

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Location Porto  
District, Northern  
Portugal

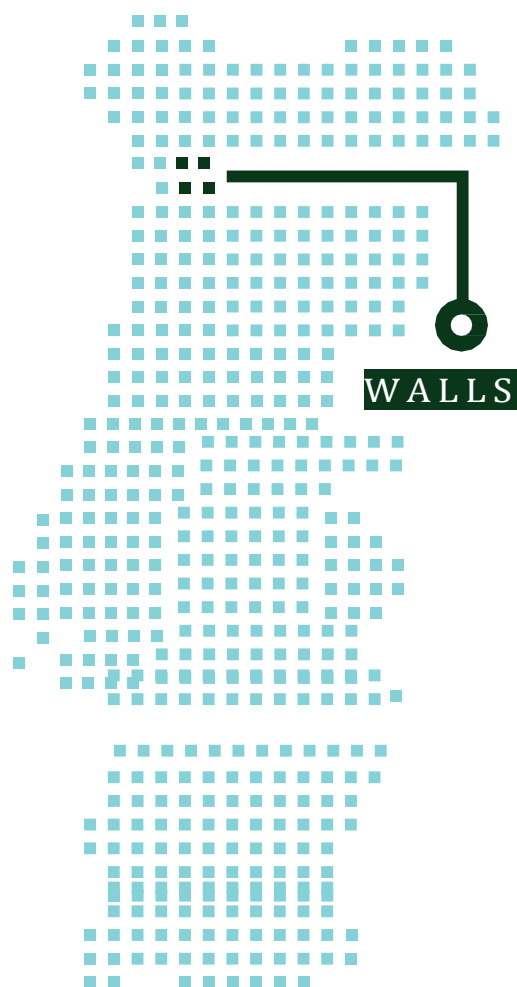
Total area  
157.76 km<sup>2</sup>

World  
Headquartersbeginning  
Walls

Adm Divisionadministrative  
18 Parishes

Mun holidayinitial  
Monday after the  
third Sunday in July

Population  
86,854 (in 2011)



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## 1. Municipality of Paredes

It is geographically delimited by the municipalities of Paços de Ferreira and Lousada to the north, Penafiel to the east, Gondomar to the south and Valongo to the west. It is the 27th largest municipality in Portugal, among the 308 that make up the national territory, and the 10th with the youngest population.

It is based in the old municipality of Aguiar de Sousa, which dates back to the beginnings of the nationality, and is part of one of the most scenically interesting regions in Portugal, the Sousa Valley. It also has a strong industrial tradition, where the wood sector predominates: around 60% of Portuguese furniture is produced here.

Mills, castles, churches, medieval monasteries, farms and emblazoned manors frame a landscape mostly forged in green, between mountains and valleys bathed by rivers and streams of crystal clear water, in a communion with nature that contrasts with the modernity of urban centers.

Also marked by strong industrial development in recent decades, the competitiveness of the municipality of Paredes is reinforced by excellent road accessibility conditions. It is served by three motorways (A4, A41, A42), which place it just a few minutes from the main international exits, such as Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport and the Port of Leixões and about an hour from Galicia.

It is also served by the Douro railway line, which connects two World Heritage Sites: the Historic Center of Porto and the Douro Wine Region.

The fact that, within a radius of 70 kilometers, four of the main universities in Portugal (Porto, Minho, Aveiro and Trás-os-Montes), which provide more than five thousand graduates per year in the STEM area, also contributes to Paredes' competitiveness. (Sciences, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), qualified labor, highly sought after by modern industry.

## 2. Project Breed

### BREED - Building community RESilience and sustainable Development through social economy

The BREED project results from an application to the COSME program code SMP-COSME-2021-RESILIENCE-SEM.

