister to study the development of indicators of diversity and equality in Northern Ireland. The aims of the project were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conduct a general literature review on indicators of equality and diversity with a particular focus on their relevance and applicability in Northern Ireland.</li> <li>• To consult and reflect the opinions of key “stakeholders” representative of groups within the nine categories identified under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act (1998).</li> <li>• Through reviewing and extensively analyzing existing NI statistics and research, to develop an “equality and diversity picture” of the region; to identify key indicators of change over time; and to consider the potential of existing data to provide useful indicators of equality and diversity</li> <li>• To consider the relative strengths and weaknesses of approaches that use univariate and multivariate methods to develop measures of equality and diversity; to comment on the technical and socio-economic interpretations of the indicators suggested in the consultation; to identify gaps; and to make recommendations in terms of indicator development and future monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>By Jim Jamison, Richard Buchanan, Roy Carr-Hill, Donal McDade and Paul Dixon.</p>
Integration Cohesion <i>Europe: UK</i> <i>Local</i>	Commission on Integration and Cohesion - Our shared future <a href="http://www.integrationandcohesion.org.uk/Our_final_report.aspx">http://www.integrationandcohesion.org.uk/Our_final_report.aspx</a>	The Commission of Integration and Cohesion’s final report, “Our Shared Future” was published in June 2007. It provides practical approaches to building communities' own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies. A collection of case studies illustrating examples of local good practice, produced alongside Our Shared Future, is offered as a companion piece to the report. The report sets out practical proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level through (1) sense of shared futures, (2) rights and responsibilities, (3) ethics of hospitality, and (4) commitment to equality.
Minority Conflict Minorities <i>Global</i> <i>Local</i>	Minority at Risk (MAR) Project at University of Maryland <a href="http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/">http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/</a>	The Minorities at Risk (MAR) Project is a university-based research project that monitors and analyzes the status and conflicts of politically-active communal groups in all countries with a current population of at least 500,000. Selected project materials on more than 284 groups are available for researchers, public officials, journalists, students, activists, and others interested in the topic. The centerpiece of the project is a dataset that tracks groups on political, economic, and cultural dimensions. The project also maintains analytic summaries of group histories, risk assessments, and group chronologies for each group in the dataset.  The founder of the project is Ted Robert Gurr, and Amy Pate is the research director.
Peacebuilding	Designing for Results: Integrating	This manual, produced by Search for Common Ground in partnership with the United States Institute for Peace and the Alliance



<p>Conflict transformation</p> <p><i>Global Manual</i></p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation in Conflict Transformation Programs 2006.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sfcg.org/programmes/ilr/ilt_manualpage.html">http://www.sfcg.org/programmes/ilr/ilt_manualpage.html</a></p>	<p>for Peace, focuses on the particular needs of the conflict transformation field. It addresses the many challenges faced by conflict transformation practitioners in their attempts to measure and increase the effectiveness of their work with practical tips and examples from around the world.</p> <p>By Cheyanne Church and Mark Rogers.</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Conflict prevention</p> <p><i>Global Guidance note</i></p>	<p>Encouraging Effective Evaluation of Conflict Prevention and Peace building Activities: Towards DAC Guidance</p> <p><a href="http://www.adb.org/Documents/Papers/DAC-Guidance/Approach-DAC-Guidance.pdf">http://www.adb.org/Documents/Papers/DAC-Guidance/Approach-DAC-Guidance.pdf</a></p>	<p>This report helps evaluators to focus on the boundaries that define Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB); identifying the distinguishing characteristics and special considerations of CPPB evaluations; proposing standards against which to evaluate CPPB activities; and outlining the potential elements and processes that could be used in such evaluations. The overall objectives are to help improve evaluation practice and to support the broader community of experts and implementing organizations in enhancing the quality of peace practice.</p> <p>By DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation and DAC Network on Development Evaluation 2007</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Fragile states</p> <p><i>Global Manual</i></p>	<p>Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (ME&amp;L) for Fragile States And Peace building Programs: Practical Tools For Improving Program Performance And Results 2007</p> <p><a href="http://www.socialimpact.com/resource-center/downloads/fragilestates.pdf">http://www.socialimpact.com/resource-center/downloads/fragilestates.pdf</a></p>	<p>This manual focuses on how to measure and evaluate work that is undertaken in fragile states that are socially, politically, and economically volatile. This guide consolidates a number of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (ME&amp;L) approaches that have been newly developed or contextualized for fragile states and peace building programs. A range of qualitative, quantitative, and participatory approaches are included as well as tools for strengthening ME&amp;L systems at the project or organizational level. The approaches have come from bilateral and multilateral donors, local and international NGOs, consultants, and university groups from around the globe who were consulted in putting this guide together.</p>
<p>Public health Disparity</p> <p><i>North America: USA Data</i></p>	<p>The Public Health Disparities Geocoding Project Monograph</p> <p><a href="http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/thegecodingproject/index.htm">http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/thegecodingproject/index.htm</a></p>	<p>These web-pages present an introduction to geo-coding and using area-based socioeconomic measures with public health surveillance data, based on the work of the Public Health Disparities Geocoding Project at the Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Society, Human Development, and Health. The project notes that there is a lack of socioeconomic data in most US public health surveillance systems, which impedes on the monitoring of socio-economic inequalities in US health and actions needed to address how the US can eliminate social disparities in health.</p>

<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Service provision</p> <p><i>Europe: UK</i></p> <p><i>Tool</i></p>	<p>Area Profiles</p> <p><a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/StaticSequencePage.aspx?info=35&amp;menu=58">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/StaticSequencePage.aspx?info=35&amp;menu=58</a></p>	<p>Area Profiles is a UK-based organization that partners with local public services to help users analyze the quality of life and service provision in a local area. An Area Profile helps individuals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Help local public service providers to identify where improvement is most needed locally</li> <li>2. Make publicly available a summary of data and information on the quality of life and local services</li> <li>3. Aid government and regulators to concentrate strategically on those areas that most need support</li> </ol>
<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Social cohesion</p> <p><i>Europe</i></p> <p><i>Research paper</i></p>	<p>Considering Social Cohesion in Quality of Life Assessments: Concept and Measurement</p> <p><a href="http://www.springerlink.com/content/ww2t226n83628245/fulltext.pdf">http://www.springerlink.com/content/ww2t226n83628245/fulltext.pdf</a></p>	<p>The paper integrates social cohesion into the components of quality of life and distinguishes two essential goal dimensions inherent in the concept: the inequality dimension and the social capital dimension. The first dimension incorporates the goals of reducing disparities, promoting equal opportunities and combating social exclusion, while the second dimension deals with all aspects aiming at strengthening social relations, interactions and ties. A proposal is made on how to measure this conceptualization of social cohesion within the framework of a European System of Social Indicators, and some examples of indicators of social cohesion in Europe are discussed,</p> <p>By Regina Berger-Schmitt. 2002, Springer Netherlands.</p>
<p>Quality of life</p> <p>Public health</p> <p><i>North America: USA</i></p> <p><i>Measure</i></p>	<p>Health-Related Quality of Life Measure (HRQOL) developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</p> <p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/">http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/</a></p>	<p>In public health and in medicine, the concept of health-related quality of life refers to a person or group's perceived physical and mental health over time. Physicians have often used health-related quality of life (HRQOL) to measure the effects of chronic illness in their patients to better understand how an illness interferes with a person's day-to-day life. Similarly, public health professionals use health-related quality of life to measure the effects of numerous disorders, short- and long-term disabilities, and diseases in different populations. Tracking health-related quality of life in different populations can identify subgroups with poor physical or mental health and can help guide policies or interventions to improve their health.</p>
<p>Reconciliation</p> <p><i>Africa: South Africa</i></p> <p><i>Survey</i></p>	<p>South African Reconciliation Barometer (SARB)</p> <p><a href="http://www.ijr.org.za/politicalanalysis/reconcbar/reports/6%20sixthroughreport">http://www.ijr.org.za/politicalanalysis/reconcbar/reports/6%20sixthroughreport</a></p>	<p>SARB Survey is a nationally representative survey conducted annually by the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation. In order to measure South Africa's Progress along the path of reconciliation, the survey tries to incorporate elements of each approach in proposing six hypotheses – each with its own indicators – relating to the nature of reconciliation in South Africa. Variables (and indicators in parenthesis) include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human security (physical security, expanded economic security, and cultural security)</li> <li>2. Political culture (justifiability of extra-legal action, legitimacy of leadership, legitimacy of parliament, and respect for the rule of law)</li> <li>3. Cross-cutting political relationships (commitment to national unity and commitment to multi-racial political parties)</li> <li>4. Dialogue (commitment to more dialogue)</li> <li>5. Historical confrontation (acknowledgement, forgiveness, and reduced levels of vengeance)</li> <li>6. Race relations (cross-racial contact, cross-racial perceptions, and cross-racial social distance)</li> </ol> <p>The standard sample size of this nationally representative survey is 3,500. The survey measures public opinion of South Africans</p>

		aged 16 years and older, and is conducted both in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. All settlements with a population exceeding 250,000 were categorized as metro areas. Those with less than this number were divided the following sub-categories: cities, large towns, small towns, villages, and rural areas.
Social capital <i>Europe: Italy</i> <i>Research paper</i>	Measuring Social Capital: Evidence from Italy  <a href="http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/ESOCCLab/pdf/Micucci-Nuzzo-measuring%20SK.pdf">http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/ESOCCLab/pdf/Micucci-Nuzzo-measuring%20SK.pdf</a>	The paper has three main goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Finding the best proxies of social capital available at the local area level</li> <li>2. Defining the current geography of social capital endowment</li> <li>3. Qualitatively studying the association of their synthetic measure of social capital with the economic phenomenon of interest, namely the distribution of industrial districts.</li> </ol> <p>The paper provides a brief overview of the theoretical and empirical literature on social capital. It describes the proxies of social capital available at the local level in Italy. It shows the results of a principal component analysis, static, and dynamic, at the regional level.</p> <p>By Giacinto Micucci and Giorgio Nuzzo</p>
Social cohesion  Social exclusion  Poverty  <i>Europe</i>  <i>EU</i>	Mainstreaming poverty and social exclusion 2000  <a href="http://mdgr.undp.sk/PAPERS/Mainstreaming%20poverty%20and%20social%20exclusion.doc">http://mdgr.undp.sk/PAPERS/Mainstreaming%20poverty%20and%20social%20exclusion.doc</a>  <a href="http://www.eapn.org/">http://www.eapn.org/</a>	This is a report from a seminar on integrating the fight against poverty and social exclusion across all areas of public policy to promote social cohesion in the European Union and mainstreaming action on poverty and social exclusion through articulating a powerful political will to make greater social cohesion the focus of all EU policies, without neglecting essential specific targeted actions. According to the report, policies must break away from a treatment approach to focus on preventive measures based on the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set clear, specific short-, medium- and long-term objectives to give everyone full exercise of their fundamental rights and the ability to take part in life in society</li> <li>• Carry out impact assessments and performance appraisals of public policies' poverty and social cohesion outcomes.</li> <li>• Develop new benchmarks and participatory mechanisms for policy evaluation</li> <li>• Develop participatory democracy through a greater focus on the lives and experience of the poor and socially excluded</li> <li>• Implement comprehensive, multi-dimensional, joined-up action at all levels of governance</li> </ul> <p>The report was prepared by Xavier Dutrenit of the European Anti-Poverty Network</p>
Social cohesion  Social development  <i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>  <i>National</i>	Social Cohesion. Inclusion and a sense of belonging in Latin America and the Caribbean  <a href="http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/0/29030/P29030.xml&amp;xsl=/tpl-i/p9f.xsl&amp;base=/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl">http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/0/29030/P29030.xml&amp;xsl=/tpl-i/p9f.xsl&amp;base=/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl</a>	The concepts presented by the Economic Commission in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in this book represent an attempt to increase the visibility, identity and depth of social cohesion, and advance its adoption as an important beacon for public policies. The first chapter provides a definition of social cohesion and explores the link between the obstacles preventing the achievement of social inclusion and the development of Latin American and the Caribbean. Chapter II summarizes background elements and features of social cohesion indicators used by the European Union, and discusses some preliminary ideas regarding the challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean. Chapter III identifies and analyzes the national socioeconomic characteristics that most directly affect the way individuals perceive their chances of achieving well-being. The final chapter describes a social cohesion contract that would solidify agreement with and political commitment to the aforementioned objective.

