



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism – Investment Plan for Trapani

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Challenge

Over the course of the last 30 years, cities across Europe have adopted a relatively orthodox approach to regeneration and economic development. By developing their city centres physically and by seeking to attract inward investment, cities have assumed that the benefit of such activities will ‘trickle-down’ to neighbourhoods and communities and will contribute towards addressing local economic, social and environmental challenges. However, this approach has not always worked – whilst city economies have continued to grow in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) terms, levels of inequality within cities have increased, and poverty has also continued to grow. This is not what regeneration should be about.

The USE-IT! Approach

In 2016, the City of Birmingham (UK) started to think differently to this accepted, orthodox approach. Inspired by a desire to change the City’s approach to regeneration and make it more inclusive, a small number of individuals came together to develop the USE-IT! – ‘Unlocking Social and Economic Innovation Together’. A successful bid was then submitted for Urban Innovative Actions (UIA) funding, for just under 4 Million Euros over three years, to pilot USE-IT! in the neighbourhoods of Ladywood in Birmingham and Smethwick in Sandwell. Once the pilot was complete the programme could claim a return on investment of at least 25 Million Euros which included:

- High level jobs for local people.
- Savings to the public sector in terms of benefits, recruitment costs etc.
- Contracts for local businesses.
- Grants won by local organisations and inward investment to the area.
- Local assets unlocked for local people.

USE-IT! achieved this by focusing on three key principles:

1. Being ‘The Bridge’. In other words working pro-actively in the space between ‘top down’ and ‘bottom up’ to maximise the impact of both by focusing on four key themes:
 - a. Community research
 - b. Skills matching for local people to local job opportunities
 - c. Social enterprise creation and support
 - d. Creation of Community Economic Development partnerships linked to key local assets.
2. Being specific. Using Community Research to identify opportunities against the other three themes for immediate targeted action.
3. By building local partnerships from existing local organisations, large and small, so the work can continue beyond the life of the pilot.

Transferring USE-IT! from Birmingham to Trapani

Over the course of the last 18 months Trapani has been participating in the USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism seeking to adapt the Birmingham practice described above to our own context and to re-use it in the future through implementing this Investment Plan. In this Executive Summary, we detail the key content of our Investment Plan and our asks of potential funders.



Through its participation in the URBACT Transfer Mechanism, the Trapani municipality intends to kickstart a sweeping action of social regeneration and development starting from the existing physical regeneration of its urban fabric. As it will further detailed throughout the Investment Plan, the Municipality has already started policies promoting participation in territorial planning for some years. Policies at regional level have also enhanced actions in support of networks for bottom-up territorial planning that take into account the needs expressed by local communities, associations and third sector bodies.

The intention is to introduce the Birmingham model through two main activities (Micro-Hub and Mediterranean Campus at Cappuccinelli), the physical development of which have already been financed.

One of the main activities will be the recovery of the **hangars of the former slaughterhouse** that has been unused and abandoned for decades, to create and accommodate craft workshops and training spaces for legal immigrants. The aim is to facilitate social inclusion and work placement for legal immigrants, avoiding or reducing a potential stage of marginalization and allowing them to move on to full integration within the local population. The action concerns a coordinated set of specific works that are necessary to recover, preserve, consolidate, renovate, maintain properties of historical interest subject to protection under the provisions on cultural and environmental heritage. It also concerns the construction of electromechanical, electrical, telephone and electronic systems and finishes of any type in the buildings as well as any related, complementary and ancillary works. **The relevance of this activity consists in turning a long-neglected part of the city into a link between the city centre and its outer areas;** the area has good air, is not very noisy, away from busy roads; it is well connected to the public transport network and can be easily reached by car, bicycle and on foot **along safe routes, in line with the regional, national and EU legislation under the framework of the PON "Legality"** and related Guidelines for implementation (<https://ponlegalita.interno.gov.it/>).

Within this large neighborhood, the first step would be establishing a "Multidisciplinary reception and integration center" named "**Mediterranean Campus**" to provide legal immigrants with hospitality and residential services (Social Housing and / or Co-Housing) as well as training services. The activity of the "Mediterranean Campus" will not be limited to teaching/training and accommodation, but also opportunities in the field of research, art and culture with the help of a workshop/laboratory at the service of the community alongside co-housing and co-working space. This is surely relevant under all three major aspects of sustainability: **social, environmental and economic.**

Another ongoing initiative that adapts the Birmingham experience in Trapani even better is the **Micro Hub** project which has already allowed (in phase I financed and just finalised) for in-depth analysis of:

- models for screening, monitoring and evaluating all the local actors who, for various reasons, support self-entrepreneurship;
- the organizational and technological context of the Municipality of Trapani, with the production of a map of its internal resources that can work in the field of digital innovation to promote self-entrepreneurship.

In Phase II (already funded for 450,000.00 €) the Trapani Micro Hub project intends to provide coherent answers to the needs of the vulnerable population of the Trapani area using a multidisciplinary and innovative approach, with a strong technological and participatory connotation between public, private and third sector entities.



The general goal is to intervene on **welfare and job creation policies** in the Trapani area, identifying the needs of young people under 35 years of age and migrants, carrying out initiatives of **financial education and support for self-employment**, activating micro-credit programs and capacity building initiatives. in favour of local civil servants, social enterprises as well as local businesses and banks.

Through access to EU funds, we will try to attract further specific funding to increase those already obtained (amounting to more than 15,000,000.00) which will mainly be used for the urban redevelopment of the area concerned and to the 450,000.00 of the Micro-Hub which will be used to structure the network of private and social stakeholders who will participate in the implementation of the actions.

The economic-financial crisis of the last decade, while affecting all sectors of our society, would seem to have had a particularly disruptive impact with fragile categories at high risk of exclusion by limiting the opportunities of young people and migrants, precisely those two categories that represent, by socio-demographic profile and by perspective, two of the main assets of the human and social capital in the Trapani area. Intervening on poverty and youth unemployment is the main link with the original USE-IT! project.

Long-term successes will be measured through result indicators better described within the plan



1. Introduction

The following presents the Investment Plan for Trapani which has been developed as part of the USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism. Funded through the European Regional Development Fund and URBACT, the USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism has sought to transfer a successful Urban Innovative Actions (UIA) project from a Lead Partner City (in this case Birmingham) to three other Project Partners (in this case Poznan, Rotterdam, and Trapani).

The transfer has and will happen through three key methodological activities. First, the transfer has happened through PPs participating in Transnational Meetings and Individual Workshops (including a visit of the Lead Partner and Lead Expert to Trapani), where the principles and activities of USE-IT! have been explored in depth, and where relevant directly transferred. Second, the transfer has happened through each PP developing an URBACT Local Group (ULG) to embed the transfer of knowledge around USE-IT! and its activities at the local level. Third, the transfer will continue to happen into the future through the implementation of this document, the Investment Plan for Trapani.

