



Innovation
People
for Societal Change

People



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for Societal Change

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What is PEOPLE?

PEOPLE is a European mini-programme led by the Junta of Andalucia co-funded under the Interregional Cooperation programme INTERREG IVC.

This is a €4m programme involving 7 European regions: Andalucia (Spain), South East England (UK), Venezia (Italy), Noord-Brabant (Netherlands), Malopolska (Poland), Stockholm (Sweden) and Timis (Romania).

The aim of PEOPLE is to explore the opportunities for new forms of employment and for improving well-being and cohesion in the frame of the demographic and societal changes. This way, PEOPLE will contribute to reinforce the cohesion and social welfare in the participating regions and find solutions to address some of the consequences of the economic down turn.

There are 6 themes open under PEOPLE:

- Sub-objective 1 - Reconciliation of work and private life
- Sub-objective 2 - E-health & Independence
- Sub-objective 3 - Silver economy
- Sub-objective 4 - Social and e-inclusion
- Sub-objective 5 - Social entrepreneurship
- Sub-objective 6 - Civil society empowerment

Call for Sub-projects:

The PEOPLE programme will be launched on 17 June 2009 with a call for proposals



PEOPLE Sub-projects	
CIBUSS Social entrepreneurship	
DIVERSIA Reconciliation of work and private life	
HOME04 Social and e-inclusion	
PEPA Civil society empowerment	
SHAREIT Social and e-inclusion	
Silver Academy Silver economy	
TCares E-health and independence	

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PEOPLE POLICY FORUM

PEOPLE is a €4m INTERREG IVC project involving 7 European regions to provide innovative ideas & solutions to demographic &...

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Innovation
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What is Share IT?

What is Share IT?

View

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SHAREIT is a 18 month running project that started january 1 under the [PEOPLE](#) Programme of the EU. In line with the aim of PEOPLE, SHAREIT contributes to reinforce the cohesion and social welfare in partners' areas, through strengthening and forging solidarities between young people facing social/economical exclusion.

SHAREIT aims at empowering and enhancing self-confidence and self-esteem in order to foster an entrepreneurial attitude in this target group. SHAREIT aims to promote cohesion through making available the most innovative and performing ICT tools, courses and insights into technology to the socially and economically vulnerable groups.

SHAREIT aims to increase ICT related entrepreneurial opportunities, social participation and fully-fledged citizenship by focusing on identifying good practices in the frame of social and e-Inclusion policies in order to empower young people facing social and economical exclusion, and regional and national policy makers in a variety of tools in achieving the best possible framework to empower their future: young people. What constitutes vulnerable youth means something different in different member states; second generation migrant youth and their local counterparts in Venice, immigrant youth in Noord Brabant, Euro orphans in Timis and Krakow, immigrant and socially challenged native local youth in Stockholm.

We find different actualizations in different EU countries, but SHAREIT assumes that there is an underlying pattern: the risks of alienation and possibilities for social contact and possible social cohesion in social networks.

Gianfranco Boness



Gianfranco Bonesso
He is in charge of the Rights Promotion Service responsible for different intercultural issues, inclusion. Contact details: Welfare Policies Department

<http://www.comune>

David Herdies

Can e-inclusion lead to social exclusion?

View

Edit

For most people in the EU the internet is 17 years old. For them it did not start with Arpanet and distributed systems, but with the browser, Mosaic, then Netscape, Christmas 1993. Up until tcp/ip, the global protocol that works fully democratic at the lowest level: your mail goes as fast through the network as the email of EU President Herman van Rompuy, we came from a socio-economic, legal and psychological framework of the book. In 1455 the first book was published, the Gutenberg bible. In the Netherlands the first public libraries came about in early 1900s.

For over hundreds of years the decisionmaking between data and noise, data and information, what is knowledge to whom and what is relevant at what particular time, was forged through formats of socialization: schools, universities, governance models, in short a rather small number of powerful nodes. From the beginning of the history of techné in the Western world the relationship between new forms of technology (mostly focusing on outsourcing memory to devices) and the real practicalities of society was always strained.

This runs very deep into the heart of our Western culture. In the Phaedrus Socrates states that writing is a lower form of face to face dialogue: "Soc. I cannot help feeling, Phaedrus, that writing is unfortunately like painting; for the creations of the painter have the attitude of life, and yet if you ask them a question they preserve a solemn silence. And the same may be said of speeches. You would imagine that they had intelligence, but if you want to know anything and put a question to one of them, the speaker always gives one unvarying answer."