	ECLAC	
Social Exclusion  Measure Latin America	Measurement and Meaning: Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Methods for the Analysis of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Latin America  World Bank <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/01/18/000094946_0201040949175/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/01/18/000094946_0201040949175/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf</a>	This report presents three case studies drawn from the World Bank's work completed in Latin America in 2001. Each study takes a social inclusion approach and uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze contributing factors and processes leading to poverty and social disadvantage. The quantitative methods include statistical and regression based analysis. The qualitative methods range from key informant interviews to focus groups. This report contributes the promotion of a broader use of mixed research techniques. The first part of the report provides an overview of the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods, and the second part is devoted to three case studies on reproductive health in rural Argentina, the targeting of social programs in Chile, and social exclusion in urban Uruguay.  The World Bank Technical Paper No.518, Washington D.C. (2001). Ed. by Estanislao Gacitua Mario and Quentin Wodon.
Social Exclusion Poverty  <i>Europe: UK</i>  <i>Survey</i>	Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) in Britain  <a href="http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/Poverty%20and%20Social%20Exclusion%20in%20Britain%20JRF%20Report.pdf">http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/Poverty%20and%20Social%20Exclusion%20in%20Britain%20JRF%20Report.pdf</a>	This report includes findings from a poverty and social exclusion (PSE) survey completed in 1999. The survey included, but not limited to, the measurements in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Impoverishment or exclusion from adequate resources, defined as being poor in terms of both low income and deprivation</li><li>2. Labor market exclusion, identified using a range of labor market indicators, including of exclusion when they correlate with exclusion from social relations</li><li>3. Service exclusion, where services encompass public transport, play facilities and youth clubs, and basic services inside the home (gas, electricity, water, telephone, etc)</li><li>4. Exclusion from social relations, which covers five dimensions: non-participation in common activities defined as being regarded as essential by a majority of the population, the extent and quality of social networks, support available in normal times and in times of crisis, disengagement from political and civic activity, and confinement, resulting from fear of crime, disability, or other factors.</li></ol> The objective of the survey was to provide policy-makers with up-to-date data on poverty and social exclusion in a comprehensive perspective.
Social Exclusion  Racial discrimination  Latin America & the Caribbean  Peru	Social Inclusion and Racial Intensity in Peru  First Paper: <a href="http://www.grade.org.pe/download/pubs/InvPolitDesarr-14.pdf">http://www.grade.org.pe/download/pubs/InvPolitDesarr-14.pdf</a>  Second Paper: <a href="http://www.grade.org.pe/download/docs/MT-JS-HN-JE-summary%20paper%20social%20e">http://www.grade.org.pe/download/docs/MT-JS-HN-JE-summary%20paper%20social%20e</a>	This paper analyzes earnings differentials in urban Peru, using the "scale of racial intensity" and finds evidence of both occupational segregation and wage discrimination by racial intensity. This study shows how relative poverty and social deprivation that generate social exclusion often produce stigma and discrimination. Note: this paper is in Spanish.  Valdivia, N. et al. "Exclusión, identidad étnica y políticas de inclusión social en el Perú". <i>En: Investigación, políticas y desarrollo en el Perú</i> . Lima: GRADE, 2007. p. 603-655.  Second Paper: This project's aim is to study the extent and consequences of aspects of social exclusion in Peru. The authors utilize information on mother tongue, religion, and racial and parental background to approximate ethnic differences between various groups.

National	<a href="#">xclusion.pdf</a>	Authors: Torero, M. and Valdivia, (2002) The Economics of Social Inclusion in Peru: An invisible Wall? Working Paper, GRADE, Lima. (Grupo de Analisis para el desarrollo)
Social Inclusion <i>Europe</i> <i>EU</i>	European Commission; Employment, Social affairs and Equal Opportunities; Social Protection, Social Inclusion; Non- governmental expert reports  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/expert_reports_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/expert_reports_en.htm</a>  <a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/situation_in_europe/c10622_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/situation_in_europe/c10622_en.htm</a>	Twice a year, the EU network of independent social inclusion experts provides national and synthesis reports for each of its member states. Below is a sample list of reports produced by the EU network: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Joint report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion. (2008)</li> <li>2. "Feeding in and Feeding out": The extent of synergies between growth and job policies and social inclusion policies across the EU - Second semester report 2007</li> <li>3. Tackling Child Poverty and Promoting the Social Inclusion of Children in the European Union - First semester report 2007</li> <li>4. (2006-8).</li> <li>5. "Feeding-in and Feeding-out": National Policies on Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities- Second Semester Report 2006</li> <li>6. Trends, Recent Developments, Active Inclusion and Minimum Resources - Semester report 2006</li> <li>7. Reports on Bulgarian Joint Inclusion Memorandum (2005)</li> <li>8. Reports on the regional and local implementation of Nations Action Plans on Social Inclusion in New member States (2005)</li> <li>9. Reports on the monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plans for Social Inclusion (2004)</li> <li>10. Reports on implementation of National Action Plans for Social Inclusion (2003-2005)</li> <li>11. Reports on implementation of National Action Plans for Social Inclusion (2001-2003)</li> </ol>
Social Inclusion exclusion  Social Cohesion  <i>Global</i>  <i>National</i>	Human Development Reports  <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/xmlsearch/reportSearch?&amp;k=&amp;t=human_rights_and_participation:Social+Cohesion+-+Social+Exclusion&amp;orderby=year&amp;c=*&amp;y=*&amp;p=1">http://hdr.undp.org/xmlsearch/reportSearch?&amp;k=&amp;t=human_rights_and_participation:Social+Cohesion+-+Social+Exclusion&amp;orderby=year&amp;c=*&amp;y=*&amp;p=1</a>  UNDP	UNDP has published a number of National Human Development Reports in the area of social inclusion/exclusion and social cohesion, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana, 2007, "Towards a More Inclusive Society"</li> <li>• Cambodia, 2007, "Expanding Choices for Rural Cambodia"</li> <li>• Croatia, 2006, "Unplugged: Faces of Social Exclusion in Croatia"</li> <li>• Cote d'Ivoire, 2004, "Social cohesion and national reconstruction"</li> <li>• Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2007, "Social Inclusion in BiH"</li> <li>• Paraguay, 2008 "Equidad para el desarrollo" (Equality for development)</li> </ul> Each report provides data and recommendations on the country, countries, and/or region involved in each report's analysis.
Social Inclusion  Social Exclusion	Social Exclusion, Social Inclusion  <a href="http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/dd/report2/report2.htm">http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/dd/report2/report2.htm</a>	The report focuses on social exclusion, in the context of Northern Ireland during the period under the fragile cease-fire agreement in the mid-1990s. There was widespread recognition that, whatever progress may/may not be made towards a political settlement, there must be tangible changes in people's lives, particularly for those living in areas affected by violent conflict. This report seeks to take a longer and wider view of social inclusion/exclusion in order to move the issue of social inclusion/exclusion from the margins of policy to the core of government and become a long-term policy priority.

<i>Europe: Northern Ireland</i>  <i>National</i>		This report is prepared by the Democratic Dialogue, a think tank based in Belfast, Northern Ireland (1995).
Social Inclusion  Social Protection  <i>Europe</i>  <i>EU</i>	Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion  <a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/situation_in_europe/c10622_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/situation_in_europe/c10622_en.htm</a>	This report sets out the main challenges to be overcome in order to achieve the objectives set by the Lisbon strategy by 2010, in the areas of social protection, pension schemes, and combating social exclusion. The Member States are pulling together in these areas, using the open method of coordination (OMC) to coordinate their national policies. The report focuses on how to promote social inclusion at the EU and national level.  By European Union (2005)
Well-being  <i>Europe: UK</i>  <i>National</i>	Developments in the economics of well-being  <a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/treasury_economic_workingpaper4.htm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/treasury_economic_workingpaper4.htm</a>	The working paper consists of two parts. The first part sets out an analytical review of the empirical evidence on well-being, summarizes key research findings, and reviews the potential policy implications on well-being as interpreted by a range of schools of thought. The second part looks at the developments in the economics of well-being from a central government perspective. It assesses their potential impact for policy and provides a series of proposals as to how to incorporate well-being evidence into policy appraisal.  Prepared by Jonathan Lepper, HM Treasury and Siobhan McAndrew, University of Manchester. Treasury Economic Working Paper No. 4 (2008)

