<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme's name</th>
<th>Local Plans of Social Inclusion (PLIS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original title:</td>
<td>Plans locals d'inclusió social (PLIS)</td>
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<td>Organisation / Country:</td>
<td>Catalan Institute of Assistance and Social Services (ICASS) and the Social Welfare and Family Ministry, Regional Catalan Government / Spain</td>
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<td>Website:</td>
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<td>Contact:</td>
<td>Marc Viñas <a href="mailto:marcvinyas@gencat.cat">marcvinyas@gencat.cat</a></td>
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<td>Summary:</td>
<td>A Local Plan of Social Inclusion (PLIS) is a framework for community-oriented and area-based interventions addressing the social inclusion of different user groups (e.g. immigrants, socially excluded people) through a network approach involving multiple stakeholders and with the local civil service assuming the leadership over each PLIS. Through the network approach, the involved actors are the regional government, local authorities, NGOs, as well as citizens. The topics, that a PLS can deal with, may include issues such as health care, social exclusion, labour market, older people, youth unemployment, infrastructures, social participation, training, immigration, and minorities. <strong>Multi-level cooperation around PLIS</strong> At the institutional level, the Catalan government, the municipalities, NGOs, citizens, and collaborators conclude an agreement to implement a community development plan. At the technical level, the technical team, consisting of a representative of the Catalan government and a representative of the municipality, an NGO panel group, and the technical commission coordinate with a Community Team. The Community Team is steered by a Community Manager.</td>
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At the operational level, different working groups come together around those issues relevant for the individual PLIS.

The development of a PLIS happens through different stages:

First stage in the development of a PLIS
- In the first stage, the status quo of the concerned area is explored in regards to its social characteristics (e.g. population needs).
- This collection of information is carried out to provide knowledge of the area’s social needs and to prepare a common ground and consensus for all collaborating stakeholders that will operate in the area and in the PLIS.
- The collected quantitative data, based on specific indicators, as well as qualitative data are shared among the involved stakeholders.

Second stage in the development of a PLIS
- In the second stage, a shared vision and a roadmap are elaborated, which provide direction for the implementation of the PLIS.
- The roadmap helps in setting up concrete milestones for the development of a PLIS. It includes specific objectives, timetables, and allocates resources.
- Mechanisms for coordination and monitoring have to be part of the PLIS.
- The development of a PLIS should incorporate meetings with citizens to discuss and reflect on local social needs, to raise awareness about social issues, and to develop innovative social inclusion policies.
- In addition, the PLIS should include capacity-building measures such as trainings or sharing of knowledge in the field of social inclusion.

Third stage in the development of a PLIS
- In the second stage, an evaluation is carried out on the basis of suitable indicators of effectiveness and
efficiency. The evaluations are co-produced between professionals and PLIS participants from the community. This co-production is expected to lead to an intense process of reflection and is supposed to further improve the design of the PLIS.

### Issues:
A challenge has been how to deal with budget constraints and how to ensure that local communities take ownership of the process.

### Resources:
- **Year 2014:**
  - EUR 1,814,870 = 80 Community Development Plans
  - 1 Community Manager per district = 80 Community Managers
  - 1 x municipality = 60 persons
  - 6 x Catalan Government = 6 employees

### Objectives:
- Stimulating open dialogue and participation between society and the civil service in order to promote social inclusion and cohesion
- Creating a forum for exchange between politicians and citizens
- Improving the management and quality of public policies and services
- Generating knowledge of the life reality in a local area (e.g. a town)
- Making quantitative data available to the wider public, including specific indicators and qualitative data that reflect the opinions and views of participants involved in the PLIS

### Outcomes:
- Empowerment of NGOs and citizens through Community Development Plans
- Engagement of all relevant stakeholders around specific social inclusion issues
- Improvement of the quality of life in small areas
- Improvement of the sense of citizenship and its application at community level
- Creation of a powerful community network

### Evaluation:
- n. a.

### Further information:
Further information can be found on the [website](#).