The project "BREED - Building community RESilience and Sustainable Development through social economy" involves a transnational consortium of local public administrations, social economy organizations and other entities, from Italy (Alcamo), Spain (Alzira), Greece (Katerini), Portugal ( Paredes), Belgium (Brussels). The project targets inner urban contexts that are currently facing social, economic and health challenges as a consequence of the COVID-19 crisis. Overall, the project aims to increase the capacity of local public administrations, social economy organizations and civil society to promote social change and increase the conditions for the social economy to fulfill its potential to contribute to resilient, inclusive and sustainable community growth. Through cooperation between cities and transnationals, a multisectoral approach, exchange of community practices and peer-to-peer learning, the project will involve local public administrations, social cooperatives, SMEs, non-profit associations, interested entities from the social economy (public and private sector) and local communities.

The following institutions are project partners:

- COMUNE DI ALCAMO – Italy
- DIMOS KATERINIS – Greece
- EUROPEAN NETWORK OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION - Belgium
- FONDAZIONE COMUNITARIA DI AGRIGENTO E TRAPANI (coordinating partner) – Italy
- MANCOMUNIDAD DE LA RIBERA ALTA – Spain
- MUNICIPALITY OF PAREDES - Portugal

The project will last 2 years starting in May 2022.

### 3. Introduction

The main objective of BREED is to increase the capacity of public administrations and social economy organizations, including civil society, in order to promote social change and boost the necessary conditions for the social economy in the regions involved by the project and beyond. Furthermore, BREED wishes to build a resilient, inclusive and sustainable community growth project through the involvement of various actors and organizations such as local public administrations, social cooperatives, small and medium-sized enterprises, social enterprises, economic agents from the public and private sectors, non-profit associations and local community. By working together, this group of key actors will enhance the social economy, ecosystems and co-development strategies in order to achieve the established objectives.

### 4. Goal

The BREED project aims to co-develop regenerated community business models, strategies and plans based on social economy, public-private governance and multi-stakeholder engagement to strengthen the capacity and resilience of local public administrations, social organizations and civil societies. To achieve this objective, the project proposes a compendium of guidelines for the development of local social action plans. This compendium of guidance is specifically aimed at regional and local authorities, but also at any private sector organization that wishes to implement measures, initiatives and actions with the aim of contributing to a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive society. It will support the promotion and development of the social economy and its organizations such as social enterprises.

Therefore, in this document, several different measures and actions to boost the social economy in European communities will be listed and explained with a view to finding alternatives to the various challenges and achieving the initially defined objective. In fact, this document will guide different actors in the public and private sectors to work together and adopt such initiatives to achieve a more equal, inclusive and resilient society.

This list of actions to be developed responds to the identified challenges and needs. Indeed, several challenges have been jointly identified by the public and private sectors which are known as: bureaucracy, lack of knowledge about the social economy with lack of job opportunities in this field, lack of development of partnerships and networking, lack of human resources and financial resources mainly coming from public financing and lack of use of socially responsible public purchases. As a result, a series of needs emerge from the identification of these challenges. This document will then respond to these challenges and

needs, offering a list of measures and initiatives to be undertaken. In fact, both sectors can play a fundamental role in the promotion and development of the social economy. Depending on their activities and skills, they can generate a positive impact on their communities in different areas, such as social agriculture, social housing, social entrepreneurship, sport, education, green and digital inclusion.

## 5. Methodology

The main target groups were identified, involving the private and public sectors. On the one hand, the private sector encompasses representatives and managers of social cooperatives, small and medium-sized social enterprises, non-profit organizations, non-profit associations, other social economy agents from both the public and private sectors committed to social inclusion, education, culture, arts, sport and community development in general. On the other hand, the public sector contains political decision-makers and local public administration managers committed to the social economy and community development in general.

Since the objective of the project is to involve private and public sector actors and understand and map their specific needs, two separate questionnaires were prepared: one for the public sector and the other for the private sector. Each questionnaire contained a clear definition of the social economy, so that respondents could understand this alternative economy in concrete terms, if they did not have prior knowledge of it. Thus, the definition used has been the following: "The social economy is another way of putting the economy to work when compared to the traditional one.

Social economy companies are characterized by:

- Primacy of people and social objectives over capital;
- Democratic governance;
- Solidarity;
- Reinvestment of the majority of company profits to achieve sustainable development goals.