## Initiatives to promote social inclusion:

Keywords and Region	Name and URL	Description

<p>Civic Engagement and Participation</p> <p>Local</p> <p>North America: Vermont, USA</p>	<p>Direct Democracy</p> <p><a href="http://www.sec.state.vt.us/TownMeeting/citizens_guide.html">http://www.sec.state.vt.us/TownMeeting/citizens_guide.html</a></p>	<p>Direct democracy patterns such as the town meeting format used in the US state of Vermont represents another pattern of direct citizen engagement that has potential in this area.</p> <p>On Town Meeting Day, the first Tuesday in March, citizens across Vermont come together in their communities to discuss the business of their towns. For over 200 years Town Meeting Day has been an important political event as Vermonters elect local officers and vote on budgets. It has also been a time for neighbors to discuss the civic issues of their community, state, and nation.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe</p>	<p>URBAMECO</p> <p><a href="http://urbact.eu/en/projects/human-capital-entrepreneurship/urbameco/homepage/">http://urbact.eu/en/projects/human-capital-entrepreneurship/urbameco/homepage/</a></p>	<p>URBAMECO is a thematic partnership network of 9 Cities in the EU and their managing authorities. The object of this network is to facilitate economic development fostering integrated regeneration of critical districts and neighborhoods prioritized and selected by the municipalities participating in the network. Their prioritization is based on statistical parameters and indicators, whose classification changes from country to country. The URBAMECO network focuses on strategies and projects that can foster sustainable integrated regeneration of disadvantaged urban areas with a special focus on local economy development as key aspect to address social exclusion.</p>
<p>Community Inclusion</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: The Hague, Netherlands</p>	<p>Citizenship Fund Initiative</p> <p>Project website (in Dutch): <a href="http://www.denhaag.nl/s/martsite.html?id=45302">http://www.denhaag.nl/s/martsite.html?id=45302</a></p> <p>Brief Project Description (in English): <a href="http://www.denhaag.com/default.asp?id=5546">http://www.denhaag.com/default.asp?id=5546</a></p>	<p>Introduced in 2007, the Citizenship Fund Initiative makes €1 million available every year for projects from citizens to improve the social quality in their neighborhood and/or to build bridges between population groups. Each project must be supported by at least 10 citizens (understood as residents) who must be willing to carry out the plan themselves, if necessary with some professional support. Participatory dialogue and active co-operation between different population groups should be a crucial aspect of the plan. Each year, an independent committee nominates a selection of the best projects that have been submitted, in which the people of The Hague will then decide by voting which of the nominated projects will be given the citizenship award.</p>
<p>Democracy and Dialogue</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Cuqu' o Jalisco, Mexico</p>	<p>Deliberative Democracy Processes</p> <p><a href="http://www.deliberative-democracy.net/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=45:deliberative-governance&amp;catid=47:contributions&amp;Itemid=89">http://www.deliberative-democracy.net/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=45:deliberative-governance&amp;catid=47:contributions&amp;Itemid=89</a></p>	<p>Deliberative Democracy Processes and its practice in Latin America. Deliberative Democracy Processes, such as the one instituted in the municipality of Cuqu' o Jalisco, Mexico, is the direct practice of promoting participatory governance and civic engagement. In the case of Cuqu' o, innovative forms of dialogue were fostered around public investments in the area through the creation of the Democratic Municipal Council of Cuqu' o (CODEMUC) that involved electing representatives that would represent resident of Cuqu' o in the use of the municipal's public funds. As a result of the creation of CODEMUC, ordinary people were empowered to voice their opinions and hold their elected representatives accountable.</p>

<p>Economic and Social Inclusion</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>EU</p>	<p>Lisbon Strategy</p> <p><a href="http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/lisbon_strategy_en.htm">http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/lisbon_strategy_en.htm</a></p>	<p>During the meeting of the European Council in Lisbon (March 2000), the Heads of State or Government launched a "Lisbon Strategy" aimed at making the European Union (EU) the most competitive economy in the world and achieving full employment by 2010. This strategy, developed at subsequent meetings of the European Council, rests on three pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An economic pillar preparing the ground for the transition to a competitive, dynamic, knowledge-based economy. Emphasis is placed on the need to adapt constantly to changes in the information society and to boost research and development</li> <li>2. A social pillar designed to modernize the European social model by investing in human resources and combating social exclusion.</li> <li>3. An environmental pillar, which was added at the Göteborg European Council meeting in June 2001, draws attention to the fact that economic growth must be decoupled from the use of natural resources</li> </ol>
<p>Employment</p> <p>Social Protection &amp; Inclusion</p> <p>Diversity, Gender Equality, Non-discrimination</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>EU</p> <p>Financial support</p>	<p>EU Community programme for employment and solidarity – Progress 2007</p> <p><a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/community_employment_policies/c11332_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/community_employment_policies/c11332_en.htm</a></p>	<p>The aim of the future PROGRESS programme is to provide financial support for the implementation of the European Union's objectives in the field of employment and social affairs. PROGRESS, with a budget of €743 million, will finance analysis, mutual learning, awareness-raising, and dissemination activities, as well as assistance for the main players over the period 2007-2013. The programme will be divided into five sections corresponding to five main fields of activity: employment, social protection and inclusion, working conditions, diversity and combating discrimination, and equality between women and men.</p> <p>The programme has six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to improve knowledge and understanding of the situation in the Member States through analysis, evaluation and close monitoring of policies;</li> <li>• to support the development of statistical tools and methods and common indicators;</li> <li>• to support and monitor the implementation of legislation and policy objectives;</li> <li>• to promote networking, mutual learning, and the identification and dissemination of good practice at EU level;</li> <li>• to make stakeholders and the general public aware of EU policies in the fields of employment, social protection and inclusion, working conditions, diversity and non-discrimination, and equality between men and women; and</li> <li>• to boost the capacity of the key EU networks to promote and support EU policies.</li> </ul>
<p>Employment</p> <p>Social security</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Asia:</p> <p>India</p>	<p>SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association)</p> <p><a href="http://www.sewa.org/">http://www.sewa.org/</a></p>	<p>SEWA, a trade union registered in 1972, is an organization of poor, self-employed women workers in India. SEWA is both an organization and a movement – a confluence of three movements: the labor movement, the cooperative movement and the women's movement, in particular, self-employed women workers. The workers of the informal sector, unprotected labor force, constitute 93% of the labor force in India. Of the female labor force in India, more than 94% are in the informal sector. Their work is not counted and hence remains invisible. SEWA's main goals are full employment and self-reliance. Full employment means employment where workers obtain work security, income security, food security and social security (i.e., health care, child care and shelter).</p>
<p>Empowerment of</p> <p>Local Community</p> <p>Youth</p>	<p>Grassroot Soccer in South Africa (2003)</p>	<p>Through role models and participatory practice (soccer), this program aims to empower youth, improving their knowledge about HIV and HIV-related problems, with a long-term goal of decreasing the numbers of people affected by HIV in South Africa. Its short-term goal is to put 1.25 million African youth through this program by the end of 2010. Grassroot Soccer fosters community involvement through youth outreach, long-term partnerships, and special events. It also provides income generating activities for at risk youth, and</p>



HIV/AIDS National Africa: South Africa	<a href="http://www.grassrootsoccer.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=33&amp;Itemid=143">http://www.grassrootsoccer.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=33&amp;Itemid=143</a>	teaches young entrepreneurs valuable business skills.
Inclusive Community Development National Asia: Afghanistan	National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) 2006-8  <a href="http://www.mrrd.gov.af/nabdp/">http://www.mrrd.gov.af/nabdp/</a>	NABDP aims to contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty and improvement of livelihoods in rural Afghanistan by empowering communities to give voice to their needs and priorities and by enabling the government to support rural rehabilitation and development in an integrated, people-focused, inclusive, and participatory manner. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is the lead executing agency.
Inclusive Education  Local (National)  Asia: China	Basic Education for Children of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers in China  <a href="http://www.unesco.org/beijing-new/index.php?id=2007">http://www.unesco.org/beijing-new/index.php?id=2007</a> (Please note: UNESCO Beijing's website was under redesign at the time of this publication)	Policy barriers and discriminations still exist at the local level, in particular, the quality of education for the migrant children are far from reaching the standards. To fill the gap, training activities were designed to prevent students from becoming marginalized in terms of their economic and living conditions and to promote equal educational access to the children of the migrants on par with the national level. From 2002, a pilot project of Basic Education for Children of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers in Hangzhou, capital city of Zhejiang province, sponsored by UNESCO Office Beijing, coordinated by Chinese National Community for UNESCO and UNESCO-APEID Associated Center of Zhejiang University had been successfully implemented. This initiative greatly enhanced local policy formation as well as innovations at school level.  The main objectives of the training project are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To advocate the concepts and contents of Education for All (EFA) among local educational administrators, teachers, parents and community at large;</li> <li>2. To identify and inform the local policy-makers of the problems and recommend possible ways of providing quality basic education to the children of migrant families;</li> <li>3. To improve and update teachers and school administrators on innovative ways of educating children of migrant families;</li> <li>4. To improve the school environment into more inclusive settings for the children of migrant families.</li> </ol>
Inclusive Education  National  Africa: Uganda	Universal Primary Education (UPE) in Uganda  <a href="http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/known_sharing/grassroots_stories/uganda.shtml">http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/known_sharing/grassroots_stories/uganda.shtml</a>	The UPE was introduced in Uganda in January 1997 as part of a government policy to provide free primary education to families with up to four children, including orphaned and disabled children. With the introduction of the UPE Uganda hopes that this policy will have an enormous impact on the future of education in Uganda. Enrolment figures have risen from 2.5 million in 1997 to 6.5 million in 2000. Main Objectives of the strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the facilities and resources to enable every child to enter and remain in school until the primary cycle of education is complete</li> <li>• Make education equitable in order to eliminate disparities and inequalities</li> <li>• Ensure that education is affordable by the majority of Ugandans</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce poverty by equipping every individual with basic skills</li> </ul>
Local Cooperation  Local  Africa: Kilimanjaro, United Republic of Tanzania	PAMOJA Project in Kilimanjaro Region  <a href="http://www.pamojatrust.com/">http://www.pamojatrust.com/</a>	The focus of the PAMOJA, a NGO in the Kilimanjaro Region, lies in its efforts to promote partnering and cooperation between local government, private-sector, and civil society. The organization's mission is to change mindsets and attitude towards increasing equal access to resources and participatory involvement of all individuals in local governance. Some of its activities include discussion on water access, quality education, and building local capacity for participatory governance.  Van Klinken, R. Operationalising local governance in Kilimanjaro. <i>Development in Practice</i> , Vol. 13, No.1, February 2003, pp. 71-82.
Local Governance and Social Cohesion  Local Africa: Rwanda	Ubudehe Programme (Network Governance)  <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CMUDLP/Resources/Contribution.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CMUDLP/Resources/Contribution.pdf</a>	The Ubudehe Programme instituted in Rwanda, seeks to increase the level of institutional problem-solving capacity at the local level by involving citizens working with their local government and provide for a pattern of interdependency and collaboration between various stakeholders in the process.  Ubudehe, a form of traditional mutual assistance, operates at the lowest administrative unit and brings together all members of the community to assess their socio-economic conditions, define their priorities, and determine the best path to improve the community's well-being. Ubudehe is seen as a tool to help make Rwandans become more aware at a grassroots level of the problems needed to be addressed and how to address them in a participatory manner. It also contributes to other national development programmes, such as Gacaca (traditional method of restorative justice), Umuganda (Communal work), Imihigo (Performance Contracts) and poverty reduction strategies and programmes.
Local Governance  Political inclusion  Local  Asia: Mumbai, India	Representational Quotas for Women Councillors 1992-Present  <a href="http://biblio.iss.nl/opac/uploads/wp/wp386.pdf">http://biblio.iss.nl/opac/uploads/wp/wp386.pdf</a>	The decentralization legislation of 1992 introduced a clause that stated women are to occupy 33% of seats in all local bodies, both rural and urban municipal councils and the ward committees of large cities. The measure aims to empower women to overcome inequalities anchored in tradition and culture, discrimination against women in highly patriarchal societies, and also aims to support the efforts of women who practice transformative leadership. This paper suggests that women are in need of more professional support and training to increase their capacity and evaluates a training program coordinated by the All India Institute of Local Governance and Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands), which the authors recommend.  Bridget M. Holzner & Joop de Wit, <i>Supporting Decentralised urban Governance: Training Women Municipal Councilors in Mumbai, India</i> , ISS Working Paper no. 386, November 2003
Local Governance  Global  HQs based in Barcelona, Spain	United Cities and Local Governments Organization. (UCLG)  <a href="http://www.cities-localgovernments.org/uclg/">http://www.cities-localgovernments.org/uclg/</a>	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) represents and defends the interests of local governments on a global level, regardless of the size of the communities they serve. Headquartered in Barcelona, Spain, the organization's mission is to advocate for democratic local self-government, promoting cooperation between local governments, and within a wider international community, as well as for cities to have a stronger position to engage in the dialogue of international institutions. The organization aims to be a source of support for democratic and effective local government, and facilitating programmes, networks, and partnerships to build capacity of local governments. It is also a source of information on local government across the world.
Participatory Budgeting	Participatory Budgeting	Participatory budgeting consists of a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making, in which city residents decide how to allocate part of a public budget through a series of local assemblies and meetings. It is generally characterized by several basic features:

<p>Local</p> <p>Latin America: Brazil</p>	<p><a href="http://www.participatorybudgeting.org/">http://www.participatorybudgeting.org/</a></p>	<p>community members identify spending priorities and elect budget delegates to represent their neighborhoods, budget delegates transform community priorities into concrete project proposals, public employees facilitate and provide technical assistance, community members vote on which projects to fund, and the public authority implements the projects. Various studies have suggested that participatory budgeting can lead to more equitable public spending, higher quality of life, increased satisfaction of basic needs, greater government transparency and accountability, increased levels of public participation (especially by marginalized residents), and democratic and citizenship learning.</p> <p>The municipality of Porto Alegre, Brazil, developed the best-known participatory budgeting process, starting in 1989. Since its emergence in Porto Alegre, participatory budgeting has spread to hundreds of Latin American cities, and dozens of cities in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. More than 200 municipalities and public institutions are estimated to have initiated participatory budgeting.</p>
<p>Poverty alleviation</p> <p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>National</p> <p>Africa: Ghana</p>	<p>Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy and National Social Protection Strategy</p> <p>Human Development Report (Ghana, 2007) <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/afri-ca/ghana/NHDR_2007_Ghana.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/afri-ca/ghana/NHDR_2007_Ghana.pdf</a></p> <p>Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy: <a href="http://go.worldbank.org/BMEZ91CHC0">http://go.worldbank.org/BMEZ91CHC0</a></p> <p>National Social Protection Strategy: <a href="http://www.ghanadistricts.com/home/? =60">http://www.ghanadistricts.com/home/? =60</a></p>	<p>The Human Development Report, published by UNDP, reviews the current developments in Ghana’s plan for promoting inclusiveness. The report notes that Ghana’s plan to promote inclusiveness has been incorporated in this national economic development program via the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) and the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II). GPRS I outlines, which GPRS II builds upon the five pillars for reducing poverty and fostering social inclusion: 1) Ensure sound economic management for accelerated growth; 2) Increase production and promoting sustainable livelihoods; 3) Direct support for human development and the provision of basic services; and 4) Provide special programs in support of the vulnerable and excluded, ensure good governance and increased capacity of the public sector. The strategy builds on creating favorable conditions for private-sector-led growth, improving the delivery of basic social services, and raising the efficiency of the public sector. Among the critical steps taken to promote inclusion is the National Social Protection Strategy which focuses on “social risk” and the “dynamics of poverty”. The flagship of the strategy is the “Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty” (LEAP) and Social Grants Program which aims at achieving its objectives through investments in human capital, better enforcement of labor laws, protection of informal sector workers and social grants.</p>
<p>Poverty Alleviation</p> <p>Social Protection</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (Pbm) Programme 1992</p> <p><a href="http://www.pbm.gov.pk/new/Introduction_Links">http://www.pbm.gov.pk/new/Introduction_Links</a>.</p>	<p>The objective of this government-funded program is to provide social protection to poor and marginalized segments of the society and contribute to poverty alleviation. It targets 1.13 million people. The main programs of assistance are: food support, individual financial assistance, prevention of child labour, vocational schools, and funding for NGOs; all of its programs aim to assist the destitute, widow, orphan, invalid, infirm, and other needy persons irrespective of their gender, caste, creed, and religion. Several programs targeting the poor are implemented through the Pakistan Bait-ul- Mal (BPM), an autonomous body under the Pakistan Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education.</p>

Asia: Pakistan	<a href="#">html</a> www.moe.gov.pk/2nd%20Quarter%20Progress%20Report%20(2004-05).pdf	
Racism and Social Integration  Global Latin America: Montevideo, Uruguay (2006) Africa: Nairobi, Kenya (2006) Morocco , Arab Region (2008)	The International Coalition of Cities Against Racism  www.unesco.org/shs/citi esagainstracism  http://www.montevideo.gub.uy/coalicioncontraracismo/ (Note: website is in French)	The International Coalition of Cities Against Racism was launched by UNESCO in 2004 to mobilize municipalities around a common guiding principle, called “Ten-Point Plan of Action,” where the municipalities could take part as a major role in addressing racism in such areas as employment, health, education, and housing, as well as cultural and sports activities. In order to take into account the specificities and priorities of each region of the world, regional coalitions are being created with their respective program of action in Africa, Arab Region, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America. Under the coordination of a “Lead City” which is to be identified, each regional coalition will have its own Ten-Point Plan of Action. ». This Plan of Action is composed of ten commitments covering the various areas of competence of city authorities such as education, housing, employment and cultural activities.
Social Cohesion  National  Europe: UK	Institute for Community Cohesion (iCoCo)    http://www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk	The Institute for Community Cohesion (iCoCo) collects and shares good practice, evaluates cohesion programs, and conducts action research. It also develops clearer connections between cohesion, citizenship, and social capital agendas, as well as helps in developing an understanding of how communities can be more at ease with “difference.” Their interactive website brings together in one location a range of practical advice and support on how to promote cohesion and integration drawing on good practice case studies from across the UK. iCoCo builds the evidence base, shapes public debates, and develops new policy ideas. It also offers advice and guides the private, public and voluntary sectors on how to build communities where people interact with each other in a meaningful way, experience true equality of opportunity and are active in civil society.
Social Cohesion  Local  Africa: South Africa, West Cape	South Africa Western Cape Language Policy  <a href="http://www.capegateway.gov.za/">http://www.capegateway.gov.za/</a> <a href="http://www.capegateway.gov.za/eng/pubs/policies/W/99328">http://www.capegateway.gov.za/eng/pubs/policies/W/99328</a>	To promote social cohesion, South Africa’s Western Cape Government has passed the Western Cape Language Policy, the first of its in kind in South Africa. The objective of the policy is to help promote a “Home for All” in the community by ensuring equal status and usage of the three official languages of the province: Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa. The legislation also promotes the usage of South African Sign Language, the Khoi and San languages and the other official South African languages.
Social Cohesion  Local  North America:	The Charter of Rights and Responsibilities    <a href="http://ville.montreal.qc.c">http://ville.montreal.qc.c</a>	Montreal has adopted a municipal instrument – ‘The Charter of Rights and Responsibilities’ - which calls for concrete commitments from the city itself and its personnel to the on-going improvement of public services, while fostering closer ties among citizens, elected officials, and the municipal administration. The Charter denotes Montréal’s ombudsman to promote solutions when citizens and the city disagree on issues based on its content. The Charter is the first of its kind adopted by a major city in Canada.

Canada, Montreal	<a href="http://a/portal/page?_pageid=3036,3377687&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">a/portal/page?_pageid=3036,3377687&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a>	
Social Cohesion Regional (National) Europe and Latin America	EUROsociAL  <a href="http://www.programaeurosocial.eu/">http://www.programaeurosocial.eu/</a>	Launched at the Guadalajara Summit 2003, the general objective of EUROsociAL is to contribute to the enhanced degree of social cohesion in the Latin American countries by facilitating reforms and improved management of public policies, through experience-sharing among European and Latin American public institutions in charge of justice, education, employment, taxation, and health care. The programme acts on those social policies considered to be the main drivers of social cohesion. The strategic guidelines of the Programme are dictated by a joint-committee formed by representatives from the European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
Social Cohesion Regional Europe	The Cohesion Fund European Social Fund (ESF) European Fund for Regional Development (EFRD)  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/object/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/object/index_en.htm</a>	The European Fund for Regional Development (EFRD), the European Social Fund (ESF), and the Cohesion Fund contribute to achieving three objectives: convergence, regional competitiveness and employment, and European territorial cooperation. The <b>ERDF</b> aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the EU by correcting imbalances between its regions in such measures as direct aid to companies to create jobs, providing technical assistance, and financing infrastructures linked to research/innovation, telecommunications, environment, energy, and transport. The <b>Cohesion Fund</b> aims to stabilize their economy and reduce their economic and social shortfall in EU members whose Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than 90% of the community average. The <b>ESF</b> is devoted to promoting employment in the EU. It is one of the EU's Structural Funds set up to reduce differences in prosperity and living standards across EU Member States and regions, and promote economic and social cohesion. It helps Member States make Europe's work force and companies better equipped to face new, global challenges. The ESF strategy and budget is negotiated and decided between the EU Member States, the European Parliament and the Commission. The objective of <b>the European Territorial cooperation</b> is to strengthen cross-border co-operation through joint local and regional initiatives, trans-national co-operation aiming at integrated territorial development, and interregional co-operation and exchange of experience.
Social cohesion and Social integration Local (National) Europe: UK	Communities and Local Government: Guidance on building a local sense of belonging. 2009  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/1112832.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/1112832.pdf</a>	<p>This toolkit was published by the UK Government to nurture neighborliness and building a local sense of belonging, based on a belief that people who feel that they belong to their local area are more likely get involved with local schemes and initiatives, help their neighbors, will challenge inappropriate behavior, and welcome newcomers. The report includes a number of examples of good practices including a local strategic partnership campaign entitled 'Belonging to Blackburn with Darwen,' which aimed to build more cohesive communities by strengthening citizenship and by using citizens to forge pride within the community. Another example includes the City of Liverpool developing an interactive map noted as "whatwashere" where residents are encouraged to contribute personal snippets about the city's history to foster a sense of shared history and geography.</p> <p>This toolkit was published by the UK Government to nurture neighborliness and building a local sense of belonging, based on a belief that people who feel that they belong to their local area are more likely get involved with local schemes and initiatives, help their neighbors, will challenge inappropriate behavior, and welcome newcomers. The toolkit aims to assist local cohesion practitioners to build cohesive, empowered, and active communities. The publication suggests ways in which councils, voluntary groups and other organizations can encourage a sense of belonging. The report includes a number of examples of good practices including a local strategic partnership campaign entitled 'Belonging to Blackburn with Darwen,' which aimed to build more cohesive communities by strengthening citizenship and by using citizens to forge pride within the community. Another example includes the City of Liverpool</p>

