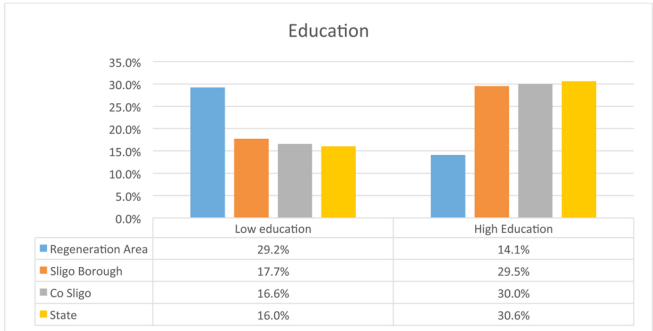


Regeneration Social Plan

Source 2011 Census



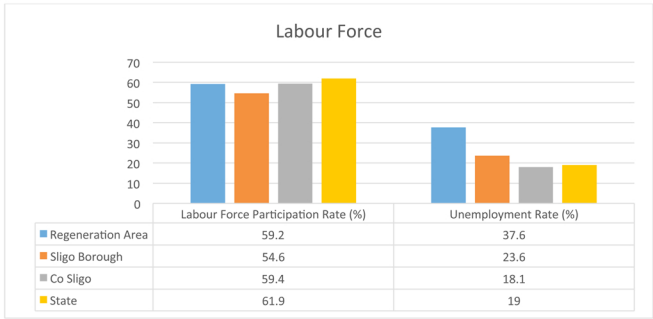
Why Regeneration?

The regeneration area is an area of significant disadvantage. The 2011 census showed that:

- Education levels are poor
- The unemployment rate is over twice the national average
- Where people are in employment, it tends to be in low-skilled areas
- The number of lone parent households is 40% compared to 18% in the State
- The proportion of those unable to work due to permanent sickness of disability is 8% in the regeneration area, double that of the State (4%)

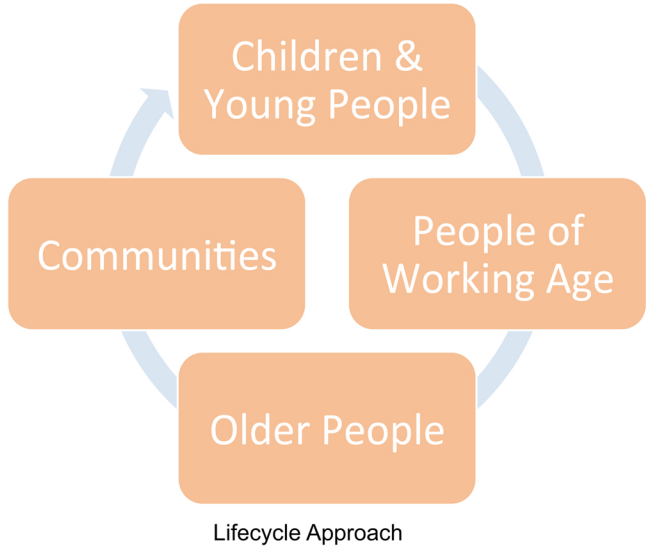
What is a Social Plan?

The Social Plan element of the Regeneration Masterplan sets out a number of strategies to address the needs identified in the Stage 1 report, Building on our past... 'Looking to our future'



Lifecycle Approach, Themes & Underpinning Strategies

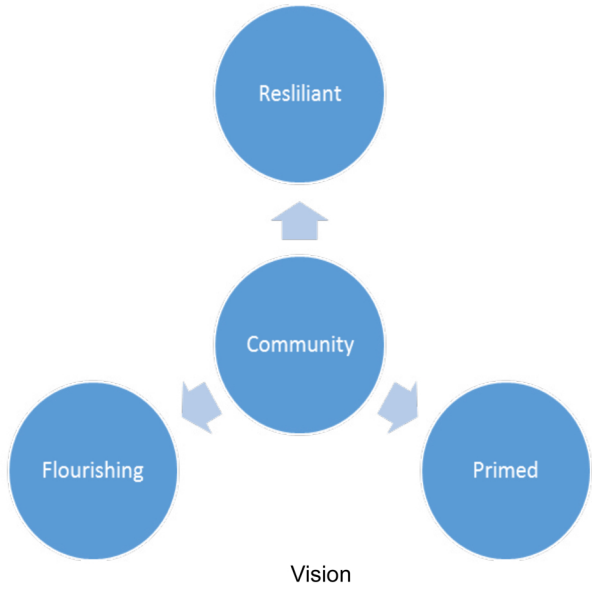
This plan is based on a lifecycle approach. Its implementation involves a focus on children/young people, people of working age and older people. This framework enables an integration of initiative to address disadvantages experienced by the people in the regeneration area. The plan has seven themes and three underpinning strategies.



Vision—what are we trying to achieve?

The vision that shapes this social regeneration plan is one of a community that is resilient, that is primed to seize opportunities as they arise and that is flourishing:

- Enable resilience within the communities of the regeneration area such that local people are better able to manage and respond to issues in their local area whether economic, social or environmental
- Resource the communities of the regeneration area such that local people can avail of opportunities that arise as part of the regeneration process in the changing economic context at a national level
- Stimulate a flourishing within the communities of the regeneration area such that local people have the capabilities to lead the sort of lives that they value and enjoy



Factors for Success

The Social Regeneration Plan requires commitment from public agencies and other relevant agencies if it is to be successful. This commitment needs to encompass:

Investment – The state, public and other relevant agencies will need to channel resources into the regeneration area and its communities in order to add value to interventions that are already targeted at the area and to ensure the goals of the social regeneration plan can be met

Flexibility – The state, public and other relevant agencies need to introduce flexibilities in the ways that they design and deliver programmes and in the way that they work together if the complex needs of the regeneration area are to be effectively addressed

Prioritisation – Public and other relevant agencies need to prioritise the regeneration area with interventions given the significant levels of disadvantage in the area

Responsiveness – Public and other relevant agencies need to visibly respond to community identified needs with relevant strategies and interventions in order to ensure community buy-in to the regeneration