In broad terms, and as explored in more detail below the Investment Plan sets out policy and funding propositions for aspects of USE-IT! which are relevant for Trapani into the future (**in the case of Trapani, the next 10 years**). This opening section of the Investment Plan provides more detail about the Birmingham led USE-IT! UIA project, before introducing the process that has been utilised to develop this Investment Plan and introducing the aspects of USE-IT! that Trapani has chosen to focus upon for their Investment Plan and into the future.

1.1 Introducing the activities of USE-IT!

Over the course of the last 30 years, cities across Europe have adopted a relatively orthodox approach to regeneration. By developing their city centres physically and by seeking to attract inward investment, cities have assumed that the benefit of such activities will ‘trickle-down’ to neighbourhoods and communities and will contribute towards addressing local economic, social and environmental challenges. However, this approach has not always worked – whilst city economies have continued to grow in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) terms, levels of inequality within cities have increased, and poverty has also continued to grow. This is not what regeneration should be about.

In 2016, the City of Birmingham (UK) started to think differently to the orthodox approach outlined above and inspired by a desire to change Birmingham’s approach to regeneration and make it more innovative, a small number of individuals came together to develop a successful bid for Urban Innovative Actions (UIA) funding, through a project called USE-IT! Funded by just under 4 Million Euros of UIA resource, the USE-IT! project had the following five overarching aims, with a geographical focus on the West Birmingham and Smethwick area of Birmingham.

- The first aim was **to bring together the key relevant individuals and organisations with a stake in the regeneration of West Birmingham and Smethwick and form a coherent partnership**. In particular, there was a desire to link the top-down approach to regeneration (driven by inward investment) to the ‘bottom-up’ (driven by the community of West Birmingham and Smethwick) to ensure a collaborative approach.
- The second aim was **to understand the organisations already active in delivering economic, social, environmental, and community benefits in West Birmingham and Smethwick**. In particular, there was a desire to understand and link macro and micro assets. By macro assets,



this meant the large public sector Anchor Institutions based in the area and by micro assets, this meant local voluntary community and social enterprise organisations, community activists and residents of West Birmingham and Smethwick. The third aim was **to understand the complex challenges facing the community of West Birmingham and Smethwick in more depth and use this intelligence to develop projects and activities**. In particular, there was a desire to use community research to understand challenges around unemployment, poor business sustainability, low air quality, community cohesion, crime and disorder, and poor health (amongst many other things).

- The fourth aim was **to take advantage of the range of public and private sector development activities happening in the West Birmingham and Smethwick area and build bridges between the macro and micro assets**. By taking advantage, this meant ensuring that the local West Birmingham and Smethwick community benefited through accessing new employment opportunities, through linking existing community organisations and social enterprises to procurement opportunities associated with the developments and ensuring more generally that the local community was involved in the development. The fifth aim was **to deliver upon the aims, objectives and activities of existing strategic documentation, but in a slightly different manner**. In the case of USE-IT!, the key existing strategic document was the Greater Icknield Masterplan which set out a series of physical and economic regeneration activities.

The above aims and principles shaped the activities of the UIA USE-IT! project over the course of the period 2016 to 2020. As such they were used to inform the focus of activities which were both general in their nature and broken down into four specific work packages of activity as follows:

- The first activity undertaken was **to develop a coherent steering group of partner organisations** to deliver on the requirements of the USE-IT! project in the short term and stimulate a new approach to regeneration in the longer term.
- The second activity undertaken was **to map the macro (public and private sector) and micro (voluntary community and social enterprise sector organisations and people) assets** operating in the West Birmingham and Smethwick area and seek to understand their contribution and potential contribution to the regeneration of the area.
- The third activity undertaken was **to develop a communications campaign** and activities for the USE-IT! project and to promote it to a wider audience both within Birmingham and the West Midlands Combined Authority area, and wider across the UK and Europe.
- The first of the four work packages was around **Community Research** and developing a network of Community Researchers.
- The second of the four work packages was around **Jobs and Skills** and particularly seeking to match residents of West Birmingham and Smethwick with employment opportunities at a key anchor institution in the area, namely the NHS.
- The third of the four work packages was around creating and further developing **Social Enterprise** in the area.
- The fourth of the four work packages was around **Community Assets and Finance**, and where a range of community led projects were developed, alongside embedding the process of Community Economic Development planning.

1.2 Introducing the Investment Plans

The aims and principles of the original USE-IT! project as described above have shaped the activities of the USE-IT Transfer Mechanism. As such, the Transfer Mechanism has sought to transfer the



principles and some of the activities organically in the duration of the Transfer Mechanism through Transnational Meetings and Individual Workshops, and through engagement with the ULGs have been able to identify activities associated with USE-IT! that each PP wanted to adapt and include in their Investment Plan for delivering into the future.

The Investment Plans are therefore designed to outline the activities which we in Trapani want to transfer, adapt and re-use from the original successful UIA USE-IT! project into our own local context and circumstances into the future, and detail the following:

- How those activities link to contemporary policy challenges and frameworks at EU, National, and Local levels.
- The starting points or baseline position for each of the chosen USE-IT! activities in Trapani.
- A description of the activities that we wish to deliver through the Investment Plan, along with associated timeframes, governance arrangements, and potential risks.
- An estimation of the costs required to deliver the chosen USE-IT! activities into the future, along with the identification of potential sources of funding at EU, National, and Local levels to enable the transfer of those chosen activities to be realised.
- An overarching approach to evaluation and monitoring in order to assess whether the transfer has been effective in the longer term.

1.3 Introducing Trapani's Investment Plan

Trapani is a medium-sized city in Western Sicily (Obj. Convergence region) currently investing a lot of energy in social entrepreneurship as a driver for urban regeneration and for an economic reset (not just “restart”) in the post-COVID scenario. The City already has a social incubator and is designing an umbrella impact fund to support social economy and social impact investments in the City. Trapani is also one of the 19 selected pilot cities in Italy that are testing a dedicated innovation scheme supported by the National Fund for Social Innovation. Participation in the USE-IT Transfer Mechanism complements and supplements this wider activity, with Trapani focusing upon one key activity of USE-IT! in this Investment Plan and through two projects:

- Social Enterprise and Social Finance:
 - TRAPANI MICRO HUB.
 - Redevelopment of the Cappuccinelli Mediterranean Campus with a particular emphasis upon how the potential of this asset will be harnessed.

The decision to choose these two projects to insert into the Investment Plan of Trapani for the USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism is due the core objective of the network. Trapani would like to merge the actual restoration and regeneration perspective in which the city is involved with the USE-IT! principles that focus on social value, social enterprise and wider community wealth building.

At the moment, Trapani do not present big social institutions or projects to refer for social community improvement other than private associations, cooperatives and other small local committees acting on the territory. The aim of Trapani is to transform Trapani Micro Hub and the Mediterranean Campus into pilot-projects for social and local regeneration as a support for local economy, job demand and offer, and creation of opportunities for specific population ranges.

