

## National report: First cooperation cycle of the EU Youth Strategy 2010-2012

## Italy

## SECTION 1: GENERAL YOUTH POLICY

1. Does your country have a 'youth law' or legislation that specifically refers to youth issues, or laws containing a section addressing the needs and/or rights of young people?	No (skip the next two questions)
2. Please provide references for the law (title, adoption date, validity, etc) in your national language as well as in English	<p>Italy doesn't have a national youth law, but youth is constitutionally protected (art.31 of the Italian Constitution) and according to that, over the years, a commitment of the State to safeguard young people has constantly characterized the political and legislative choices that accompanied interventions by the administration in office at the time (see some references reported in Q2). The first initiatives implemented on behalf of younger generations were developed at local, municipal and regional levels, and began at the end of the 1970s, becoming in the years increasingly well-constructed and multi-thematic so much that they adopted a transversal approach to tackle the problems and needs of the younger generations. Since the Constitutional Law n. 3/2001 Regions had got legislative and executive powers in all subject matters that are not expressly covered by State legislation, such as youth policies.</p> <p>For this reason there are many regional laws regarding youth topics and many agreements between the Government and the local authorities (Regions, Provinces and Municipalities) for the interventions to be carried out on the territory.</p>
3. Is the document available in other languages, in full or abbreviated version?	Yes

If YES, please provide a web-link or a copy of the law in available languages together with this national report.

Law 28 August 1997, n. 285, "Provision for the child rights' promotion" The law number 285 established a National Fund addressed to the realization of actions set to promote individual rights, life quality, development and fulfillment and the youth and childhood socialization, according to the principles of the UN Child's Rights Convention of 1989. Law 23 December 1997, n. 451 "Institution of the Parliamentary Committee for childhood and adolescence and of the National Observatory for childhood " The National Observatory for childhood and adolescence is a coordinating body between the Central Government, Regions, Local Authorities, Associations, Professional Associations and NGOs dealing with children.

The Observatory is governed by Presidential Decree of May 14, 2007 n. 103 and has the task of drawing every two years the National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Rights and Development of Children in childhood, with the objective to confer priority to programs aimed at minors and to strengthen the cooperation for the development of Childhood and Adolescence. Legislative Decree Nr. 167/2011 of 14/09/2011, "Testo Unico on apprenticeship, art. 1 (30), of Law Nr. 247 of 24/12/2007", published on "Gazzetta Ufficiale" Nr. 236 of 10/10/2011 entry in force the 25/10/2011. (not available in other languages)  
[http://www.quirinale.it/qnrw/statico/costituzione/pdf/costituzione\\_inglese\\_01.pdf](http://www.quirinale.it/qnrw/statico/costituzione/pdf/costituzione_inglese_01.pdf)

4. Does your country have a National Youth Strategy and/or Action Plan, or a cross-sectoral strategy specifically referring to youth issues?

Yes

<p>If YES, please provide references (title, adoption date, validity, etc) to this strategy or action plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2011, a package of measures under the title of “Diritto al futuro” (Right to the future) has been adopted by the Government to tackle the precarious condition with which young people are faced in their daily lives, measures to be set in place by the Youth Department in concert with the other ministries. This package of measures is granted with 216 ml/€ of the Youth Department that become 300 ml/€ thanks to other public and private financing. Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Youth Minister, Decree n. 256 - 17/11/2010. Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Youth Minister, Decree, 19/11/2010</li> <li>• The National Action Plan for Childhood and Adolescence, issued by the Presidential Decree 21 May 2011 and published on the G.U. n.106 of 9 May 2011. The Plan, prepared every two years by the Childhood Observatory, is the work program, ratified at the highest level, which represents the result of the comparison between the State central Institutions, the Regions, the Local Authorities, the social groups and all the other actors engaged in promoting children and young welfare, for the realization of cultural, legislative and administrative interventions, in favour of infancy and adolescence (0-18), to be realized at every Governmental levels with the active participation of the civil society and strict agreement with the EU Institutions.</li> <li>• Italy 2020. Action plan for youth employability through learning and employment integration.</li> </ul>
<p>5. Is the document available in other languages, in full or abbreviated version?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If YES, please provide a web-link or a copy of the document in available languages together with this national report.</p>	<p>We note that it is being developed the English version of the portal of the National Centre Documentation and Analysis of Childhood and Adolescence, <a href="http://www.minori.it">www.minori.it</a></p>
<p>6. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy, adopted in November 2009, has influenced youth priorities in your country at the NATIONAL level?</p>	<p>A: It has reinforced existing priorities</p>

Please specify your answer.