The questionnaires refer to a series of themes, and responses were collected according to the following typologies:

- General information: this part includes the name of the organization, the number of employees, the legal status of the structure, and the position of the interviewee;
- Knowledge and work in the field of the social economy: groups knowledge of the social economy and whether or not the organization works within the scope of the social economy.

- Sector of activity and social economy: this topic refers to the sectors of activity of the interviewed organization with the aim of finding out whether its sector is relevant to the social economy.

Sessions were held with local partners to characterize and identify factors that enhance the Social Economy. In one of these sessions, a questionnaire was carried out to understand the priorities identified by the different stakeholders. The factors evaluated were the following:

**1- Main areas in which you consider that our community needs more development and improvements.**

- Environment
- Social habitation
- Education
- Health
- Job
- Digitization
- Social services
- Youth
- Aging
- Cultural development
- Sustainability

**2-Taking into account the priorities identified, which specific interventions or initiatives do you consider should be given priority to address these areas effectively?**

- Creation of local institutions
- Social habitation
- Social intervention initiatives with vulnerable groups
- Initiatives to promote employment with the Employment Center
- Cultural development partnerships
- Initiatives between associations and the business community
- Youth initiatives
- Strengthen measures that contribute to better Health and Education Systems
- Incentive and intervention in forest reorganization

**3-Opinion on the legal infrastructures and regulations necessary to support the growth of social economy initiatives in our community. What are the most relevant instruments in terms of public administration regulation?**

- Green public procurement
- Project co-design
- Program co-design
- Local public financing
- Economic incentives for good practices
- Public contracts with restrictions

**4- Based on your understanding of our community's needs and opportunities, what do you think should be included in our local action plan for the social economy?**

- Legal and regulatory support: Review and adapt local regulations and policies to create an enabling environment for social enterprises.
- Increase/create social contracting policies that encourage local government and businesses to purchase products and services from social enterprises,
- Social Impact Reporting and Transparency: Promoting transparent reporting practices for companies and social organizations to show their social and environmental impacts and/or encouraging third-party certification for social enterprises.
- Financing mechanisms and opportunities: identify and/or create grants, loans and microfinance programs specifically dedicated to supporting social enterprises and social economy initiatives.
- Development of sustainable infrastructure: Investment in physical infrastructure that supports the social economy, such as co-working spaces, community centers and affordable housing for social entrepreneurs.
- Education and Innovation: Establishment of partnerships with educational institutions and R&D centers in social economy practices, to promote training, awareness and innovation in this field. Includes the creation of capacity building programs (e.g. workshops and seminars to improve the skills and knowledge of social entrepreneurs, community members and organizations involved in the social economy)

**5- Other aspects relating to the development of our local action plan for the social**



<b>economy, priorities, interventions or any other relevant aspect?</b>
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- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listen to people in more disadvantaged areas and understand what they need and where the Municipality and entities can help</li> </ul> |
|---|

## 6. Action Plan for the Social Economy Paredes 2024

After a first session in which the questionnaire was completed, a thematic session on social economy was held and the following was unanimously highlighted as a priority for 2024 for Paredes' social economy action plan:

**Creating community spirit:** Mental health problems have been the common note for children, young people and adults. Constant stress, the need to respond to multiple stimuli, social isolation, resulting from the growing individualism of society, mean that there is a need to create a community in order to involve citizens in actions that allow them to develop a sense of belonging. We don't know our neighbors, we don't support the elderly, especially those who live isolated on our street, we don't know the names of the children who live next to us.

The lack of a sense of belonging leads to a disconnection that has had consequences in our communities, with young people increasingly experiencing immigration, which causes the population to age.