The techno optimism of the Industrial Revolution that led to our current educational system was a period where seemed to be less tension between the inventions and protocols of technology and a society that kept going 'forward' and believed in progress. In this period the question, "Does knowledge of technological systems and tools will help you get a job, find a circle of friends, get you a position in which you can keep educating yourself and your environment?" could only be answered in the affirmative.

The fact that we can perceive the question as a question at all in the current EU context alerts us to the fact that something is changing. We seem not to be able to assume that progress in one sphere will lead to progress in the other. This in a time with the fastest uptake of new technologies ever in history, the most connected citizens, the most densely distributed networks and the cheapest applications in content (once you are connected), most of them for free. The divide in society and the exclusion of vulnerable groups has been exacerbated by the economic crisis but also by longer-term processes. Connecting with society involves keeping up with society's increasing complexity and the growing importance of ICT.

Key goal of SHAREIT: extend the classroom to the living environment

View

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Inspiration Material:

Building on her work on [Amsterdam Realtime](#) where she realized her visualizations could stand alone as poetic evocations, Esther Polak and Ieva Auzina appropriated in [Milk](#) the GPS trajectories to create and facilitate meaningful stories and opened up new forms and fields of research.

[Biomapping](#) is “a research project which explores new ways that we as individuals can make use of the information we can gather about our own bodies. Instead of security technologies that are designed to control our behaviour, this project envisages new tools that allows people to selectively share and interpret their own bio data.” Christian Nold investigates individual agency over special constraints. Marcus Kirsch is investigating these questions in Urban Eyes a “critical design concept combining RFID technology, CCTV cameras and pigeons to create a unique service for urban spaces.”

Wireless is increasingly pulling in all kinds of applications, platforms, services and objects (RFID) into networks. Many people communicate through mobiles, Blackberries, digital organisers and palmtops. Cars have become information spaces with navigational systems, and consoles, like Nintendo DS and Sony PSP, have wireless capabilities and Linux kernels installed.



EURO ORPHANS SHAREIT

Delia M. Costan

General Directorate for Social Affairs and Child Protection
Timis, Romania

- SOCIAL INCLUSION
 - ✓ education
 - ✓ psychological health
 - ✓ social interaction
 - ✓ economical status and professional career
- ROLE OF ICT AS MODERATOR