		developing an interactive map noted as “whatwashere” where residents are encouraged to contribute personal snippets about the city's history to foster a sense of shared history and geography.
Social Inclusion Homelessness Local Europe: Croatia	Association MoSt  <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/europe/ethicis/croatia/CROA_TIA_2006_en.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/europe/ethicis/croatia/CROA_TIA_2006_en.pdf</a>	This UNDP Human Development Report discusses the human development state of Croatia in 2006. The report also discusses several good practices by various NGOs including Association MoSt, an organization that assists homeless individuals find permanent housing solutions. Aside from assisting the homeless, Association MoSt promotes volunteerisms to those who have opted to do community service as part of their national service in Croatia. Association MoSt has also launched various re-socialization and day stay programs for the homeless and other people who are at risk of social exclusion including those that are focused on work-related activities. UNDP, Croatia Human development Report, 2006
Social Inclusion Indigenous and migrant communities Local Oceania: Canterbury, New South Wales, Sydney, Australia	Canterbury Council’s Multicultural Social Plan  <a href="http://www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/488-multicultural-programs-and-services.asp">http://www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/www/html/488-multicultural-programs-and-services.asp</a>	In Canterbury, Australia, the Charter of Principles for a Culturally Diverse Society has been incorporated into local government legislation and requires local councils to respond to cultural diversity in Australia. An amendment to the Local Government Act requires all councils to develop a detailed social plan addressing issues related to indigenous communities and migrants from non-English-speaking backgrounds. The Canterbury Council’s Multicultural Social Plan reflects a commitment to cultural diversity, equity and access to quality services for all, and the promotion of harmonious and tolerant community relations. The Plan defines the settlement needs of all of its diverse residents, offers culturally appropriate consultation techniques, and then identifies actions that link multicultural considerations to all departments within the Council.
Social Inclusion Diversity Community Local North America: USA	Center for Social Inclusion, Diversity Advancement Project  <a href="http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/">http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/</a>	The Center for Social Inclusion works to build a fair and just society by dismantling structural racism. The organization partners with communities of color and other allies to create strategies and build policy reform models to end racial disparity and promote equal opportunity. With their partners, they conduct applied research, translate it, and teach to communities, inform the public, convene stakeholders, nurture multiracial alliances, and support advocacy strategies. Together with The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Ohio State University, the organization created the Diversity Advancement Project to engage the public on the importance of diversity. The project is develops a positive frame within which one can understand and discuss structural diversity. Project activities include: 1. Convening of academics and advocates on race and opportunity to develop frames for diversity and public education and communications strategies 2. Development of tools and other materials to disseminate frames, messages, and public education products 3. Development of materials grassroots groups and other pro-diversity advocates can use
Social Inclusion Minority Group	Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2025	The Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005–2015 is an unprecedented political commitment by governments in Central and Southeastern Europe to improve the socio-economic status and social inclusion of Roma. The Decade focuses on the priority areas of education, employment, health, and housing, and commits governments to take into account the other core issues of poverty, discrimination, and

Regional Europe	<a href="http://www.romadecade.org/">http://www.romadecade.org/</a>	gender mainstreaming to improve the lives of the Roma. Current participating countries include: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia. Each of these countries has developed a national Decade Action Plan that specifies the goals and indicators in the priority areas.
Social Inclusion Persons with disabilities National Oceania: Australia	Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport in Western Australia  <a href="http://www.ag.gov.au/www/agd/agd.nsf/Page/Humanrightsandanti-discrimination_Disabilitystandardsforaccessiblepublictransport">http://www.ag.gov.au/www/agd/agd.nsf/Page/Humanrightsandanti-discrimination_Disabilitystandardsforaccessiblepublictransport</a>	Western Australia is a strong supporter and champion for ensuring public transport is accessible to all. While such access is vital for people with disabilities, it also assists the broader community, for example seniors and parents with prams. The Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002 (the Transport Standards) set certain milestones expected to be reached by all Australian public transport jurisdictions by the end of 2007. In response, the Public Transport Authority (PTA), among other initiatives, has developed, a bus replacement program that involves , buying approximately 65 new buses each year as well as instituting priority seating for people with disabilities with the tender specifying they must meet the Transport Standards.
Social Inclusion Local Europe: Ireland, Dublin	Dublin City Council: RAPID and AIT  <a href="http://www.dublincity.ie/YourCouncil/LocalAreaServices/TestSouthCen/OurServices/Pages/RAPID.aspx">http://www.dublincity.ie/YourCouncil/LocalAreaServices/TestSouthCen/OurServices/Pages/RAPID.aspx</a>	Dublin City Council seeks to engage with its population and encourage social inclusion via the creation of RAPID (Revitalizing Areas by Planning, Investment and Development), which invests the best possible resources into disadvantaged areas by introducing priority services and funding into particular areas. The RAPID program is coordinated by ‘Area Implementation Teams’ (AIT). These AITs bring local state agency personnel, local partnership companies, and the local community together to identify the needs of each area. Each AIT is supported by a coordinator, employed by Dublin City Council. Other local authorities have begun to engage with electronic media in the knowledge society to ensure that they engage with their populations. Local governments use this e-format to make announcements and to administer forums where issues affecting local communities can be discussed.  Dublin City Council (2004) Draft Development Plan. Dublin: City Council.
Social Inclusion Local, National, Regional, Global Africa	Millennium Village Project  <a href="http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/mv/index.htm">http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/mv/index.htm</a>	Millennium Villages are designed to demonstrate how the eight Millennium Development Goals can be met in rural Africa within five years through community-led development. By working in 12 sites located in 10 African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda), the Millennium Village initiative works directly with the respective communities, non-governmental organizations and national governments to show how rural African communities can lift themselves out of poverty and achieve the Goals if they have access to proven and powerful technologies that can enhance their farm productivity, health, education, and access to markets – while operating within the budget constraints established by international agreements for official development assistance. The project utilizes socially inclusive practices such as the community health worker model, which involves the monitoring of community members and issues by a community health worker to ensure community members and issues are not left unnoticed. Additionally, the project promotes participatory engagement by promoting regular community forums within the villages and assisting village officials in instituting feedback mechanisms in all aspects of the village.

<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>Community well-being.</p> <p>National</p> <p>Oceania: Australia</p>	<p>Tasmania Together</p> <p><a href="http://www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au/">http://www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au/</a></p> <p>Australian Public Service Social Inclusion Policy Design and Delivery Toolkit</p> <p><a href="http://www.socialinclusion.gov.au/Documents/SI_ToolKit.pdf">http://www.socialinclusion.gov.au/Documents/SI_ToolKit.pdf</a></p>	<p>Tasmania Together:</p> <p>In 2001, Tasmania was the first state in Australia to adopt a long term (20 year) strategic plan driven by a community consulted owned vision, Tasmania Together. It is underpinned by 212 benchmarks to measure progress in meeting twenty-four goals in key areas of social inclusion, community well-being, economy, environment, democracy, and culture. A Tasmania Together Progress Board reports progress and reviews and upgrades progress benchmarks.</p> <p>Australian Public Service (APS) Social Inclusion Policy Design and Delivery Toolkit:</p> <p>The APS social inclusion policy design and delivery toolkit was launched by the Deputy Prime Minister, Julia Gillard, on Thursday, 20 August 2009. The purpose of the toolkit is to change the approach of the Australian Public Service (APS) to policy design and delivery so that the needs of disadvantaged people are better met. The toolkit provides a simple and accessible guide to the social inclusion method of policy design and delivery, which the Australian Government has agreed that all Commonwealth agencies are required to apply. It is based on best practice in Australia as well as lessons from other jurisdictions and countries. The six steps in the social inclusion method of policy design and delivery are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify groups at risk of exclusion</li> <li>• Analyse the nature and causes of disadvantage and exclusion</li> <li>• Strengthen protective factors and reduce risk factors</li> <li>• Work with other agencies to coordinate efforts across government and other sectors</li> <li>• (Re)design delivery systems and promote changes in culture</li> <li>• Establish a clear implementation plan and monitor delivery</li> </ul>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>Spatial and Physical Inclusion</p> <p>Indigenous peoples</p> <p>National</p> <p>Oceania: Australia</p>	<p>Indigenous Protected Areas in arid Australia</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/index.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/index.html</a></p>	<p>The Goals of this program, set by the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts of the Government of Australia are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support Indigenous landowners to develop, declare and manage Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) on their lands as part of Australia's National Reserve System</li> <li>2. Support interests of Indigenous people to develop cooperative management arrangements with Government agencies managing protected areas</li> <li>3. Support the integration of indigenous ecological and cultural knowledge with contemporary protected area management practices</li> </ol> <p>An Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) is an area of Indigenous-owned land or sea where traditional owners have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to promote biodiversity and cultural resource conservation. The IPA program provides funding and other assistance to Indigenous communities to develop and declare their own IPA.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Joint Inclusion Memorandum and Social Inclusion programme in</p>	<p>The Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM) signed by Croatia is a project which provides support to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in assessing social exclusion and designing practical policies and strategies for inclusion of its most vulnerable populations. The project combines provision of studies and data with stakeholder consultations. As envisaged in the JIM Implementation plan, UNDP</p>



Europe: Croatia	Croatia, 2007  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2007/JIM-croatia_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2007/JIM-croatia_en.pdf</a>	will prepare county level mapping of availability of social services and resources for its provision. Policy options that are financially neutral and provide better services/benefits for users will be explored. The project complements the policy component with direct support to inclusive initiatives that aim at empowerment of vulnerable groups and prevention of their exclusion from society. The overall outcome is the development of the Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM) and future social policies with broad stakeholder participation and by targeting vulnerable social groups.  Source: UNDP, Croatia Human development Report, 2007
Social Inclusion  Immigrants  Local Europe: Spain, Madrid	Madrid plan for social and intercultural coexistence 2005  <a href="http://opencities.britishcouncil.org/web/download/dossier_madrid_support_figures.pdf">http://opencities.britishcouncil.org/web/download/dossier_madrid_support_figures.pdf</a> (Brief information in English)  <a href="http://www.munimadrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid/menuitem.650ba10afbb0b0aa7d245f019fc08a0c/?rmEspecial=39e8b13f98a86110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&amp;vgnextchannel=8449e3d5d3e07010VgnVCM100000dc0ca8c0RCRD&amp;vgnnextfont=default&amp;rmCapitulo=b908b13f98a86110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&amp;vgnnextoid=175f04ba50a3e110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&amp;id_ioma=en">http://www.munimadrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid/menuitem.650ba10afbb0b0aa7d245f019fc08a0c/?rmEspecial=39e8b13f98a86110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&amp;vgnextchannel=8449e3d5d3e07010VgnVCM100000dc0ca8c0RCRD&amp;vgnnextfont=default&amp;rmCapitulo=b908b13f98a86110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&amp;vgnnextoid=175f04ba50a3e110VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD&amp;id_ioma=en</a> (Project website in Spanish)	In March 2005, Madrid city council launched a strategic plan to elaborate a ‘city for everybody’ a ‘city of neighbours’ appointing mutual responsibilities for both immigrants and natives. The plan is entitled Madrid de Convivencia Social e Intercultural (Madrid plan for social and intercultural coexistence). The plan constitutes the outcome of a debate on migration matters between governmental and non-governmental participants convened within the Foro Social, a social forum established in October 2003. The overall objectives are defined as: fostering the institutional progress of immigrant, to provide better access to civil rights and resources, and to improve coexistence between Spaniards and foreigners in order to create dynamic and harmonious neighborhoods.