To overcome this situation, the following objectives were identified:

1. Promote community spirit
2. Develop a feeling of belonging
3. Collection of identity memories of the elderly population
4. Promotion of intergenerational activities
5. Promoting outdoor activities for young people

To achieve these objectives, it was decided that the vehicle would be "traditional games" and the following methodology would be followed:

1. Identification of volunteers in different parishes to promote the project in partnerships with social economy entities
2. Collection of traditional games and games among the elderly population
3. Acquisition by local associations and the Municipality of Paredes of a kit with traditional games
4. Scheduling intergenerational activities with traditional games in the 18 parishes,

preferably outdoors

The corporate image of this initiative will be:

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## **Tradition with Innovation for Sustainable Development**

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TIDS 4 ALL Tradition and Innovation for Sustainable Development (tradition as a community-promoting factor) is intended to preserve over time the tides of traditions that exist in the various municipalities and that are being lost in the people's memory and stimulate intergenerational contact among the population, by one side valuing the “knowledge” of older people and encouraging younger people to play the old-fashioned way.

This initiative aims to safeguard, value and preserve the identity of traditional gaming traditions that are part of cultural heritage, thus contributing to the sustainable development of local communities and the promotion of their culture.

Playing these games represented a space for different age groups to meet and socialize, thus building community bonds that were passed on from generation to generation as a counterpoint to the excessive use of technological resources that could result in growing individualism.

This action plan will also make it possible to take advantage of natural resources and public spaces available because these activities are intended to be carried out outdoors, enhancing the cognitive, motor and social development.

The development of a project on traditional games is a significant task, as it involves the systematization of information and the transmission of knowledge about cultural and recreational activities that have an important historical and social value.

## 6.1. Social economy at European level

The need for a more social approach to the economy has been felt most acutely during the pandemic and the current economic system has shown its own limitations. In the context of the European Union (EU), many measures were adopted and policies were reinforced to better resolve problems. In terms of European needs and taking into account the social, economic, technological and ecological challenges that society faces, a more inclusive and resilient society is desirable by all stakeholders to achieve a just transformation.

## 6.2. Economic and social activity sector

A large part of the private entities, in the four participating countries, come from the sectors of agriculture, culture, sport, youth, education, hospitality, social services with some specificities on telecommunications, construction industry, banking and legal services (for example, Greece) or training, beauty sector, circular economy (e.g. Spain). When it comes to public entities, they work mainly in the field of education, social services and youth.

The relevance of the sectors of activity of private and public organizations is demonstrated in several common fields of action. These are the response to the needs of local and regional communities and, in particular, to the specific needs of the labor integration of vulnerable groups or the maintenance and creation of training activities. In addition, job creation, the promotion of social cohesion and training related to digital transformation, entrepreneurship and technical skills are also mentioned. The public sector in Italy and Spain also highlights the importance of its role through European projects, financing opportunities and the development of regional and local policies to promote and implement the social economy through spaces and opportunities. Furthermore, focus is placed on developing the cooperation of public authorities, with young people and voluntary organizations, in Greece and Portugal, to operate social structures for disadvantaged groups.

In general, most actors belonging to the private sector are not aware of business and work opportunities in the social economy in their region. Some think that there are no opportunities in this regard (e.g. Portugal) or very few opportunities (e.g. Spain, Italy). However, several sectors of activity are globally considered opportunities such as agriculture, social services, energy, crafts, training, sport and education. The creation and development of associations, cooperatives and other forms are also seen as opportunities for the integration of disadvantaged people. Emphasis is also placed on the creation of

scholarships and employment exchanges, as well as the development and implementation of methodologies to assess the socioeconomic impact of companies and social economy structures.

Although there are business and job opportunities, private organizations have not thought about converting their business sector during the pandemic. Some have made internal changes due to the healthcare context, such as distance learning and new ways of working (e.g. Portugal, Italy). According to the survey results, only one private structure in Spain decided to adapt to the circumstances of the pandemic situation and open a store that sold products in bulk, as it brought together important social and environmental values.