It helped the adoption of a cross-sectorial approach in youth policies through the development of a mainstreaming activity and strategic linking with other policies (i.e. school, university, work, welfare, housing, the environment and social services, tourism) having a decisive impact on youth condition. This cross-sectorial approach has been developed both at horizontal and vertical level. In the first case (horizontal phase) it is implemented by those overseeing national policies which involve education, employment, social services, health, tourism, free time, equal opportunities, legality and justice, etc..

This is done by both the combined realisation of action plans, projects and the institution of appropriate task forces of technical co-ordination experts, or 'steering committees'. The Action plan for youth employability through learning and employment integration is an example of cooperation among the Ministries of Labour, of Youth and of Education to give responses to the Italian unemployment, specifically of young people, in the light of the EU Youth Strategy and its priority of increasing the rate of European employment until 75% (see also Q4). In the second phase (vertical level) the Government reinforced institutional cooperation and created synergy for work carried out between central authorities and regional and local ones (see Q7).

7. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy has influenced youth priorities in your country at the LOCAL and/or REGIONAL level?

A: It has reinforced existing priorities

<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>Framework Programme Agreements (APQs) have been defined with the Regional governments of all the Regions, including the two autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano with the aim to increase the participation of young people in public life and facilitate their self fulfilment as active, responsible citizens and develop the structured dialogue; to promote the inter-culture dialogue, the development of cultural, creative, and entrepreneurial activities and etc. For the period 2010-2011 the agreement among the Government (Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Youth Department), Regions and Autonomous Provinces signed on the 7th October 2010 during the State-Region Conference session defines,</p> <p>as priorities areas of intervention for the APQs to be signed (within the 31st of July 2011), the following ones: implementation of an integrated information system to help young people's access to local, national and European initiatives; training opportunities in the field of arts and crafts of the cultural local tradition; promotion of the legality culture, enhancement of the youth creativity and talents and of a network of structures for young people's accommodation, in particular hostels for young people. Collaboration across the country also occurs by way of agreements with the Union of Italian Provinces (Unione delle Province d'Italia or UPI) and the National Association of Italian Municipalities (Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani or ANCI).</p>
<p>8. Does the government of your country support and promote cross-disciplinary research relating to young people and their living conditions in line with the Council resolution on active inclusion, having regard to the socio-economic environment and the opportunities and obstacles this poses for the social inclusion and employability of young people?</p>	<p>YES, the Government has supported and promoted such cross-disciplinary research since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>In 2008 and 2009 a National Report on youth conditions was published by the Government (Youth Department). These Reports were elaborated by the University of Rome “La Sapienza” Faculty of Statistical Sciences (<a href="http://w3.uniroma1.it/scidemo/dsdfont.htm">http://w3.uniroma1.it/scidemo/dsdfont.htm</a>). They provide a detailed, overall look on the youth condition in Italy , mainly focusing on demographic aspects, labour and economic conditions, mobility, social aspects (housing, lifestyles, participation to civil society and politics), health, immigration and emigration. Moreover, statistics on youth employability have been developed during the last years by the Government. Here are some examples: - According to art. 17 of the Legislative Decree Nr. 276/2003 the Government (Ministry of Labour and Social Policy), annually produces a Report on the apprenticeship in Italy, together with the scientific technical support of Isfol.</p> <p>The most recent are following: Monitoring report on the apprenticeship. XII Report. 2009 and 2010”  <a href="http://www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/ronlyres/49C26BEA-9E14-408F-A304-B54DD7DE826B/0/XIIRapportodiMonitoraggioApprendistato.pdf">http://www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/ronlyres/49C26BEA-9E14-408F-A304-B54DD7DE826B/0/XIIRapportodiMonitoraggioApprendistato.pdf</a>          (Italian version) - Synthesis of the occupational outcomes - A survey about the living and working condition and socio-economic environment of young people (<a href="http://www.isfol.it">www.isfol.it</a>)</p>
<p>9. Is there an institutionalised and regular cooperation between the Ministry responsible for Youth and the youth research community in your country?</p>	<p>NO, but we have an ongoing initiative to establish such cooperation in 2012.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>A permanent network with the cooperation partners doesn't yet exist, but there are many informal contacts with official institutions that collect statistical data on youth, research groups or individual researchers who do youth research and youth organizations. As above indicated there is the intention to create such permanent network.</p>
<p>10. Does your Government have an inter-ministerial working group on youth or any other institutionalised mechanism for ensuring a cross-sectoral approach to youth policy?</p>	<p>YES, such an institutional mechanism has existed since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