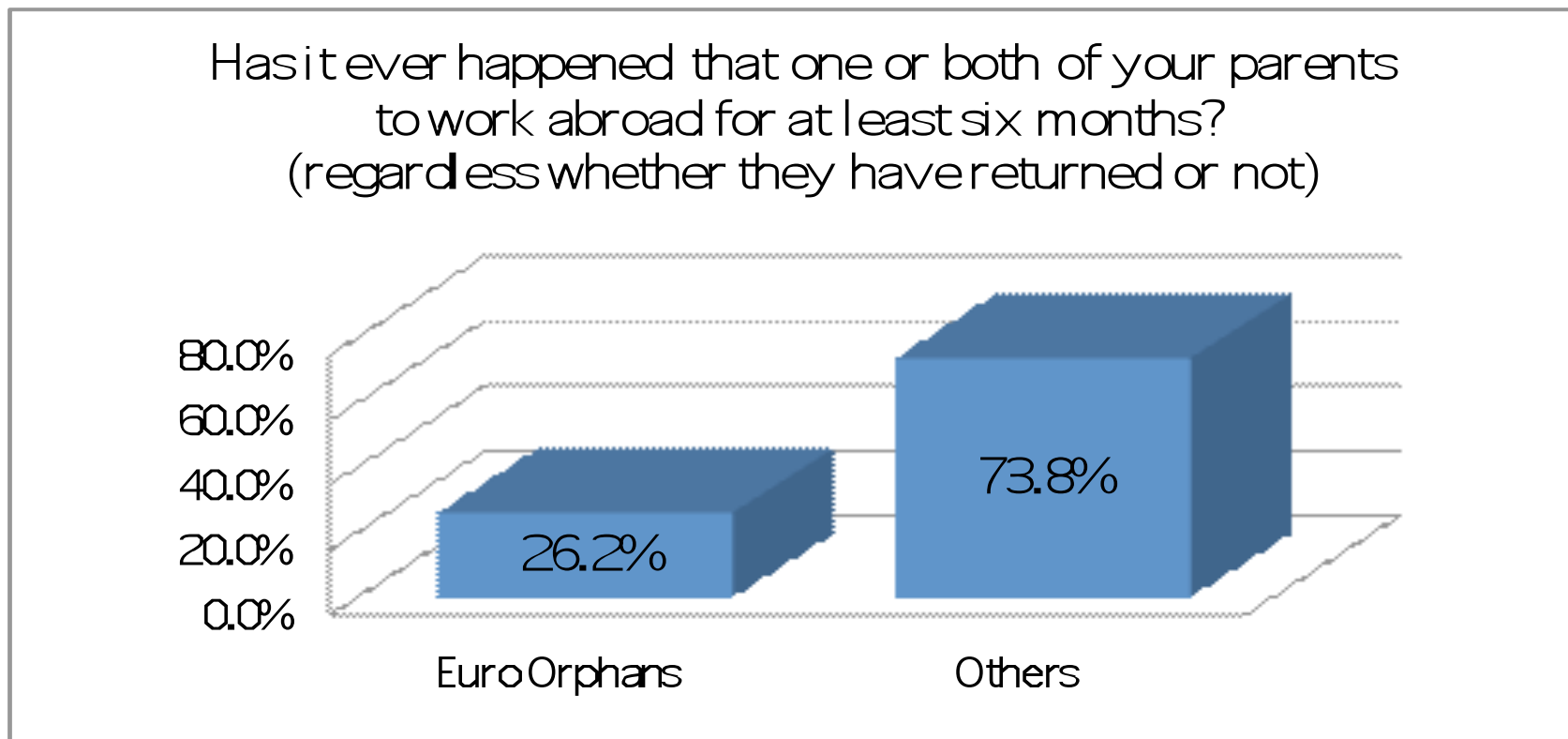


Figure 1.

The life-time prevalence of Euro Orphans among high school adolescents in Timisoara