Trapani Micro Hub and the Mediterranean Campus in Cappuccinelli could become the first outposts in the city for Community Research activities (to understand population needs), for Job & Skills development (helping people in self-employment projects or giving them the possibility to develop



useful abilities to enter the job market), for Social Enterprises (to become a “house” for those entities that link communities and institutions), and for Community Finance (becoming a model for developing neighbourhood activities undertake collaborative

2. The Policy Context

This section of the Investment Plan for Trapani places the principles and activities of USE-IT! and the Transfer Mechanism in the context of policy challenges and policy frameworks at the European, National, and Local levels. It does this by describing the policy challenges that are generally being faced around Social Enterprise and Social Finance and regenerating neighbourhoods at each of the three geographical levels (including statistics); before outlining contemporary policy frameworks which are designed to enable the evolution of the identified activities at the three geographical levels. It concludes by detailing how the activities outlined in this Investment Plan will potentially contribute towards addressing policy challenges and realising policy frameworks into the future.

2.1 The thematic policy challenge being addressed

The original USE-IT! project fell within the Urban Poverty theme of Urban Innovative Actions. In this UIA were looking for projects that helped address one of the key objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy which was to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 20 million relative to the levels in 2010. “Poverty is characterised by an accumulation of interconnected forms of inequality and exclusion in areas such as education, employment, housing, health and participation. It has multiple contributing factors such as unemployment or precarious jobs, low income/pensions, low educational attainment, health inequalities, high housing costs/poor housing quality among others, which makes it a crosscutting and complex issue” (Source: <https://uia-initiative.eu/en>).

2.2 The UIA call from 2015 in which the USE-IT! proposal and project was successful sought to focus on projects that operated in particular deprived and impoverished communities and developed innovative solutions that brought together people and place. Hence the focus in the original USE-IT! on West Birmingham and Smethwick. The transfer of USE-IT! from Birmingham to Trapani through this USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism retains an overarching thematic policy challenge that it is seeking to address of poverty, with poverty therefore being the key thematic policy challenge being sought to be addressed through this Investment Plan. **The scale of the challenge**

European level

The eighth report of the European Commission on economic, social and territorial cohesion from February 2022 details the contemporary scale of the challenge at the EU level when it comes to the thematic policy challenge and also explores the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The report states that: “the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion has fallen by 17 million between 2012 and 2019, mostly due to the decline of the number of people in severe material deprivation in eastern Member States. The pandemic, however, increased the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 5 million in 2020.”

Poverty therefore remains a significant and in current times a growing challenge across Europe and is as such the overarching objective which this USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism and our Trapani Investment Plan is seeking to contribute towards addressing. In relation to the one aspect of the USE-IT! model which Trapani is focusing upon in this Investment Plan, the following provides some commentary around the scale of the challenge at the European level.



In relation to ***Social Enterprise and Social Finance***, Social Enterprise from the European Commission perspective fits within the relatively broad Social Economy sector which also includes Cooperatives, Associations and Foundations, Mutual Societies, and Affordable Housing Initiatives. There are estimated to be some 2.8 million social economy organisations across EU Member States, accounting for 10% of all businesses. Almost 13.6 million people work for social economy organisations, about 6.2% of all employees, and the social economy mobilises some 5.5 million volunteers across EU Member States.

National level

The social enterprises scenario in Italy has been growing constantly during this last 10 years. As of 31 December 2019, the non-profit institutions active in Italy are 362,634 and, overall, they employ 861,919 employees. Between 2018 and 2019, non-profit institutions grew by 0.9%, less than that detected between 2017 and 2018 (+ 2.6%) while the increase in employees remains around 1.0% in both years (Source: ISTAT 2019 report).

In particular, in the southern regions of the country Social Enterprises are younger than in the rest of Italy. In Effect 25,4% of Social Enterprises in the south areas have been set since 2015, against the data from the rest of the country which have lower percentages of institutions set from that year and count more experienced and older institutions.

The legal form of these non-profit entities is variable. They are social cooperatives but also ecclesiastical bodies, amateur sports clubs, committees, societies for mutual aid and Social Enterprises shortly. Among them, sport clubs are the most diffused ones (1 in over 3 societies). Even if the sector is in constant growth, over 85% of non-profit institutions works without employees. They usually prefer to work with independent professionals to save on staff costs (insurance, social security contributions, travel expenses). Education and R&D activities employ the highest percentages of employees (30-42%), followed by social and health assistance activities (10-12% almost), while for cultural, sports and philanthropic activities over 90% of social enterprises do not employ any employees (Source: ISTAT 2019 report).

Local level

The City of Trapani is based in the Western part of Sicily in Italy. It is a mid-sized city and blends a 'perfect' mix of modern architecture and ancient heritage. Contemporarily, Trapani is renowned for its tourist offer, with over 300 days of sunshine on average each year. The tourism offer predominantly attracts medium and long term tourists from across Italy, Europe and the World.

The City of Trapani has a population of around 70,000 people, with the wider urban area (including the Commune of Trapani) having a population of some 90,000, and the province of Trapani having a population of around 430,000. The population of Trapani is continuously fluctuating given the regular arrival of Migrants from predominantly the Middle East and North Africa. Trapani covers an area of 270 km².

The economy of Trapani has been historically dominated by three industries which take advantage of the city's sea-based geography. Fishing remains a key component part of the economy with an active Port, which is utilised for commercial purposes. Tourism is the second key sector with a number of cultural and touristic assets in Trapani including the old Fish Market, which has been transformed into a cultural venue, and a number of churches and museums. The third key industry is that of wine, with Trapani a key location for the production and global distribution of Marsala Wine.



In terms of business numbers, there are some 1500 businesses registered in Trapani, with these employing over 55,000 people. Trapani has a GDP of around 15,500 Euros per capita and an overarching GDP of some 6 Billion Euros.

The City of Trapani has both challenges with unemployment and underemployment. Levels of unemployment are particularly high amongst the migrant population as they seek opportunities in a new economy and surroundings. However, the highest levels of unemployment are experienced by young people aged 16 to 24, with 46% of all unemployed people in 2020 being from this age range. This is a decrease from the 2019 figure of 61%. This high level of unemployment has consequences for young people's decision making, with a significant number not returning to Trapani after their studies and relocating to other parts of Italy.

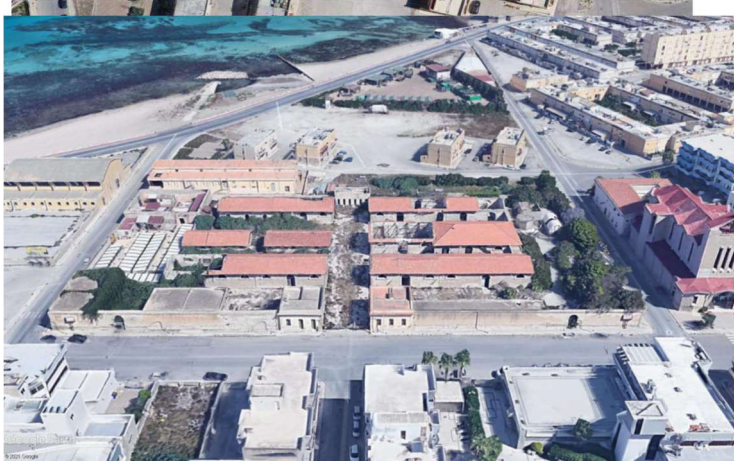
Finally, there are challenges in Trapani with quality of life. Despite the sea and sun, Trapani is ranked 101st out of 107 Italian cities when it comes to quality of life, suggesting significant issues with poverty, access to services and health and well-being.