According to the public sector, the social economy offers various job opportunities for local and regional communities in all participating countries. In fact, it provides a direct and reliable solution to new challenges through direct and indirect resources on which potentially effective social and labor integration can be based. This implies more inclusive employment opportunities, vibrant entrepreneurship, the creation and development of cooperatives and work initiatives, in public and private social work. Some sectors of activity in Spain are more likely to include job opportunities such as agriculture and energy. Due to the industrial characteristic of the region in Portugal, many opportunities revolve around the industrial sector, especially the furniture sector. However, it can be seen that a large part of the public sector in Greece does not have any knowledge about job opportunities related to the social economy.

Data collection was carried out by the Municipality of Paredes, including 12 surveys from the private sector and 5 from the public sector. Non-profit organizations and associations, small and medium-sized companies, cooperatives, individual companies, private institutions participated as a private sector in the preparation of this report. Its activities are mainly based on agriculture, textiles, social services, education, training, consultancy, culture and sport. As for the public sector, they are public entities, councils and institutions and are involved in the education, management and promotion and protection of children and young people.

Public sector entities have knowledge of the social economy that highlights social and economic activities for the general interest of society and the sustainable development of companies. Public entities claim to work in the field of social economy through the support of social associations. In relation to the private sector, the social economy is also not a discovery, as it is defined as a response to several challenges, namely

social exclusion. This sector is particularly involved in innovation and qualification of the social sector, social entrepreneurship and social inclusion.

### 6.3. Recommended Actions

The actions, measures and initiatives for the creation and development of social action plans are listed according to the following 5 elements: networking and development of partnerships, human resources, public support, awareness and finally sustainability.

## 7. Development of Networking and partnerships

Social economy actors and local authorities emphasize the importance of networking and partnership between the public and private sectors, but also between various private sector stakeholders. To achieve this, some crucial actions need to be taken at local and regional levels:

- Mapping of social economy actors to identify existing and potential actors (eg, entrepreneurs, non-profit organizations, etc.) active in the territories, in order to facilitate communication between them and develop cooperation. It will make it possible to reach representatives of social economy actors by sector of intervention and geographic affiliation. Mapping can be done by creating an online platform such as a database. If a database is already used by public administrations, it must be updated according to new criteria relevant to the social economy, such as social objectives, environmental goals, labor integration of vulnerable groups, etc.

- Creation and organization of local groups according to the sector of activity and geographic affiliation to facilitate dialogue between the private sector and also between the public and private sectors. Through these sessions, interested parties will be able to better connect, exchange knowledge, build a common understanding of their needs and difficulties, and discover initiatives and solutions. These sessions will also support the creation of long-term relationships. A specific calendar involving both sectors can be drawn up to propose dates with a certain theme (e.g. social agriculture, social housing) for each session on social economy.

- Organization of mutual events to develop and reinforce partnerships and training and presentation of good practices. Most associations at local and regional level need to

develop and increase their visibility. By presenting their actions, stakeholders from both sectors will facilitate cooperation and dissemination of their activities and results.

- The signing of the Term of Commitment can allow long-term cooperation between interested parties from public and private structures. It will allow for more formal engagement, explaining a series of actions that the private/public body is committing to take to contribute to a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient community.

## 8. Conclusion

As this report shows, the social economy is trying to find its place at European level, but also at national, regional and local level. A social economy action plan was established by the European Commission in December 2021 to respond to the specific needs and many challenges faced by communities. It foresees several different actions to boost the social economy. The aim of this report was to give an overview of the context of the social economy in four communities, namely Katerini (Greece), Alcamo (Italy), Paredes (Portugal) and Ribera Alta (Spain). By identifying their needs, the idea is to increase the capacity of local public administrations, social economy organizations and civil society to promote social change and stimulate the conditions for the social economy.

In general, the social economy is known by the private and public sectors, while in certain regions it is not developed. Social inclusion, the labor integration of disadvantaged people, the development of social enterprises and education are the main activities of the public and private organizations targeted in the survey. The activity sectors of the structures presented provide a view of job opportunities in the social economy. They also facilitate the consideration of long-term perspectives with a particular focus on the professional integration of vulnerable groups, job creation, and entrepreneurship.