Use of ict

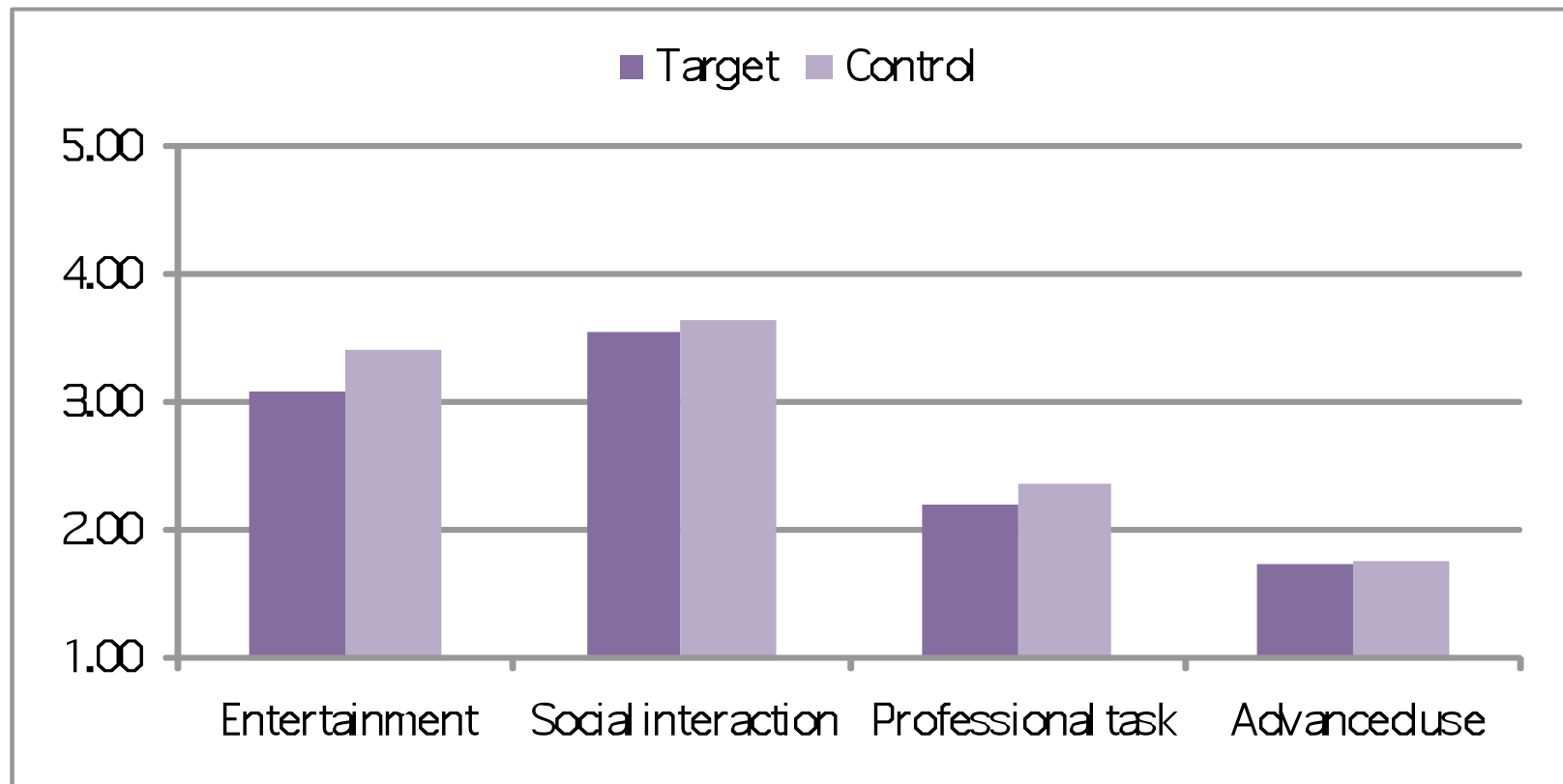
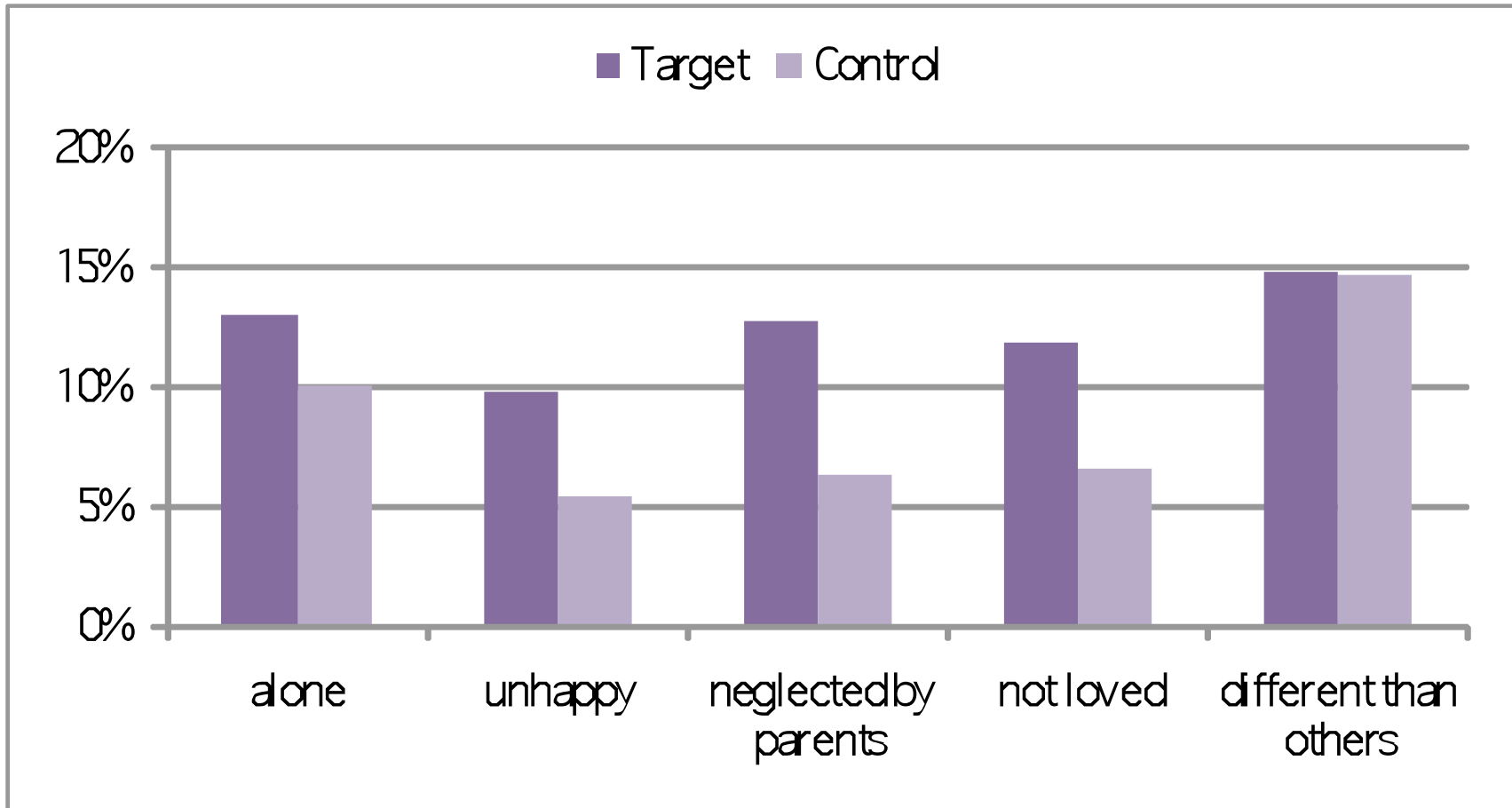