One of the projects presented in this investment plan refers to the Cappuccinelli Suburb, set in the northern part of the city.

Cappuccinelli

Cappuccinelli is a modern suburb of Trapani. It was built in a peripheral area near the northern coast after the II World war to welcome people coming from destroyed buildings in the city center. It is mainly composed of social popular buildings, and, in its area, there are also the former city slaughterhouse and the Municipal Cemetery. The *Rione Cappuccinelli* was born from a study of the architect Michele Valori - one of the most important urban planners in Italy in 1950s and certainly a key figure in the experiments of public housing that were launched after the war - and is a precious example of contemporary architecture linked to rationalism and to architectural neorealism.

The district was built between 1957 and 1963 and saw the participation of many other architects. In order to demonstrate the importance of the study, a model of the Valori project is still kept at the MAXXI in Rome - the National Museum of XXI Century Arts - because it is declared of considerable historical interest and a precious source for the history of architecture and of urban planning in Italy. Unfortunately, only the practical part of the Cappuccinelli project has been set. During the years houses and buildings were set up but there is no trace of the ideal community building project planned to grow along the streets of the suburb. The original project was never completed, not realizing the community spaces provided and this caused the loss of the basic peculiarity of an autonomous neighborhood, giving rise to a large "dormitory" complex.



The former Municipal Slaughterhouse which occupies an entire block of the north face of the city is located in the "Cappuccinelli" district. The urban planning area defined as "Area for municipal interest equipment". It is currently occupied by a set of rectangular-shaped buildings at a single elevation above ground which was once the site of city slaughtering activities. Built at the end of the 19th

century, it is a typical example of "industrial archaeology", made of load-bearing stone masonry and double-pitched wooden roofs (trusses): it consists of single-span pavilions that differ in type depending on the animal species to be slaughtered. The square-shaped plot of land on which the former slaughterhouse stands is of approx. 9,500 square metres.

Within the lot there are 6 buildings intended for slaughter, made in load-bearing masonry as it was typical of the Trapani urban fabric tradition of the beginning of the century.

In addition to the premises intended for slaughter, the complex consists of other buildings once used for administrative offices and other activities.

In the northern part, adjacent to the boundary of the lot and therefore outside it, there are: a city sewage system, a municipal kennel, some economic and social housing buildings and one more Island ecological for separate waste collection. Along the road axis of via Tunisi, on the other hand, we find in the North-South order: the Dante Alighieri gym, an area for "public spaces equipped as a park for games and sports" and a large area intended for parking.

Due to the disuse and lack of maintenance, the roofs as well as the wall structure, the elevations, the fixtures, the gates, etc. they have suffered severe deterioration with consequent degradation and subsidence due to structural collapse.

The residents who live in the Cappuccinelli district on 31.12.2020 are 1,364, of which 685 are females (169 > 65 years, 91 65 years, 136. The district borders to the north with the Lungomare Dante Alighieri, to the south with Via Archi, to the west with Via Tunisi and to the east with Via dei Pescatori. The district is mainly made up of popular buildings, but there are also the municipal cemetery, the Municipal Collection Center (CCR) and the slaughterhouse, properly defined as a former slaughterhouse.

Currently, the Istituto Comprensivo "Gian Giacomo Ciaccio Montalto" has 644 pupils (some of whom live in the neighbourhood), including ten foreign pupils (both EU and non- EU), distributed as follows in relation to school level - 2 children in kindergarten from Tunisia and China; - 3 pupils (2 EU and 1 non-EU) in primary school from Germany and Tunisia; - 5 pupils in secondary school from China, Tunisia and Romania.

The family situation is characterized as follows:

- 80% of mothers work precariously, often illegally, leaving their children on the streets of the neighborhood.



- 78% of minors present maladjustment within the relational, personal and dynamics interpersonal.
- 75% of minors spend 90% of their free time on the street.
- 85% of families have a high rate of economic poverty and some even involvement in illegal and criminal activities.
- 79% of households have a low level of education.
- 38% of families are single-parent.
- 72% of the families find themselves in conditions of social hardship such as to involve serious problems for the minor risk of marginalization.
- 58% of households are excessively young.

Some families who live in the neighbourhood are characterized by the presence of various discomforts of character socio-cultural and many adults present there are in a state of criminal execution; they build relationships within their micro-communities and create a community in itself and separating itself from the local population.

Today, therefore, the Rione Cappuccinelli is a popular district where there is a high social decay. environmental, a high incidence of multi-problem families, characterized by problems of poverty, unemployment and / or unemployment, promiscuous housing situations, conditions of detention or ex detention, minor deviance, early school leaving, as well as the actual abandonment of school, especially when attending lower secondary school.

2.3 The existing policy framework

European level

As already outlined, the core European level policy challenge that the original USE-IT! project and indeed this Transfer Mechanism is seeking to address is that of poverty. Combating poverty and social exclusion is one of the specific social policy goals of the EU and its Member States. Since 1975, this has resonated in a number of policy and legislative documents including the Treaty of Amsterdam, the Lisbon Agenda, and the Europe 2020 Strategy. It is in the Europe 2020 Strategy that targets were first set around addressing poverty, with an objective to move 20 million people out of poverty by 2020 – new targets have subsequently been set to move a further 17 million people out of poverty by 2030.

The European Commission is seeking to realise these targets through a number of legislative, policy and programme interventions. One of the core delivery components of the 2020 Strategy has been around the development in 2017 of the European Pillar of Human Rights which sets out 20 principles for delivering new and more effective rights for EU citizens across the themes of: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion – all of which potentially alleviate poverty.

The USE-IT! model is also intrinsically linked to EU policy agendas around Regional Development and Sustainable Urban Development and particularly the five objectives of Cohesion Policy around: Smarter, Greener, Connected, and Social Europe and the new cross cutting objective to bring Europe closer to citizens through supporting locally developed investment strategies across Europe. Two initiatives were presented under the European Pillar of Social Rights in March 2021, namely the EU Strategy on the rights of the child and the proposal for a council recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee.



In relation to ***Social Enterprise and Social Finance***, EU level policy is driven by the much broader Single Market Programme which seeks to amongst other things boost the competitiveness of business and particularly Small to Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs). The European Commission is committed to creating a stronger social economy eco-system across Member States, with the new Social Economy Action Plan (from December 2021) the core policy document seeking to drive things forward. The Social Economy Action Plan refers to and build upon activities that have been undertaken around Social Enterprise over the course of the last ten years including the Social Business Initiative which launched in 2011 and had three themes of ‘making it easier for social enterprises to obtain funding’, ‘increasing the visibility of social entrepreneurship’, and ‘making the legal environment friendlier for social enterprise.’ Additionally, the ‘start-up and scale initiative’ which launched in 2016 sought to directly support social enterprise and their access to finance.