Additional comments.	<p>The transversal approach is implemented by the Government through combined realisation of projects and establishment of appropriate task forces of technical co-ordination experts, or 'steering committees', as written also in Q6. Here are some examples: The table of Coordination between the Government (Ministry of Labour and Social Policy) and 15 Cities, pursuant to Law 285/97, has been established with the objective to promote forms of coordination and networking and to discuss on a no recovery of Law "285", considering both the financial aspects and those relating in particular to policies for children, by strengthening and / or revision of the design of the instrument 285. The joint coordination board with Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and the Ministry of Education, University and Research for the implementation of the Lifelong Learning Programme in Italy.</p> <p>From December 2011 the Youth Department joined this board to analyse the Commission's Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing "ERASMUS FOR ALL". The institutional technical table between Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, Regions and autonomous Provinces established in 2009 to discuss about issues concerning education, training and labour market. The last example is the interministerial working group established to draft this Report that there is the intention to keep this committee as a standing one.</p>
<p>11.Has your Government carried out specific initiatives targeting young people or the field of youth policy utilising EU funding opportunities through the European Social Fund, the European Regional Development Fund and/or the Rural Development Fund, or any other relevant EU funds or programmes such as PROGRESS[1]? [1] Please note that the question does not refer to EU programmes such as the Lifelong learning or Youth in Action programmes.</p>	<p>YES, we are currently carrying out youth initiatives or projects utilising the general EU funding opportunities mentioned above.</p>

<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>Through the ESF Operational Programmes the following different types of activities for young people are supported: actions to reform education and training systems (e.g. interventions for VET teachers and trainers training), to improve young people basic skills and knowledge, to increase participation in education and training, including measures to prevent early school leaving, postgraduate studies and training of young researchers (e.g. interventions of higher education - masters), to improve transition from education to employment (e.g. through integrated pathways of school, training, employment), to support networking activities between higher education and business as well as the access to the labour market and prevention of unemployment</p> <p>(e.g. through incentives for business recruitment and training of young people, training pathways aimed at first insertion in the labour market), to support youth entrepreneurship and self-employment, to support young people at risk (e.g. through integrated measures of skills assessment, training and placement of at-risk groups, like drug users), to foster transnational activities for young people.</p>
<p>12. Does the Government of your country have a strategy to acknowledge, raise awareness of, and reinforce the role of youth work in society, in line with the Council Resolution on Youth Work (2010)?</p>	<p>NO, we do not have such a strategy in place, but the Government is planning to set up such a strategy in the coming year.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>Even if such Strategy doesn't yet exist the National Working Group is discussing about possible initiatives to raise awareness on the role of the youth work, to enhance its quality and promote its recognition.</p>