Figure 11. A comparison in terms of time spent for various computer functions

“SOCIAL INCLUSION INCENTIVES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE EURO ORPHANS AND THE CONTROL GROUP”

- education
- psychological health
- social interaction
- economical status



Raw Notes of Timis workshop (September 9/2010) on the pilot: Connected devices

From a societal point of view this phenomenon is supposed to affect the ability of children left at home to have equal chances of development, and therefore to be at risk for social exclusion. The social exclusion is a multidimensional concept, a process that leads to a state of multiple deprivations (thus to the impossibility to reach a certain level of well-being). This aspect goes beyond participation in working life; it is felt and shown in the fields of housing, education, health and access to services (Poggi, 2003).

[Read more](#)







Using digital storytelling as a vehicle for digital and social inclusion - the Stockholm pilot

Notes from the Stockholm storytelling method workshop (July 3, 2010)

On July 3 the SHAREIT team gathered in Stockholm to experience the storytelling method of the Swedish Partner, Motesplats Hornstull and Performing Pictures. Present were for Venice, Gianfranco Bonesso, Maria del Pilar Sanchez, Giovanni Zorzi, for Timis Delia Costan, for Malapolska Zuzanna Oles and Agata Otrebska, for Sweden Geska Helena Brecevic and David Herdies, for Fontys, Rob van Kranenburg and Ben Schouten.

[Read more](#)

File Upload:

-  [Agenda for the SHAREIT Meeting in Stockholm July 3](#)
-  [The SHAREIT team in Stockholm](#)
-  [Gianfranco Bonesso visibly enjoying his sketch of the storyline](#)
-  [An attentive audience](#)
-  [Delia Costan and Zuzanna Oles explaining their storyboard](#)
-  [Agata Otrebska and Giovanni Zorzi describing their storyboard](#)

A special targetgroup within SHAREIT: Euro orphans in Poland and the challenge in SHAREIT

Technology Arts and Community: Timing in Timis

Timing is one of the most important factors in the networked world where so many ideas run parallel and processes run consecutively. [Read more](#)

File Upload:

-  [Technology Arts and Community Agenda Timis](#)
-  [Handing over the report of the first phase research](#)
-  [Technology Arts and Community Agenda Timis Meeting June 17](#)

A special targetgroup within SHAREIT: Euro orphans in Romania and the challenge in SHAREIT

The pilot can be used

- to raise awareness and helps to prevent
- *to give the research a 'face'*
- the feeling of emptiness can also link to the issue of having difficulties when their parents divorce: thus social inclusion can be addressed, we can say they have a risk for social exclusion.
- question: what kind of tools help a child to be more socially included

They have a positive attitude of using computers, euro orphans use it less for home entertainment.

Tools for evidence (the pilot is a tool)

- connecting gadgets (devices, foursquare-facebook, barcodes)
- emoticons (send random sms to the targetgroup asking about emotional status)
- learn to design webpages/blogs

What will happen?

Between the parent and the child there is a gap. Current tools of communication: phones, skype, mail are not enough to lessen the feeling of emptiness and emotional problems. The pilot will investigate other forms of communication: devices that are connected through the internet. One at the parents place and one with the children in Timis.

Plan A: Three children are asked to join and three parents abroad. The use and emotional experiences that they have through using these touch, squeeze or other kind of sensing tools will be documented.

Plan B: In order to raise awareness and attract attention from all the stakeholders the input from the emotional status of the EO or of a larger group of people in Timis regarding their attitude towards questions of migration can be made visible through an object that changes color according to the emotional average. This object can be anywhere in the city.

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Thank you!

Questions?