National level

This project of social inclusion and active citizenship is inspired, among other things, by the principles of the ““Convenzione quadro sul valore del patrimonio culturale per la società” (Convenzione di Faro, 2005). In fact, the participatory process will generate a local community which, in line with the Faro Convention, will be an expression of the clear intention to actively engage in the social reuse of *Mattatoio* (old slaughterhouse), not only by monitoring the implementation of the Local Action Plan and the process of regeneration, but also directly participating in the management of the complex and in the implementation of some specific actions.

Local level

Experimenting with an innovative management model based on a "public-civic" partnership is therefore one of the priority aspects identified by the Municipality. This process started in 2021 when Trapani has been engaged in the national project *SINERGIE* (“Synergies”), promoted by ANCI (National Association of Italian Municipalities), in which couple of cities (in that case, Trapani and the Alessandria Municipality, from Piedmont region) were matched to learn new participation models from each other in order to create innovative patterns in the involvement of young citizens for the city development plan. The new bottom-up approach to City planning and to regeneration has produced 6 different proposal presented to the municipality by a group of 10 young professionals (from 18 to 30 years) selected among different candidates.

Another priority aspect consists in opening a physical space within the Cappuccinelli complex, as an open urban laboratory that favours the communication / inclusion / participation of the local community in the regeneration process in order to facilitate physical and symbolic accessibility to this central place, but for too long forgotten the city of Trapani.

It is useful to consider that The Mediterranean Campus in the Cappuccinelli Suburb is part of a bigger regeneration project impacting not only the neighbourhood, but also the entire northern coast of the city. Talking about Cappuccinelli suburb, the Municipality has presented a regeneration project (so called *LIFE* project) that involves the social housing modules, the streets and the common spaces of the suburb.

Almost 15,000,000 euros coming from the “National innovative program for the quality of living” will be used for the interventions. They will affect some buildings that will be renovated, but also the sewage networks, public lighting, green areas, the redevelopment of the soccer area, the recovery of the sports facilities, the construction of premises for social assistance services.



This regeneration project is one of the interventions that the Municipality has planned within the REGENERATION PLAN OF THE NORTHERN COAST of the City. It includes the restoration and reactivation of historical buildings, sport facilities, streets and squares and the creation of new urban services (bicycle path, extension of the cemetery, creation of the urban park on the sea Punta tipa).

For what concerns Trapani Micro Hub, set in the ancient western side of Trapani, the project wants to reactivate ancient buildings of the city giving them the possibility to be key-structures for future local development. After a long period (almost 15 years) in which no intervention has been planned for maintaining and saving the historical architectural patrimony of the city of Trapani, the population has been stimulating the local government to intervene on them.

In response to these requests, Trapani Municipality planned to recover a lot of historical buildings in the city (such as the *Casina delle Palme* – an ancient chalet in Liberty style from the early 1900 - and the *Ex Convento dei Cappuccini* - an ancient convent of Capuchin friars built in XVI century with an adjoining church in the most western and ancient area of the city. These two buildings are now restored and available for activities. The Chalet is an *en-plein-air* theatre dedicated to cultural and artistic exhibition: it was inaugurated in July 2021 with the presentation of the 6 proposals for the city prepared during the Sinergie project. Instead, the Ancient Capuchin Convent is planned to host several



projects dedicated to local economic and social development. One of these projects is the Trapani Micro Hub, that could become a very initial experiment for social integration, skills development and an encouragement to self-employment with its opportunities.

2.4 Contributing to the policy framework through USE-IT!

It is clear from the above challenges and policy framework sections that there is a clear synergy between the neighbourhood focused approach of USE-IT! and the wider plans to regenerate the neighbourhood of Cappuccinelli and indeed the wider city of Trapani. There is an opportunity to utilise the USE-IT! method to inform and shape the regeneration of Cappuccinelli so that a bottom- up and community led approach is utilised and where Social Enterprise is given the opportunity to evolve and thrive. The rejuvenation of assets within Cappuccinelli presents an opportunity to use those assets for new economic functions and contribute towards address the key challenges faced by the neighbourhood, notably around poverty.

3 The Investment Proposal

This section of the Investment Plan for Trapani places the proposed activities of focus in the context of the starting point or baseline position for Trapani by outlining the extent to which the activities are already underway. It then subsequently details how Trapani will adapt the USE-IT! activities to their own context and into the future. Finally, it outlines how the URBACT method has enabled Trapani to develop the activities for inclusion in the Investment Plan.

3.1 Brief details about the USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism

The USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism has been operating since March 2021 and will conclude in November 2022. This Investment Plan is the core output for Trapani and has been developed over the course of the first 17 months of activities of the Transfer Mechanism. Each of the activities which the City of Trapani has participated in over the last 20 months have contributed to the development of the Plan and particularly:

- The initial Transnational Meeting held in April 2021 where Birmingham explained the principles and activities (work packages) of USE-IT!
- The development of the Transferability Study, whereby Birmingham and the Lead Expert explored with us the extent to which we were already undertaking USE-IT! activities and the extent to which there was opportunity for transfer during the Transfer Mechanism.
- The subsequent Transnational Meetings held in October 2021, December 2021, and February 2022 where we have explored USE-IT! activities in more depth, where relevant transferred them organically, and where we have identified the activities of focus for this Investment Plan.
- The Individual Workshops held in November 2021 and February 2022 where the activities for adapting and including in the Investment Plan were discussed in more depth.
- Feedback from the other partners of Rotterdam, Poznan and Birmingham from a peer review session in May 2022.
- The visit of the Lead Partner and Lead Expert to Trapani in September 2022.
- The project visit to Birmingham in September 2022.
- The one-to-one support provided by the Lead Partner Coordinator and Lead Expert for the USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism.



3.2 The starting point of our city

Table 1 details the starting point for Trapani as identified during the Transferability Study in relation to each of the activities associated with USE-IT! We have used this assessment, the content of Transnational Meetings, the organic transfer undertaken through the Transfer Mechanism, and the advice and guidance of the Lead Partner Coordinator and Lead Expert to identify the one aspect or activity of USE-IT! for including as the focus for our Investment Plan. It is important to note that starting point for Trapani around Social Enterprise was given a green rating, reflecting the work already underway with the sector. There is however a significant opportunity to further evolve this work using the USE-IT! approach and rejuvenating existing assets in Cappuccinelli to enable the engagement with anchor institutions and the business support which were rated amber and green respectively. Table 1 – Starting point of Trapani