<p>Social inclusion Poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Europe EU</p>	<p>Mainstreaming Social Inclusion (MSI)</p> <p><a href="http://www.combatpoverty.ie/msi/index.htm">http://www.combatpoverty.ie/msi/index.htm</a></p>	<p>In 2003, the Combat Poverty Agency, along with partner organizations from the participating EU Member States, undertook a three-year research project to advance the understanding of mainstreaming as a policy tool in social inclusion. The project is funded by the European Commission through the Transnational Exchange Programme (TEP), DG Employment and Social Affairs. The objectives of the MSI project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contribute to a wider understanding of how mainstreaming social inclusion might be integrated into national policies</li> <li>• To develop the concept</li> <li>• To provide operational tools for those involved in the formulation of policies, in decision-making, for administrators and service providers responsible for the implementation of these policies and for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that represent people experiencing social exclusion and poverty</li> </ul> <p>The knowledge gained through this project will contribute to the successful development and implementation of strategies across the European Union to tackle poverty and promote social inclusion.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>Immigrants</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: Frankfurt, Germany</p>	<p>Municipal Department of Multicultural Affairs</p> <p><a href="http://www.frankfurt.de/sixcms/detail.php?id=7017&amp;ffmparf_id_inhalt=2603706">http://www.frankfurt.de/sixcms/detail.php?id=7017&amp;ffmparf_id_inhalt=2603706</a></p>	<p>In 1989, Frankfurt established AMKA (the Municipal Department of Multicultural Affairs), in the Lord Mayor's office, to create a multicultural city in an anti-immigrant society. AMKA's tasks were to work in collaboration with all the agencies of the state to promote the social integration of the city's 30% foreign (non-German) population, work directly in the public sphere, and involve itself in a process of 'zusammenwachsen' or 'growing together' of all ethnic groups. The political objectives of AMKA include: reducing the German population's fear of the other and the number of violent acts against foreigners; encouraging public discussion of migration and the limits of social tolerance; working towards the active participation of newcomers in the public affairs of the city; encouraging the cultural activities of each group of foreign residents; offering in-service training for members of the municipal bureaucracy in intercultural communication; and including a multi-cultural perspective in everyday life.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>National</p> <p>Europe: Ireland</p>	<p>National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007- 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.socialinclusion.ie/nationalactionplan2007.html">http://www.socialinclusion.ie/nationalactionplan2007.html</a></p>	<p>This plan created by the Government of Ireland sets out a wide-ranging and comprehensive programme of action to assist those who continue to be socially-excluded. While the Plan identifies a wide range of targets and interventions, the Government has also identified a number of high level strategic goals in certain key priority areas in order to achieve the overall objective of reducing consistent poverty. The goals are: ensuring children reach their true potential; supporting working age people and people with disabilities, through activation measures and the provision of services to increase employment and participation; providing the type of supports that enable older people to maintain a comfortable and high-quality standard of living; and building viable and sustainable communities to improve the lives of people living in disadvantaged areas and building social capital.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion Education</p> <p>National</p> <p>Latin America: Argentina</p>	<p>National Student Grants Program (PNBE) in Argentina</p> <p><a href="http://www.iadb.org/over/Documents/uploads/cache/599401.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/over/Documents/uploads/cache/599401.pdf</a></p>	<p>The PNBE (Programa nacional de Becas Estudiantiles) program provides annual scholarships of 400 pesos to families with total incomes of less than 500 pesos per month who have children between 13 and 19 years old. A condition of this scholarship is attendance and good performance in school. The target population in 2004 was 350,000 students and it had estimated a cost of US\$ 46 million. An early analysis of the program found that the PNBE resulted in a significant increase in the number of youths between 13 and 19 years of age who attended middle school in urban areas. The program had a significant impact on school attendance, but it was not to successful in improving school performance.</p>

		<p>Bouillon, C.P. and Tejerina, L. Do we know what works? A Systematic Review of Impact Evaluations of Social Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Working paper for ‘What next for Social Policy: Building on the experience of conditional cash transfer programs’. IDB Annual Meeting. Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, April, 2006.</p> <p>Ravela, P. 2000. Informe de evaluacion de Programa Nacional de Becas estudiantiles de la Republica Argentina. Final Report for the Inter American Development Bank. Washington, D.C.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion Persons with disabilities</p> <p>National</p> <p>North America: Canada</p>	<p>Opportunities Fund for Persons with disabilities</p> <p><a href="http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/disability_issues/funding_programs/opportunities_fund/index.shtml">http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/disability_issues/funding_programs/opportunities_fund/index.shtml</a></p>	<p>The Opportunities Fund for Persons with Disabilities was originally created as a pilot program in 1997, as part of the Government of Canada’s response to the 1996 report from the Federal Task Force on Disability Issues (the Scott report). Funding for the Opportunities Fund became permanent in December 2000.</p> <p>The Opportunities Fund is a \$30-million-a-year employability program for people with disabilities who have had little or no attachment to the labour force. The fund’s objective is to help these people prepare for, get and keep jobs, or become self-employed, so that they can increase their economic participation and independence. To meet this objective, the Government works in partnership with non-governmental organizations that represent people with disabilities, with the private sector and with provincial governments.</p>
<p>Social inclusion</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: UK</p>	<p>Scotland Social Inclusion</p> <p><a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion</a></p>	<p>The Scottish Government and the Scottish Social Inclusion Network have developed a social inclusion strategy aimed at ensuring that ongoing and future action on social inclusion achieves the greatest possible impact. This program is based on the recognition by government and the network of three essential requirements for effective future action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The need to develop new ideas for action and to support good practice in key areas of social inclusion policy</li> <li>2. The need to ensure that the success of the program is effectively monitored and evaluated</li> <li>3. The need to ensure that action is effectively coordinated and integrated. The government and the network have recognized that there is a need continually to develop new ideas for action and to support best practice in key areas of social inclusion policy.</li> </ol>
<p>Social Inclusion</p> <p>Migrants</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Latin America: Cuenca, Ecuador</p>	<p>Social Inclusion Action Plan: Indicators, ‘House of Migrants’ and ‘The Network of Economic Solidarity.’</p> <p><a href="http://www.worldbank.org/urban/symposium2003/docs/papers/serageldin.pdf">http://www.worldbank.org/urban/symposium2003/docs/papers/serageldin.pdf</a></p>	<p>Cuenca (Ecuador) Municipality has adopted strategies and launched major initiatives to address the impact of migration in partnership with NGOs, CBOs, churches, and other civil society groups. The action plan includes initiatives targeted at migrant populations as well as specific geographic areas. Cuenca also organized the “network for economic solidarity,” included in the Cuenca Strategic Plan for Investments in order to develop proposals for projects affecting vulnerable populations, foster the development of a network of organizations interested in promoting a system of fair exchange, and organize fairs in different areas.</p> <p>Cuenca (Ecuador) Municipality has adopted strategies and launched major initiatives to address the impact of migration in partnership with NGOs, CBOs, churches, and other civil society groups. The action plan includes initiatives targeted at migrant populations as well as cross-sectoral interventions targeted at specific geographic areas including developing and mapping indicators of social inclusion and establishing the ‘House of Migrants’ to foster social inclusion of families without remittances and the Center of Attention to Migrants and their Families to give legal support to migrants in the Andean region, predominantly Peruvians. Cuenca also organized the “Network for Economic Solidarity,” included in the Cuenca Strategic Plan for Investments in order to develop proposals for projects affecting vulnerable populations, foster the development of a network of organizations interested in promoting a system of fair exchange, and organize fairs in different areas.</p>

		Source: Serageldin, M. et al., Migration Flows, Poverty and Social Inclusion in Latin America, Harvard University, Center for Urban Development Studies. Cambridge, February 2004
Social inclusion Local Oceania: Australia	South Australia's Social Inclusion Initiatives  <a href="http://www.socialinclusion.sa.gov.au/">http://www.socialinclusion.sa.gov.au/</a>	The Social Inclusion Initiative was established in 2002. The focus of the initiative is on providing the South Australian Government with advice on innovative ways to address some of the most difficult social problems. The Initiative has a strong emphasis on providing opportunities for the most vulnerable members of society to participate in the social and economic life of the community. This includes the: 1) Unemployed; 2) Homeless; 3) mentally ill; 4) those that are disadvantaged as a result of a physical or intellectual disability.
Social Inclusion Participatory Involvement and Budgeting Local North America: USA	City of Somerville's ResiStat Program  <a href="http://www.somervillema.gov/Division.cfm?orgunit=SOMSTAT">http://www.somervillema.gov/Division.cfm?orgunit=SOMSTAT</a>	The ResiStat program in the City of Somerville, Massachusetts is a participatory engagement program that calls on its City residents to take part in regular forums to discuss opportunities for improvement within the City, track implementation of plans, and collect data from City residents on their needs and concerns. The program is built upon the SomerStat program, which facilitates very regular forums where City managers and decision-makers meet to discuss how to improve the City by studying financial, personnel, and operational data to understand what is happening within City departments. ResiStat extends the SomerStat model by extending the discussion to residents by holding meetings in each of the City's districts and with various groups (i.e., youth, parents, various language groups etc.). The meetings have become an ongoing conversation among City residents and City officials on where the City should be headed, where City staff and officials share data on City operations with residents to solicit their feedback and ideas. Residents' suggestions are compiled in annual Resident Reports, including reports specialized to each district and group, and taken into account during the City's annual fiscal budgeting process.
Social Inclusion Social Protection Poverty Global	Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty (STEP)  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secso/c/step/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secso/c/step/index.htm</a>	STEP is a global programme of the Social Security Department of the ILO, focusing on the poor and excluded populations in the informal economy as well as in the rural sector. STEP works in two complementary fields: extension of the social security in the field of health and the approaches integrated of fight against social exclusion into local level. The programme has two main priorities: extending social protection and combating social exclusion The STEP programme supports the extension of social security through advocacy and technical assistance. It also promotes the recognition of micro-insurance as a key instrument for extension. Technical assistance provided to public authorities and social partners focuses on the formulation of national extension strategies and the design of coherent social protection systems. STEP also provides support to social partners, socio-professional groups, associations, microfinance networks, etc. in relation to the establishment and daily management of community-based social protection systems.
Social Inclusion Youth	Youth Parliament in Bradford City Council	Bradford City Council in U.K. have sought to encourage the inclusion of young people in city life via a 'Youth Parliament' which brings together young people between 11 - 18 year-olds and gives them "a platform where they can interact with key decision-makers and