<p>13. What are the main measures implemented by your Government in order to improve the recognition and support the development of governmental and non-governmental youth work?</p>	<p>The Government supports youth organisations- by virtue of appropriate conventions between Youth Department and the National Youth Forum (Forum nazionale dei giovani- FNG), the national and international representative platform for 80 organisations reflecting the heterogeneous nature of youth civil commitment, recognised by Title 30 law of December 30th 2004, no. 311. FNG is composed by 80 different national youth organizations, coming from different fields of youth participation: students organizations, associations working with non-formal education and mobility, youth departments of political parties, trade unions, religious associations, regional youth forums, sportive youth organizations, and many more.</p> <p>The FNG works to involve young people into the social and political debate creating opportunities of active citizenship, youth participation and European awareness. It is committed to create a space for debating and sharing of experiences between national and international youth associations and Italian and European institutions. The personal growth and the integration of new generations represent, in concrete, the main challenges to grant the social equality and the democracy in our country See also Q12.</p>
<p>14. What are the main challenges and/or obstacles that your Government has been confronted with during the first three years of the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy?</p>	<p>The main challenges our Government is facing are the following ones (see also the Action Plan): - Establishing links between the worlds of education and of work, in order to facilitate and reduce the length of transition from school to the labour market - Fighting the entrance of young people in the labour market by informal ways. - Recognizing equal level and equal dignity to formal, non formal and informal learning. Difficulties and obstacles are mainly derived by the economical and financial situation of the country that caused a relevant reduction of public funds, also for the youth field.</p>
<p>15. Which measures and/or actions have your Government carried out in order to communicate the EU Youth Strategy to relevant stakeholders?</p>	<p>Our Government disseminated information on the EU Youth strategies through different tools: institutional websites, events and meetings with the involvement of different actors of the youth policies (representatives of ministries, technical agencies, regional and local authorities, National Youth Forum).</p>
<p>16. Has your Government carried out any actions to measure the impact or success of the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy at the national level?</p>	<p>Even if the Italian Government hasn't adopted yet any criteria or indicators to assess the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy, monitoring activities are carried out in some of its specific fields of action, such as, for instance, education and employment. The Government (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies) is implementing a specific monitoring of active labour market policies system, in order to know the delivery of these policies by PES. This, because the realization of the labour market policies comes under the competence of Regions and Local Administrations, so at the moment, we are not able to know this kind of information.</p>

<p>17. According to the principles of the EU Youth Strategy and in line with previous practice, Member States are asked to involve young people and their organisations in responding to this National Report. Please outline the various ways how young people have been consulted.</p>	<p>Young people, consulted through the National Youth Forum (Forum Nazionale dei Giovani - FNG), participated in the different phases of the preparation of the National Youth Report. FNG has been consulted in an initial stage for the analysis of the questionnaire and the setting up of the working group and in the conclusion phase when it had the opportunity to discuss this Report with the Government (Youth Department) and then include its comments.</p>
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### SECTION 2a: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth employment & entrepreneurship