The lack of networking was recognized as a fundamental need to be addressed by both the private and public sectors. In fact, networking moments are urgently needed to find structures that work in the same sector with identical values. This would facilitate the promotion and further development of the social economy in the regions, the sharing of opportunities and the creation of new partnerships. Regarding cooperation, it is not sufficiently developed, and the lack of collaboration has a negative impact on actions. However, there is a strong desire to create or strengthen partnerships between the two sectors to implement joint projects.

Public and private structures also have some team members belonging to disadvantaged groups, but there is still an effort to be made. Departments working in the social, business and economic areas deal with the missions of the social economy.

Furthermore, an agent responsible for the social economy will be well received by public authorities, even if doubts arise about the legal viability and small size of the entities. Financial resources are also an essential point, as they face difficulties that have a negative impact on the development of the private sector. Therefore, public financial support is crucial for them. Financial measures are partially proposed by public authorities, but remain insufficient. Most of the private sector has access difficulties and some of them prefer to use private funds. Socially responsible public procurement is also problematic for reasons of bureaucracy, knowledge, understanding and accessibility. Given everything explained in this document, there is a lot of work ahead.

# 9. Annexes



## COUNCIL INSTITUTIONS BY VALENCIA

Paredes Association for Social Inclusion	The Paredes Association for Social Inclusion aims to establish itself as a proximity response to different social problems by applying innovative methodologies and projects, valuing change through education.
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IPSS – Private social solidarity institutions	Valencias
Baltar Social and Parish Center	Day Center
	Home Support Service

Support Association for the Elderly of S. Miguel de Beire	Day Center
	Home Support Service

House of the People of Bitarães	Community Center
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Cete Social Center	Day Center
	Home Support Service
	Community Center

S. Miguel de Gandra Social and Parish Center	Day Center
	Community Center
	Home Support Service

Association for the Integral Development of Lordelo - ADIL	ERPI
	Day Center
	Home Support Service

Midwifery Socio-educational and Professional Center	Community Center
	Home Support Service

Louredo Social and Cultural Association	Community Center
	SAD

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Paredes	ERPI
	Day Center
	Home Support Service

Association for the Development of Rebordosa - ADR	ERPI
	Day Center

	Home Support Service
	CAT
Recarei Social and Parish Center	ERPI
	Community Center
	Home Support Service
Association for the Integral Development of Sobreira	Day Center
	Home Support Service
	Nursery
S. Pedro – Sobreira Social Center	Home Support Service
	ATL
Sobrosa Social Assistance Work	ERPI
	Day Center
	Home Support Service
	Community Center
	Residential Home (disabled)
Vilela Social and Parish Center	Day Center
	Home Support Service
A New Song	CAT Adults

#### Entities in the sports sector

Name of the Association	Modality
Aliados Futebol Clube de Lordelo	Women's Football and Futsal
Aliança Futebol Clube de Gandra	Men's Football
ANGK - National Goju-Ryu Karate Association	Karate
Altis Clube de Paredes - Cultural, Recreational, Sports and Social Association	Andedol, Karate
Paredes Cultural and Musical Association - Paredes Aventura Section	Triathlon, Trail, Cycling, Athletics, Swinrun
NRV Cycling Association	Cycling
Shotokan Karate Association of Paredes and Vale do Sousa	Karate
Vale do Sousa Karate Association	Karate and Rhythmic Gymnastics
Paredes Figure Skating Sports Association	Skating
Astromil Sports and Cultural Association	
Portuguese Association of the Disabled -	Wheelchair basketball