Theme of USE-IT!	Activities	Trapani
Overarching	Develop local partnership of public, commercial and social sector organisations	Amber
	Map macro assets (public and private sector), micro assets (voluntary community sector organisations and people), and physical assets	Red
	Look to change the way in which regeneration is undertaken – bringing together the top-down and the bottom-up	Amber
Community Research	Identify institution to lead on Community Researcher Programme, activities, and focus	Amber
	Identify individuals wanting to be trained as Community Researchers	Red
	Design and deliver Community Researcher training	Red
	Develop and deliver Community Researcher led training and activities	Red
Jobs and Skills	Identify relevant Anchor Institution and focus of employment support	Amber
	Identify cohort of individuals to engage	Red
	Design, develop and deliver programme of employment support and associated activities	Red
	Link cohort of individuals to employment support opportunities	Red
Social Enterprise	Identify organisation to lead on Social Enterprise activity	Green
	Create network of social entrepreneurs and Social Enterprises	Green
	Map and identify procurement opportunities across Anchor Institutions relevant for Social Enterprise	Red
	Design, develop and deliver range of Social Enterprise business support activities	Amber
Community Assets and Finance	Develop effective relationship and partnership with communities in identified neighbourhood	Red
	Implement process of Community Economic Development planning	Amber
	Identify projects and activities to undertake collaboratively	Red

The focus of our Investment Plan is upon the Social Enterprise and Social Finance aspect of USE-IT! and the projects for the TRAPANI MICRO HUB and in the Cappuccinelli neighbourhood link intrinsically to work already underway in Trapani around the Social Economy.



The City has participated in several larger EU working groups linked to social economy and active social inclusion (i.e. in the framework of the INTERREG EUROPE Social Seeds Policy Learning Platform and through that work support local social enterprises who actively created innovative solutions for social cohesion and inclusion, job creation, growth and the promotion of active citizenship. For Trapani, this experience also highlighted that the development of the ‘next generation’ of social enterprises greatly depends on the availability of comprehensive policy diagnostic tools & audit schemes. As a result of the learning from the INTERREG EUROPE project, Trapani made the accumulated knowledge of the project available to the MAs of ERDF Regional Operational Programme and the ESF Regional Operational Programme and defined some pilot actions funded by these Cohesion Policy Instruments. The City will continue working on this and is working on a dedicated action to be funded through the additional resources made available by REACT EU in 2021-2022.

In addition to this, Trapani has been selected as a pilot city for a new application of ITIs in middle-sized cities that will be Supported through two National Operational Programmes: the NOP Governance funded by ESF and the NOP Metropolitan Cities, funded by the ERDF that will include a dedicated priority for middle-sizes cities (both Operational Programmes are confirmed also in 2021-2027, giving a mid-to-long term perspective to the USE-IT transfer mechanism).

There are key linkages between these existing activities and the UIA Transfer Mechanism with the learning and Investment Plan process complementing and supplementing these activities.

3.3 The proposed adaptation

The practical application of the UIA Practice from Birmingham will be translated in the main contents of the Trapani Investment Plan, which will be focused around two activities:

- Implementation of the project TRAPANI MICRO HUB. The European Commission is recently highly involved into the launch of a Social Investment Package, which aims to favor the scalability of social innovation projects and policies in order to develop levels of autonomy and the possibility of action within the paths of social innovation of citizens and to support them in their working and social life. The Trapani Micro Hub project is fully part of this implementation trend. It intervenes with tools, methods and through promotional logic also useful for strengthening the skills of local stakeholders and citizens, especially those in greater difficulty, who are the direct recipients of the intervention itself. The project aims to help young entrepreneurs in building and developing innovative business ideas with the support of business professionals. The professional staff involved in the project will collaborate in drafting business plans to present to financial institutions will give legal and commercial support in the set-up and start-up steps of the business projects. Trapani Micro Hub can help women, young people and migrants by linking business projects and financial institutions that help these categories with loans at subsidized rates, thanks to the collaboration with the bank institute Banca di credito Cooperativo, and by giving them a place to set their firm within a coworking space for free.
- Further redevelopment and implementation of the integrated initiative addressed to upgrade the whole suburb of Cappuccinelli within the project for the creation of a “Mediterranean Campus” through the restoration and re-activation of an ancient and dismissed slaughterhouse. The particular emphasis of this Investment Plan is upon how the potential of the asset will be harnessed through the development of a community hub composed by coworking spaces, laboratories and fab-labs for young entrepreneurs and migrants, exhibition spaces, guest rooms, a common vegetable garden and social housing buildings for low-income families. As a new



module to be developed, a social vet lab could be fully financed after the presentation of the IP and the identification of the possible sources of financing).

The implementation of the aforementioned projects, not only in terms of financial sustainability, but also and above all as for the social and participation support needed in order to be effective and sustainable over time, is closely linked to the contribution of the ULG involved in the USE-IT project (ULG leader composed of representatives of the social cooperative, enterprise and social enterprise sector).

3.4 The role of the URBACT Method

Throughout the development of this Investment Plan for Trapani, we have followed the principles of the URBACT Method in four main ways.

First, we have ensured that the principles of Integrated Urban Development are thought about and implemented in the development of this Investment Plan. This Investment Plan seeks to think about policy across the territorial spheres of economic, social and environmental, it seeks to create long-lasting and effective local partnerships, it seeks to engage different levels of governance, and it seeks to promote both 'hard' and 'soft investments. Second, the activities included in this Investment Plan have been framed by URBACT's principles for the transfer of good practice of 'Understand, Adapt, Re-Use'. We have looked to understand each of the aspects of USE-IT! which are relevant for use in Trapani, we have identified the activities for transferring directly in the duration of the Transfer Mechanism and adapted to the context of Trapani, and we have identified activities for re-using through this Investment Plan.

Third, we have shaped the development of the Investment Plan by the learning gleaned during Transnational Meetings, with this not only coming from Birmingham, but also colleagues from Rotterdam and Poznan. Fourth, we have made the development of the Investment Plan participatory, with it being driven by the members of our ULG, many of whom will be integral to its delivery (as detailed in section 4.3).



4 The Adapted Innovation Project

This section of the Investment Plan for Trapani sets out a detailed workplan of what we are going to do in the future in Trapani to deliver each of the identified USE-IT! activities. In this, we focus particularly upon the activities, exactly what they will be made up of in Trapani, their timeframes and any potential risks. In addition, we also outline a list of partners for each activity which will be involved in the delivery of the Investment Plan into the future.

4.1 Overarching value proposition and activities

The overarching focus of the Trapani Investment Plan is around the Social Enterprise and Social Finance aspect of USE-IT! We are particularly using this aspect and the overarching principles of USE-IT! to create the physical and economic conditions through two projects (TRAPANI MICRO HUB and Cappuccinelli) that will enable social entrepreneurship to flourish and stimulate neighbourhood regeneration.

Process of engaging stakeholders and the community

The Municipality will start by enabling (“animate”) and involving the main local stakeholders, sharing with them information aimed at promoting cooperation between project managers, city planners, technicians, institutions, associations and citizens. To do this, several communication and networking tools will be implemented, but before the engagement stage a stakeholder analysis will be carried out aimed at identifying the public and private entities to be involved. The stakeholders analysis will be aimed at identifying the system of actors targeted by the stakeholder engagement action. Specifically, an analysis will be made to match the goals of the project and the recipients of the project itself.