<p>18. To take the specific situation of young people into account when devising flexicurity strategies?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>All the decrees recently approved by the Governemt such as “Salva Italia”, “Cresci Italia” and “Semplifica Italia” foresee many interventions for the new generations. One of that is the fiscal discount for enterprises recruiting young people for a permanent job.</p>
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<p>19. To promote cross-border professional and vocational opportunities for young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In our country the opportunities to promote cross-border professional and vocational opportunities for young people are mostly financed trough: - the 4 Sectoral Programmes (Erasmus, Comenius, Leonardo da Vinci, Grundtvig) of the Lifelong Learning Programme 2007-2013; the ESF Operational Programmes.</p>
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<p>20. To develop career guidance and counselling services?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Good job (<a href="http://www.ipotesidilavoro.it/">http://www.ipotesidilavoro.it/</a>) is a guide promoted by the Government (Youth Department) offering young people information and guidance on the labour market, on the different existing kinds of labour contracts, on rights and duties of young workers (<a href="http://www.ipotesidilavoro.it/">www.ipotesidilavoro.it</a>). Youth entrepreneurship portal (<a href="http://www.giovaneimpresa.it/">http://www.giovaneimpresa.it/</a>), structured in six areas, gives information on the different phases of the enterprise creation and offers the opportunity to interact both with other users and with specialized consultants.</p>
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<p>21. To promote quality internships and apprenticeships to facilitate the entry to, and progress within, the labour market?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Leonardo da Vinci Sectoral Programme/LLP, as well as the ESF Operational Programmes contribute to support specific actions devoted to internships and apprenticeships. The Government has supported the implementation of interventions of microcredit. Such actions, innovative in their management and operating elements, are particularly significant and useful to support policy interventions aimed at tackling the economic and financial crisis and to help maintaining or increasing the employment levels of disadvantaged and socially vulnerable groups through access to microcredit loans to be repaid at subsidized rates compared to market conditions. In particular, the purpose of these interventions is to help new entrepreneurs, or to guarantee the maintenance of social cooperatives business/work activities.</p> <p>These measures have positive effects also on the management of Operational Programmes, increasing the flexibility of managing the European Social Fund. The law that regulates the apprenticeship contract has been recently reformed in Italy. The text has been the result of an intense and fruitful discussion between the social partners Regions and Autonomous Provinces. Legislative Decree Nr. 167/2011 of 14/09/2011, “Testo Unico on apprenticeship, art. 1 (30), of Law Nr. 247 of 24/12/2007”, published on “Gazzetta Ufficiale” Nr. 236 of 10/10/2011 entry in force the 25/10/2011.</p>
<p>22. To promote sharing of responsibilities between partners in order to facilitate reconciliation between professional and private life for both young women and young men?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Italian Government attaches great importance to the issue of equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, implemented both at legislative and at operational level, working on 3 main pillars: 1. parental leaves 2. work-life balance 3. child care and other dependents services In 2000 a law has been approved dealing with parental leaves and work-life balance, that strengthened the maternity protection standard, in force since 1971. This law pays particular attention to promote a higher involvement of men in family responsibilities, by entitling fathers with paternity leaves, and, what is more important, by introducing a parental leave scheme that provides the couple with a longer paid period whereas it is the father to enjoy this right for a minimum period.</p> <p>At the same time a strong campaign has been launched to raise awareness of these new provisions, and to support a more family friendly culture aiming at overcoming traditional gender stereotypes. The 2000 legislation gives a financial support to private projects aimed at turning enterprises into family friendly workplace, by helping them implementing flexible working time arrangements, and also special services for employees with particular needs because of their role of family caregivers. Finally, since 2007 Italy has fostered its efforts to provide available, affordable and high quality child care services by allocating around 900 million Euros.</p>
<p>23. To promote entrepreneurship in the field of sustainable development?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

Specific measures to promote entrepreneurship in the field of sustainable development are taken by Regions and Local Administrations generally through the launch of call for proposals and financing of programmes for small and medium enterprises in the green economy. The Government (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies) has commissioned to ISFOL a survey on the occupational capability of Green Jobs. Promoting youth talent (<http://www.governodeigiovani.it/>) is a measure of the package “Diritto al futuro” funded in 2011 with 100 ml/€ (40 ml/€ by the Government (Youth Department) and 60 ml/€ by the private sector), that intends to support, inter alia, the start up of new enterprises in the field eco-innovation.

Moreover, youth entrepreneurship in this field will benefit of the measures recently taken in the “Cresci Italia” Decree by the Italian Government to tackle high youth unemployment and promote the entrepreneurial development. According to art. 3 of this Decree, young people aged under 35 can set up a new «simplified limited company» with capital as little as one euro. The last two years of university training can also be taken in combination with work experience.