Local Europe: Bradford, UK	<a href="http://www.bradford.gov.uk/education_and_skills/adult_and_community_education/youth_services/bkyp.htm">http://www.bradford.gov.uk/education_and_skills/adult_and_community_education/youth_services/bkyp.htm</a>	policy experts to express their views on services of various agencies, including the City Council” (FRA, 2008:23). Bradford and Keighley Youth Parliament is elected to represent the needs and interests of young people across the district. Members of the Youth Parliament work with young people and adults on youth related matters to initiate change and ensure that young people have a voice to influence. It is hoped that this development will encourage the creation of a more concerned community and citizenship in years to come.
Social Inclusion Access to Housing  Local  Asia: Pakistan	Orangi Pilot Project  <a href="http://www.oppinstitutions.org">http://www.oppinstitutions.org</a>	The Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) is a social-innovative project carried out in 1980s in the squatter areas of Orangi, Karachi, Pakistan. The project began by involving the local residents solving their own sanitation problems. Today, the project encompasses education, health, housing, institution building, and micro-financing. The approach of OPP is to encourage and strengthen community initiatives (with social, technical guidance and credit for micro-enterprise) and evolve partnerships with the government for development based on local resource. OPP’s methodology lies in action research and extension, which is based upon analyzing outstanding problems of the area, determining people’s initiatives, and then through a process of action research and extension, provide advice and guiding community organization for self-help and partnership with the government.
Social Inclusion Disabilities  National  North America: USA	The National Service Inclusion Project (NSIP)  <a href="http://www.serviceandinclusion.org/">http://www.serviceandinclusion.org/</a>	The National Service Inclusion Project (NSIP) is a Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) training and technical assistance provider. Through comprehensive training, technical assistance, and product dissemination, NSIP strives to ensure meaningful service experiences for all Americans, regardless of their abilities. The National Service Inclusion Project and its partner UCEDs have developed many resources to assist national service organizations to become more welcoming and inclusive to individuals with disabilities. A comprehensive handbook was designed to assist service organizations fully include individuals with disabilities as active service members and volunteers.
Social Inclusion and Education  National  Asia: India	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)  <a href="http://www.education.nic.in/ssa/ssa_1.asp">http://www.education.nic.in/ssa/ssa_1.asp</a>	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an initiative of the Department of School Education and Literacy of the Government of India, as part of an effort to universalize elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over India. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children, through provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode.
Social Inclusion and Protection  Intergenerational poverty	Conditional Cash Transfer Programs (CCTP)  <a href="http://siteresources.world">http://siteresources.world</a>	Conditional Cash Transfer Programs (CCTPs) are among the most effective programs in reaching the poor. In many countries, they are considered as ‘best practices’ and central instruments to promote social inclusion, as well as address inter-generational poverty by investing in social capital. CCTPs have been successful mainly in: 1) reducing transitional poverty; 2) decreasing malnutrition; 3) increasing educational enrollment; 4) lowering dropout rates and repetitions; and 5) reducing child labor. Conditional Cash Transfer programs are an innovative approach in the provision of social services; they provide cash to poor families contingent on behavior. These programs go beyond emergency relief and social assistance programmes, as they focus on the

<p>Education and Health</p> <p>Regional (National)</p> <p>Latin America: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico</p>	<p><a href="http://bank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Safety-Nets-DP/0603.pdf">bank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Safety-Nets-DP/0603.pdf</a></p>	<p>participants' needs, concerns, roles, rights and responsibilities to reduce poverty and exclusion (both short and long term). The two major components of the program are education and health. The education component consists of a cash grant aimed at primary school age children or, in some countries, to secondary age adolescents. The cash provided to the participants is conditional on school enrollment and 85% attendance rate. This grant covers both direct costs and opportunity costs of the child being in school instead of working. In the area of health, the cash grants are usually targeted at pre-school children and pregnant women. The cash is conditional on preventive basic and reproductive health visits.</p> <p>CCTPs have been successfully implemented in various countries, including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Mexico.</p> <p>Rawlings, L. and Briere, B. 2006. Examining Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: A Role for Increased Social Inclusion? Discussion Paper. The World Bank, Social Protection.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion and Sustainable development</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: UK</p>	<p>Black Environment Network</p> <p><a href="http://www.ben-network.org.uk/">http://www.ben-network.org.uk/</a> or <a href="http://www.ben-network.org.uk/participation/green_spaces/default.htm">http://www.ben-network.org.uk/participation/green_spaces/default.htm</a></p>	<p>Black Environment Network (BEN) works to integrate social, cultural, and environmental concerns in the context of sustainable development. Their current themes integrate the areas of natural environment, the built environment, heritage, social justice, health, and housing. Their aims are to represent issues and concerns relating to ethnic participation in the built and natural environment; to develop training and consultancy services in order to underpin ethnic participation, to develop, strengthen, and maintain the Network; to secure resources in order to maintain and increase operations across the UK; and to address current issues and concerns relating to ethnic participation. BEN works in empowering ethnic communities through gaining essential skills in self-help, self-representation, and self-improvement.</p>
<p>Social Inclusion, Youth Urban development</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Nairobi, Kenya (Kibera and Mavoko Settlements)</p>	<p>Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP) Training Project</p> <p><a href="http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/6128_26421_YouthEmpowermentProgrammeInKenya.pdf">http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/6128_26421_YouthEmpowermentProgrammeInKenya.pdf</a></p> <p>UN-HABITAT</p>	<p>Following his visit to the Kibera slums in early 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki Moon, provided his personal support to the youth of informal settlements in Nairobi, through the Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP) training project. The overall goal of the programme is to improve the livelihoods of youth, both male and female, living and working in informal settlements, through the provision of practical training in construction, business development and information communication technology that will lead to income generation activities. The programme aims to equip young people with managerial and organizational skills, certification and apprenticeship experience to compete for jobs in the construction industry. The programme is being implemented through multi-stakeholder partnerships, involving representatives of local and national government, the private sector, youth organizations, grassroots organizations as well as other development partners.</p> <p>Partner: Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure; Monitoring &amp; Research Division Partners &amp; Youth Section; Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP); Environmental Youth Alliance, and Umande Trust.</p> <p>Donor: Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon through the Pony Chung Scholarship Foundation, Government of Norway, Government of Finland, UN-HABITAT.</p>
<p>Social Integration</p> <p>Immigration</p>	<p>Cultural policies and immigration: experiences and reflections</p>	<p>In November 2006, the international seminar "Cultural Policies and Immigration: Experiences and Reflections" took place at the Antoni Tàpies Foundation in Barcelona, Spain. The seminar was presented as part of a project initiated in 2006 by the Department of Culture of the Government of Catalonia (Spain) and the Interarts Foundation in order to both observe international trends and practices in the area</p>

<p>Cultural Policies</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: Spain</p>	<p><a href="http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/files/9/en/Interrants-Immigration-CulturalPolicies.pdf">http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/files/9/en/Interrants-Immigration-CulturalPolicies.pdf</a></p>	<p>of cultural policy and management in relation to immigration and to analyze the needs in this area within Catalonia. The central goal of the seminar was to promote reflection on the challenges, needs, and possible approaches towards immigration from the perspective of cultural policies and cultural management in Catalonia and Spain. The seminar served as a starting point to identify the cultural actions needed to combine the principles of equality and diversity within the local context.</p>
<p>Social Integration</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: Denmark, Copenhagen</p>	<p>The City of Copenhagen Integration Plan</p> <p><a href="http://www.kk.dk/PolitikOgIndflydelse/IPolitikFokus/Integration/~/_media/Integration/Integrationspolitik/Integrations%20policy.ashx">http://www.kk.dk/PolitikOgIndflydelse/IPolitikFokus/Integration/~/_media/Integration/Integrationspolitik/Integrations%20policy.ashx</a></p>	<p>The City of Copenhagen has devised an integration policy based on three main principles: integration as a joint-responsibility; integration requires diversity; and integration must be attractive.</p> <p>Under a number of policy areas, (employment, education and training, housing, feeling safe, culture and leisure activities, health and care services, and rooting the integration effort) the Copenhagen City Council defines an objective for each policy area; for example in housing, the objective is to have no new vulnerable housing areas in Copenhagen and to reduce the proportion of people in vulnerable housing areas who have no connection to the labour market by 10% by 2010. The ultimate goal of the policy is to promote equal opportunities for all.</p>
<p>Social Integration and Inclusion</p> <p>Social Cohesion</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: Sweden, Stockholm</p>	<p>Regional Development Plan for the Stockholm Region (RUFSS).</p> <p><a href="http://www.regionplanekontoret.sll.se/Global/Dokument/RUFSS%E2%80%9393the_big_picture.pdf">http://www.regionplanekontoret.sll.se/Global/Dokument/RUFSS%E2%80%9393the_big_picture.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Office of Regional Planning of the Stockholm region in Sweden has drafted the Regional Development Plan for the Stockholm Region (RUFSS), which is scheduled to be adopted in early 2010. The plan identifies challenges that the Stockholm region faces including addressing (1) a growing population, (2) being a small but internationally leading metropolitan region, (3) increasing security in the region, (4) reducing climate impact, (5) tackling capacity as needs continue to grow, and (6) reducing exclusion. In regards to social cohesion/exclusion, RUFSS identifies two strategies that address social cohesion/exclusion: (1) strengthen cohesion and (2) promote personal growth potential. To strengthen cohesion, the plan recommends improving social capital by creating more meeting places where people from different backgrounds can meet and increase housing options to combat housing segregation. RUFSS, in regards to the promotion of personal growth potential, suggests adopting an anti-discrimination policy and making organizations diversity-oriented across the region.</p>
<p>Social Integration</p> <p>Social Cohesion</p> <p>Citizenship</p> <p>National (local)</p> <p>Europe: UK</p>	<p>Open Cities Project</p> <p><a href="http://opencities.britishcouncil.org/web/index.php?home_en">http://opencities.britishcouncil.org/web/index.php?home_en</a></p>	<p>The Open Cities project, founded by the British Council, outlines a definition of openness for cities, based on economic, regulatory, cultural, amenity, accessibility or risk factors, and whether cities can control how they attract and retain new populations. It also puts forward a diagnostic tool for cities to test the degree which they include the potential and contribution that groups such as migrants can make in the formulation of their social integration and strategic policies.</p>
<p>Social Integration</p> <p>Reintegration of returnees</p> <p>Living standards of Returnees</p>	<p>UNDP's SUTRA PLOD Programme</p> <p><a href="http://sutra.undp.ba/index.aspx?PID=3&amp;RID=20">http://sutra.undp.ba/index.aspx?PID=3&amp;RID=20</a></p>	<p>The Support to Results-based Approach - Partnership for Local Development (SUTRA PLOD) programme is an initiative geared to improve the living standards of all returning refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). SUTRA PLOD has been developed in a process driven by stakeholders from all sectors that have recognized the increasing need to shift from pure return and reintegration projects towards local/rural development and social inclusion targeting the most vulnerable returnee population clusters and in turn the local community. The main objective of the project is on the return of refugees and displaced persons through the reconstruction of their pre-war homes and associated infrastructure and the provision of sustainability assistance, but it will also help to</p>