The following criteria will be used to identify the stakeholders:

- Responsibility - parties towards whom the project has, or may have, responsibility in terms of social development and cohesion, protection and betterment of the environment, tourism development;
- Influence - stakeholders that can exert influence or have decision-making power;
- Proximity - actors with frequent interactions;
- Interdependence - stakeholders who, directly or indirectly, depend on the activities and implementation of the project;
- Representativeness - stakeholders who, through norms or by custom and culture, can legitimately act as spokespersons for collective requests or interests;
- Political and strategic intent - actors with whom the project directly or indirectly deals due to its choices and impacts, including those who can provide information on emerging issues and risks.

Once the project stakeholders have been identified, the stakeholder engagement process will be launched. It will be structured around the principle of inclusiveness, i.e. the identification of the different points of view of the various stakeholders. It will be based on the underlying understanding of what goal is to be achieved, on which issues to involve stakeholders and who to include.

The networking and “animation” [enabling, prompting] activities will be organized through meetings and events where the activities to be implemented at the Cappuccinelli facility will be discussed and planned. First of all, some meetings will be organized to inform all stakeholders about the activities contemplated by the project once the works are completed (spaces open to use, studios, workshops, etc.) as well as about OST (Open Space Technology).

These meetings will be open to interested parties (associations, companies, individuals) who, based on the activities to be launched, will decide what is most relevant to them or how to better target the activities to be carried out based on the needs identified. OSTs allow for a more in-depth analysis, on



different levels of understanding, of the issues at stake as well as the emergence of a multiplicity of different ideas and perspectives. All the initiatives will be accompanied by information material both on paper (brochures and signage) and digital (website, social media and Youtube) as well as by specific invitations to the identified stakeholders sent from an e-mail address dedicated to the project. The dissemination of the initiatives and events on the project's social media channels will allow for maximum visibility at every stage of the process and for maximum involvement of local stakeholders. Once this engagement is complete and it is clear we have members of the local community involved in the harnessing of the two assets, we will commence with the two project.

4.2 Workplan

Table 2 details a summary of the activities we will deliver in Trapani as part of this Investment Plan. As highlighted in the timeframes column, all of these activities will take place and be completed after this USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism. More information on each project and activity is detailed in the action table in section 7 of this Investment Plan.

Table 2 – Workplan

Aspect of USE-IT!	Project	Activity	Timeframes
Overarching	Overarching implementation of USE-IT!	Bringing together key local stakeholders as detailed in section 4.1 to further influence project activities and attract funding	Year 1
	Overarching implementation of USE-IT!	Growing an inclusive community and stimulating dialogue on local economic environment	1 year
Social Enterprise and Social Finance	Mediterranean Campus (Cappuccinelli)	Coworking, workshop, fab-labs and exhibition spaces to boost and host artistic, entrepreneurial, cultural and civic initiatives	Year 1 and 2
	Mediterranean Campus (Cappuccinelli)	Vegetable Garden and Social vet ambulatory to create a collaborative path through good practice and to make individual closer with common objectives	Year 1 and 2
	Trapani Micro Hub	Financing innovative business projects	Year 1 and 2
	Trapani Micro Hub	Helping young people, women and migrants in self-employment projects	Year 1 and 2

4.2 Governance and delivery model

The following outlines a list of the partners that will be involved from Trapani in the delivery of the two projects associated with the activity of the Social Enterprise and Social Finance aspect of USE-IT! and as detailed in this Investment Plan.

Project 1 – TRAPANI MICRO HUB

The following will be involved in the delivery of the TRAPANI MICROHUB aspect of the Investment Plan.

- Trapani Municipality



- EasyGov Solutions (it has been founded in 2008 by a group of researchers from the Engineering & Management Department of the Technical University of Milano- Politecnico di Milano, it is specialized in the management of innovation projects aiming to re-think the management and the organization of the public sector);
- Unione degli Assessorati (is a recognized association of local authorities in Sicily, born in 2005 and today representing 30 municipalities. The aim of this association is to create a systematic and organized network to develop the welfare system and innovate the social policies at local level);
- Consorzio Solidalia Soc. Coop. Soc. ONLUS (is a Consortium of social cooperatives of the Province of Trapani founded in 2000 that operates in various fields of social intervention);
- IMPAAT Consulting Srl (start-up created by a group of professionals engaged for over 20 years in the field of European policies and structural funds that follow the programming, implementation, reporting, monitoring and control of national/regional Programmes and projects);
- Ente Nazionale per il Microcredito – ENM (is a non-economic public body that exercises functions in the field of microcredit and microfinance, at national and international level).

Project 2 – Cappuccinelli

The following will be involved in the delivery of the Cappuccinelli aspect of the Investment plan.

- Sicindustria
- I.A.C.P. (“Istituto Autonomo Case Popolari” – Autonomous Institute for Public Housing)
- Associazione di Canti e Danze Popolari "Città di Trapani"
- Pubblica Assistenza Alfa Soccorso
- Istituto Comprensivo G.G. Ciaccio Montalto
- APS Don Bosco con i giovani
- Associazione Solidalmente
- Associazione culturale Coltivatori di bellezza
- APS Erythros
- AICS
- Associazione di volontariato Azione X
- Associazione Al Plurale
- Associazione Ermes
- ASD PGS Etoile
- Polisportive giovanili salesiane - Comitato Provinciale di Trapani
- Parrocchia San Giovanni Battista di Trapani



5. Budget

This section of the Investment Plan for Trapani sets out an estimate of how much each of the activities will cost, before outlining potential sources of funding that could be attracted to realise effective transfer of USE-IT! activities and specifically those contained in this Investment Plan.

5.1 Estimated cost of delivery

Table 3 outlines some of the key cost categories that will require to be funded to enable the effective implementation of Trapani’s Investment Plan and post the completion of this URBACT USE-IT! Transfer Mechanism. It should be noted that some of the funding for the costs has already been identified as outlined in section 5.2 below.

Table 3 – Estimated Costs

Aspect of USE-IT!	Project	Cost Category	Estimated Cost
Social Enterprise and Social Finance	Mediterranean Campus and Trapani Micro Hub	Management	300.000,00
	Mediterranean Campus and Trapani Micro Hub	Staff costs	250.000,00
	Mediterranean Campus and Trapani Micro Hub	Coworking, Fab-labs and exhibition materials	100.000,00
	Mediterranean Campus	Building, managing, staff and materials for the vet lab (1 st year activity)	70.000,00

5.2 Sources of Funding

European level

As highlighted earlier, the core policy document related to the growth of the Social Economy is the Social Economy Action Plan from December 2021. Whilst this document is relatively new, it does outline the key barrier to the growth of the Social Economy as being a lack of funding. It therefore has a specific section on funding sources which may potentially be relevant for the Social Enterprise activities detailed in this Investment Plan. Potential sources of funding include:

- The Employment and Social Innovation Programme and particularly aspects around microfinance and equity finance. The European Social Fund Plus and particularly opportunities through Horizon Europe such as the EIC Accelerator and the Single Market Programme such as the Joint Cluster Initiatives.