Paredes Local Delegation	
ANDDI - National Sports Association for Intellectual Development	Sport for intellectual development
Vila Cova Youth Association	
Sobrosa Cycling Association	
Rebordosa Cultural and Recreational Association	Cycle tourism and mountain biking
Boavista Cycling Club	Cycling
CAB - CRD - Sports and Cultural Recreational Club	Handball F and M, Chess
Benfica House in Paredes	Athletics
House of the People of Sobreira	Roller Hockey and Figure Skating
Adriano Astromil Club Houses	
Vilarinho de Baixo Cultural and Recreational Center	
Rebordosa Pétanque Club	Pétanque
Sobrosa Cultural and Sports Center	Football M
Friends of Pétanque Club	Pétanque
Gandra Handball Club	Handball F and M
Cycling At School MTB Paredes School Group	MTB Cycling
Vandoma Football Club	
Dinamo 80 from Rebordosa	Karate, Table Tennis
Côte Football Club	M and Trail Football
Parada Football Club	Football M and F
Cristelo Football Club	Senior Football
S. Luiz de Beire Sports and Recreation Group	Football M
Portela Sports Group	Athletics, Trail, Ballroom Dancing Group
Imperial Sport Clube Sobreirense	
JB CYCLING Clube Ciclismo Lordelo	Under-23 Cycling
Moto Clube de Gandra and Enduro Gandra Team	Motorcycles, Cars, Enduro
Vale do Sousa Football Referee Center	
Paredes Golf Club	

PPA - Paredes Water Polo Sports Association - Autonomous Water Polo Section	
Promov Rebordosa	
Rebordosa Atlético Clube	Football M
Rebordosa Fut Clube Desportivo	Futsal M and Mixed
Shotokan Karate Paredes Association	Karate
Sport Clube Nun'Álvares	
Paredes Pigeon Racing Society	
União Sport Clube de Baltar	
União Sport Clube de Paredes	
Vasco Da Gama Football Club	Chess
<b>SCOUT GROUPS</b>	
Scout Group No. 1061 of Gondalães	
Chef Zeferino José Oliveira de Faria	
Secretary - Maria Luísa de Sousa Pereira - CMJP Representative	
R. de Talhó, no. 7	
4580-402 Gondalanes	
Scout Group No. 1155 of Lordelo	
Chef Manuel Maria Alves Ribeiro	
Rua de Cambelas, no. 266	
4580-505 Lordelo PRD	
Scout Group No. 519 of Paredes	
Chief José Manuel Martins da Costa Pinto - CMJP Representative	
Rua Padre Dr. Joaquim Alves Correia, Nº 14	
4580-121 Paredes	
Scout Group No. 1030 of Rebordosa	
Chef Joaquim Gabriel Moreira	
Rebordosa Parish Center, Apartment 103	
4585-907 Rebordosa	
Alberto Manuel Salgueiro Pereira Marques – CMJP Representative	
Scout Group No. 1371 of Recarei	
Chef Pedro Rocha	
Joana Vieira da Rocha Leão - Representative – 2nd Secretary of the CMJP	
Cabido School Street	
4585 Recare PRD	

Scout Group No. 1267 of Sobrosa
Chief António Silva Nogueira - CMJP Representative
Church Place
4580 – 734 Sobrosa
Scout Group No. 1039 of Vilela
Chef Bruno Cerdeiral
Av. Vasco da Gama, 117 – Lugar de Cunha
4580-698 Vilela PRD
Scout Group No. 609 Parada de Todeia
Chef André Coelho
Deputy Chief Ricardo Reis
Church Square
4585-252 Parada Todeia
Scout Group No. 1358 Gandra
Chef Nuno Ferreira
99 Givens Street
4580-087 Mouriz
Current staff: 16 Lobitos (6-10 years old), 35 Explorers (10-14 years old), 11 pioneers (14-18 years old) and 10 leaders (adults)
YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS
YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS
Youth Embassy - Association for the promotion of young people in the municipality of Paredes
Av. da República, no. 73
4585-018 Baltar
NIPC 513297340
President: Paula Rocha
New Hope Youth Group
Av. de S. Pedro, Edif. Parish Council
4585-404 Sobreira
NIPC 503712841
Pres. Ana Felícia Machado
Parjovem - Youth Association
Parque José Guilherme, no. 56
4580-130 Paredes
Pres. Samuel Leal Ribeiro
NIPC 509497187

Rotaract Club of Paredes
R. Serpa Pinto, 23
4580-204 Paredes
President João Silva