<p>National (Local)</p> <p>Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>		<p>improve the policy environment for return, reintegration and development, especially at municipal level, and equip local governments to better serve their citizens.</p> <p>Source: UNDP, National Human Development Report, 2006. Social Inclusion in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>
<p>Social Participation Urban Planning</p> <p>Local (National) Latin America: Brazil</p>	<p>‘The City Statute’</p> <p><a href="http://www.polis.org.br/obras/arquivo_163.pdf">http://www.polis.org.br/obras/arquivo_163.pdf</a></p>	<p>Brazil has enacted The City Statute, an innovative and binding legal instrument, which acknowledges the obligations of municipalities toward the provision of human and urban rights. Alongside the increased powers of municipalities, the statute emphasizes the need for municipalities to open urban planning, legislation, and management, to democratize local decision-making, and to enable broadly-based community participation. In this way, it is hoped to ensure that citizens have a right to their own place enshrined in law.</p>
<p>Social protection</p> <p>National</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Chile</p>	<p>Chile Solidario</p> <p><a href="http://www.chilesolidario.gov.cl/">http://www.chilesolidario.gov.cl/</a></p>	<p>In 2002, President Lagos of Chile decided to give priority to the eradication of extreme poverty and proceeded to create ‘Chile Solidario’ (Chile in Solidarity), a social protection system. A number of programmes have arisen out of this commitment: Puente Programme (a family assistance programme that focuses on personal identification, health, education, family dynamics, living conditions, employment, and income) and ‘Chile Joven’ (a youth training programme)</p>
<p>Social Protection</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Asia: India</p>	<p>Self-employed Women’s Association Social Security (SEWA SS)</p> <p><a href="http://www.sewainsurance.org/">http://www.sewainsurance.org/</a></p>	<p>SEWA is a trade union registered in 1972 in India. It is an organization of poor, self-employed women workers. SEWA has taken a multi-dimensional approach to address the exclusion and improve the access of health care for poor women working in the informal sector and their families. This approach focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Education on illness, disease prevention, and appropriate health care seeking</li> <li>● Provision of select preventive and primary health care services directly</li> <li>● Engaging with public and private providers to influence quality and cost</li> <li>● Providing financial protection against the costs of inpatient care through insurance</li> <li>● Undertaking policy action to improve access, and in favor of the poor and women, in particular</li> </ul>
<p>Spatial Inclusion</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: UK</p>	<p>Green Space</p> <p><a href="http://www.green-space.org.uk/about/who-weare/aims.php">http://www.green-space.org.uk/about/who-weare/aims.php</a></p>	<p>The goal of Green Space, a registered charity, is to work towards achieving a network of easily accessible, safe, attractive and welcoming parks, gardens, and green spaces which meet the needs of everyone and which contribute to the economic, social, and environmental well-being of people and places in the present and for future generations. Some of the organization’s objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Being UK’s leading advocate for better planning, designing, and management of parks, gardens, and green spaces and the positive contribution to economic, physical, and spiritual health to social cohesion and biodiversity</li> <li>● Promoting networks for the exchange of expertise, experience, and information</li> <li>● Promoting, attracting, securing, and disbursing funding for projects which contribute to the sustainable planning, design, management, and improvement of parks, gardens, and green spaces</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting the greater education and involvement of local communities in the sustainable planning, design, management, and improvement of parks, gardens, and green spaces</li> </ul>
<p>Sustainable Urban Planning, Social Inclusion</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Europe: London, UK</p>	<p>London Plan</p> <p><a href="http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp">http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp</a></p>	<p>The London Plan seeks to utilize the principles of sustainable urban planning and provide a blueprint for future socially equitable growth by ensuring that London becomes a city for people – a prosperous, fair, accessible, and green city for all. Partnership is an integral objective in this plan, including those with the voluntary and community sector to include social inclusion as a main tenet in its objectives. Some of the outcomes of plan include funding a number of projects designed to address youth crime and assisting young people from disadvantage areas.</p> <p>GLA, 2004 The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (Greater London Authority).</p>
<p>Urban Development Inclusion</p> <p>Global</p> <p>Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, Porto Alegre</p>	<p>World Conference on Development of Cities</p> <p><a href="http://portal.unesco.org/hs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=10670&amp;URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&amp;URL_SECTION=201.html">http://portal.unesco.org/hs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=10670&amp;URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&amp;URL_SECTION=201.html</a></p>	<p>The World Conference on the Development of Cities: Democratic Innovation and Social Transformation for Inclusive Cities for the 21st Century, was organized by the Porto Alegre City Hall, the Brazilian Ministry of Cities, the City Hall of Rome (Italy), the State Government of Rio Grande do Sul, and the National Confederation of Cities (Brazil).</p> <p>The conference focused on four key themes: right to the City, governance and Democracy in Cities, analysis of local development in cities, and sustainability and the network-city. It looked at the relationship between state and society and their transformations, and the mode of people's participation. It also looked at public policies and quality service provision and new forms of incorporating society's potential for discovering and developing its own assets and energizing its potential for sustainable human and social development. The conference served as a forum for mayors, city councilors, public policy managers, academics, community leaders, and all government and private sector actors to discuss how to create more inclusive cities.</p> <p>The initiative is supported by UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank.</p>
<p>Urban Poor</p> <p>Participatory Development,</p> <p>Arab Region</p> <p>Local (National)</p> <p>Africa: Cairo, Egypt</p>	<p>Manshiet Nasser Upgrading Project</p> <p><a href="http://www.egypt-urban.de/index.php?id=105.0.0.1.0.0">http://www.egypt-urban.de/index.php?id=105.0.0.1.0.0</a></p>	<p>The Manshiet Nasser is an informal settlement located east of Cairo with 350,000 inhabitants. In 2003, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Egyptian government declared that Manshiet Nasser was a growing urban area in need of developing sustainable solutions for informal area management. Thus, GTZ and the Egyptian government assisted Manshiet Nasser in upgrading its infrastructure to improve water and sewage distribution and treatment, road paving, and other works. The project succeeded in providing 6000 housing units, and facilities for 150 new hospital beds; access water and sanitation and social services; and an integrated road network. The project recognizes that marginalized populations have had tradable physical assets, which enable building sustainable local economies. The project embraces a participatory approach through incorporating perspectives of the residents of the informal settlement, with a view to building human, social, and economic capital. Following this project, another initiative to formerly recognize 'informal settlements' has begun.</p>
<p>Urban Poverty</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Local</p>	<p>Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) 1997-Present</p> <p><a href="http://www.tn.gov.in/dtp/">http://www.tn.gov.in/dtp/</a></p>	<p>The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a unified centrally-sponsored scheme in India launched with the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz., Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). This initiative targets the urban-under employed or unemployed, with special attention given to women. It seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment as a means of empowerment. This</p>

Asia: India	sjsry-scheme.htm	programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structures. The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India and it is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.
Youth employment Social Inclusion National Africa: Ghana	The Skills Training and Employment Programme (STEP) 2003  <a href="http://www.undp-gha.org/docs/Human%20Development%20Report.pdf">http://www.undp-gha.org/docs/Human%20Development%20Report.pdf</a>	To improve upon the entrepreneurial skills and employability of unemployed youth and the inclusion of youth in the country's economy, the government of Ghana in 2003 introduced the Skills Training and Employment Program (STEP), following the unemployment census in 2001. The STEP program was a modular skills training initiative that was run by existing service providers, including the Integrated Community of Employable Skills (ICCES), National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI), and other Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs) (both private and public) nationwide. Unemployed youth were trained in short courses, often for three to six months, in various trades such as batik, tie-and-dye, soap making, pomade and talcum powder making, photography, food processing, garment making, hair dressing, carpentry, and masonry. Phase one of STEP was initiated in February 2003 and completed in July 2003, resulting in the training of 3,500 graduates nationwide at the cost of US\$1.04 million. In phase two, 24,000 people were trained at a cost of US\$1.76 million. The government also spent US\$1.31 million in micro-credit to support trainees to start their own businesses.  Source: UNDP, Ghana: Human Development Report, 2007

## Useful Web Links:

United Nations Advisory Group on Inclusive Financial Sectors [http://www.unctf.org/english/microfinance/advisors\\_group/](http://www.unctf.org/english/microfinance/advisors_group/)

LACEA/IDB/WORLD BANK Network on Inequality and Poverty : <http://www.lacea.org/nip.htm>

World Development Indicators (World Bank's premier annual compilation of data about development. The 2008 WDI includes more than 800 indicators in over 80 tables organized in 6 sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. Data are shown for 153 economies with populations of more than 1 million in selected tables):

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:21725423~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html>

Asian Development Bank Database and Development Indicators (The Economics and Research Department of ADB disseminates recent key economic, financial, and social indicators compiled from developing member countries and other international sources):

<http://www.adb.org/Statistics/ki.asp>

Euro-Latin Study Network on Integration and Trade (ELSNIT): [http://www.iadb.org/intal/detalle\\_articulo.asp?idioma=eng&aid=322&cid=259](http://www.iadb.org/intal/detalle_articulo.asp?idioma=eng&aid=322&cid=259)

Integration Research Network (REDINT) [http://www.iadb.org/intal/detalle\\_articulo.asp?idioma=eng&aid=496&cid=255](http://www.iadb.org/intal/detalle_articulo.asp?idioma=eng&aid=496&cid=255)

Institute for Community Cohesion: <http://www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/home>

World Bank Poverty Net

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/0,,menuPK:336998~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:336992,00.html>

Forum: Civic Partnership for Citizenship and Human Rights Education (Strasbourg, France; October 2008).

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/edc/1\\_What\\_is\\_EDC\\_HRE/Forum\\_civic\\_en.asp#TopOfPage](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/edc/1_What_is_EDC_HRE/Forum_civic_en.asp#TopOfPage)

UN ECOSOC Regional Meeting on Sustainable Urbanization (Manana, Bahrain; June 2008): [http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=article\\_s&id\\_article=514](http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=article_s&id_article=514)

World Urban Forum (Nanjing, China; November 2008): <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=535>

The World Diversity Leadership Summit: Prague 2006: <http://www.eeip.cz/en/docs/WorldDiversitySummit.pdf>