National level

Trapani has already attracted 2.4 million Euros from national sources to deliver upon the physical aspects of the two projects. We however need to attract further resource into the future to deliver upon the activities detailed in the Workplan around harnessing the potential of assets which may come from PNRR (“Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza” – National plan for Recovery and Resilience).



Local level

Trapani is already using 3.2 Million Euros to fund the physical transformation of the Cappuccinelli site. Again more local funding will be needed to resource the project activities designed to harness the potential of the assets.

6. Evaluation and Monitoring

This section of the Investment Plan for Trapani sets out an overarching approach as to how the success or otherwise of the Investment Plan will be evaluated and monitored. This overarching approach is then followed by specific indicators for each of the activities of USE-IT! included in this Investment Plan.

6.1 Overarching approach to evaluation and monitoring

Our approach to evaluation and monitoring will seek to identify both output data and evidence of outcomes being realised through our USE-IT! activities in Trapani. In this, and subject to attracting the resources required to deliver upon the activities, we will look to monitor our activities around Social Enterprise and Social Finance against the output indicators detailed in table 3.

Table 3 – Indicators

Aspect of USE-IT!	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Social Enterprise and Social Finance	Number of new social enterprise spaces at Cappuccinelli	Number of social enterprises provided with business support at the MicroHUB	Percentage of improvement in public perception	Number of beneficiaries that received support
	Involvement of n- 3 social enterprises for the first year	Involvement of at least 5 private enterprises and youth startups in the MicroHub circuit	40%	Involvement of at least 80 young workers

While social entrepreneurs sitting in the middle of the continuum seek blended value, they likewise measure their success based on “blended returns.” That is, success is measured by profit as well as through their impact on, and commitment to, community and society. A key characteristic of indicators is the ability to ‘track progress and performance, and act as a guide to decision making’. For many social entrepreneurs, the TBL is defined as profit, people, planet. In Trapani, the Triple Bottom Line is urban regeneration, social impact, and redevelopment of urban spaces. To put it another way, a profitable business is established, a social problem is solved, and individual lives (and hence entire communities) are transformed. The focus is on the set of projects that led Trapani to structure a series of urban regeneration initiatives. The analysis framework is based on theories concerning social innovation, the set of innovative actions aimed at reducing social exclusion, poverty, scarcity of services, lack of well-being in a community.

The Cappuccinelli district has always suffered from various structural problems: high unemployment, lack of opportunities, passing through the negative effects of gentrification, which improves places but makes them inaccessible for many people. The network of public and private actors, guided by the commitment in the fight against marginalization, has produced a public and social place that works



for the creation of a sense of inclusive community. With IACP Trapani has participated in two national funding calls, the first “Quality of living”, for € 30.000.000 which will change the image of the Cappuccinelli district that most needs interventions, and “Urban regeneration”; for 20.000.000 €, to support sustainable mobility and the redevelopment of historic-monumental and school buildings. The goal of redeveloping the Cappuccinelli district is aimed at reorganizing the assets intended for social housing, improving the accessibility and safety of urban places, improving the state of urban-local infrastructures, regenerating existing areas and spaces, increasing environmental quality also using densification operations. For Trapani there will be a reduction in housing and settlement discomfort, together with the promotion of urban regeneration processes that are not limited only to infrastructural interventions but with the involvement of social enterprises. Interventions in the redevelopment of urban spaces means triggering virtuous processes that can change the way people live in the city and in their communities. Third sector operators and local entrepreneurs have been able to look ahead, allowing urban planning to change the way people live the city

7. Summary Action Tables

Action : 1		Action Name: CAPPUCCINELLI – CAMPUS MEDITERRANEO			
Lead actor	Key Partners	Outcomes	Cost of Delivery	Resources available	Timescale
Municipality TRAPANI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sicindustria federation of entrepreneurs (Local public body for social housing) Elementary and middle school GG Ciaccio Montalto Associations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Azione X Al Plurale Ermes Salesian youths sports association Parish San Giovanni Battista Europe Direct office at Trapani University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involvement of businesses in the province of Trapani (stakeholders). Increasing work placement and self-employment opportunities for Trapani youths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of spaces intended to implement teaching and training activities including studying, researching and enhancing local traditions and resources such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tourism, farming, enology, fish resources, cuisine, art, culture, crafts, etc. 	370.000,00	200.000,00	31/12/2026
Context. Links with the strategy	<p>In a perspective of cities that can be smart and competitive, transforming the former Slaughterhouse into a "Mediterranean Campus" aims at produce added value to the city development in the urban, environmental, social and economic spheres.</p> <p>This type of intervention, has its foundations on the 3 pillars of sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social sustainability, environmental sustainability economic sustainability, 				
Main activities the action entails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the whole site, both outside spaces and warehouses/hangars; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving and signing up relevant stakeholders launching actions of territorial "animation" 				
Milestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving and signing up relevant stakeholders 				



Social results		Environmental results		Economic results
To help people rediscover a style of relationships based on coexistence and mutual respect regardless of social status and nationality, to raise the livability level of each individual based on harmony and social well-being		To implement new lifestyles in support of ecological development and respect for the environment through every eco-compatible action for shared common choices that produce new directions and opportunities for social growth;		To reduce waste by sharing, repairing and not throwing away goods, by self-producing goods and services, demonstrating that well-being has no relation to well-having.
Risks	Low engagement from private entities	Contingency actions	Activating supporting measures for the local agencies involved	

Action: 2		Action name: <i>MICRO-HUB</i>			
Lead actor	Key Partners	Outcomes	Cost of delivery	Resources available	Timescale
TRAPANI Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L'Unione degli Assessorati www.unioneassessorati.it National body for microcredi EasyGov Solution; Impact Consulting; Consorzio Solidalia; Antenna Europa - Trapani University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility to kickstart bottom-up job placement and self-entrepreneurship processes for local youths and migrants 	350.000,00	450.000,00	31.12.2025
Context. Links to the strategy	The Trapani Micro Hub project intends to provide consistent answers to the needs of the vulnerable population of the Trapani area in a multidisciplinary and innovative way, with a highly technological and strongly participatory approach based on cooperation between public, private and third sector entities				
Main activities the action entails	Starting up and developing an innovative type of enterprise i.e. the "incubators", aka Technological Poles, Science Parks, etc., that is, organizations that help entrepreneurs develop their innovative initiatives and ideas.				
Milestones	Involvement of young entrepreneurs				
Social results		Environmental results		Economic results	
Encouraging self-entrepreneurship over government subsidies and top-down assistance to satisfy the financial needs of the most vulnerable categories		Developing proactive and positive-minded communities		Developing youth-driven innovative social economy	



Risks	Little interest or participation on the part of the target groups of youths to be involved in the experiment	Contingency actions	Promote the project through all social media channels, in ways that can facilitate participation in activities, even in remote mode



Cappuccinelli – Campus del Mediterraneo TRAPANI