Additional comments on employment & entrepreneurship

Promoting youth talent: (<http://www.governodeigiovani.it/>) “Salva Italia” Decree:  
[http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/salva\\_italia/](http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/salva_italia/)  
 “Cresci Italia” Decree:  
[http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/cresci\\_italia/](http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/cresci_italia/)  
 “Semplifica Italia” Decree:  
[http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/semplifica\\_italia/Semplifica\\_Italia.pdf](http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/semplifica_italia/Semplifica_Italia.pdf)  
 National Research “Giovani e lavoro consapevole” - Young people and Labour Market (2010 - 2011) carried out by the FNG. It’s a research on the awareness level about the rights and the duties of young people declined to 4 working categories: precarious workers, disabled young people, women and migrants. The research involved all FNG’s member organizations through a survey collected in 6 Italian cities:

Trieste, Turin, Bologna, Viterbo, Avellino and Palermo. FNG collected 1500 questionnaires filled in by young people  
 Outcomes: • difficulties in entering the labour market while still studying; • one young worker up to three works without a contract (black market); • one young person up to two is thinking about going working abroad; • only 43,5 % of young people know their rights (1 up to 2 admits not knowing them); • young people active in youth organizations are more aware about their rights. • For more details please refer to the publication on FNG’s website  
<http://www.forumnazionalegiovani.it/documenti/documentistudio/2012/03/giovani-e-lavoro-consapevole.aspx>

## SECTION 2b: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth participation

<p>24. to develop mechanisms for dialogue with youth and youth participation on national youth policies?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Participation is promoted at all levels through regional youth parliaments, youth councils; structured dialogue and non-formal learning; youth events, youth consultations. In 2010 the Government set up a national working group with the participation of representatives of the FNG, the Agency for the Youth in Action programme (IT NA) and Youth Department. Since 2010, also thanks to that mechanism, dialogue between the youth representatives and Government strengthened, together with the importance and visibility of the FNG. An important step forward in this way was made in November 2011 when the currently ruling Prime Minister consulted, inter alia, the FNG before accepting his appointment.</p> <p>The Prime Minister consulted, inter alia, the youth representatives also on the 4th December 2011 to discuss with them a package of urgent measures the Government was launching to guarantee the financial stability, growth and equity of the country. A great involvement of young people is promoted also by the school system through: "Consulta Provinciale degli Studenti" - Provincial Students Boards, composed of 2 representatives elected among the students of each higher institute in every Province of Italy. National Forum of Student Associations which includes independent students associations in Italy. An important role is played also by IT NA in order to improve the knowledge of the ESD at local and regional levels and promote the implementation of the new EU Youth Strategy.</p>
<p>25. to encourage use of already existing, or development of, guidelines on youth participation, information and consultation in order to ensure the quality of these activities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>At the beginning of 2012 the IT NA drafted and published on its web site <a href="http://www.agenziagiovani.it">www.agenziagiovani.it</a> a specific guide to enhance the quality of the projects presented in the 5.1 sub action of the Programme, aiming, inter alia, at encouraging and supporting structured dialogue between young people and policy-makers. The opportunities offered by the Programme in terms of development of the structured dialogue become progressively more known; in fact the total number of proposals doubled in 2010-2011, but low percentage of approved proposals (27%) shows that their quality has still to be improved.</p>

<p>26. to support politically and financially youth organisations, as well as local and national youth councils and promote recognition of their important role in democracy?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In particular, Forum nazionale dei giovani's projects have been financed since 2008 respectively with € 500,000.00 in 2008; 495,000.00 in 2009; € 483.000,00 in 2010; 483.000,00 in 2011. The projects fall into the following four programme lines activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1 "A person's centrality", a primary reference parameter for ideas and actions.</li> <li>• Objective 2 "Participatory citizenship" refers to projects aimed at developing and increasing youth involvement.</li> <li>• Objective 3 "Dialogue with national, European and international institutions"</li> <li>• Objective 4 "Training paths" deal with projects that aims to promote capacity building and youth leaders empowerment through competences development activities</li> </ul> <p>Moreover, in 2010 the IT NA supported within the Actions 5.1, 3.1. and 4.3 three projects introduced by the FNG.; the realization of these activities will have a multiplying effect in the youth organizations. Since the end of 2010 the IT NA has been supporting specific projects and initiatives, out of the YiA Programme, proposed by the FNG but within the national financial resources available in the framework of the Agreement signed with the Youth Department, such as the annual project "ACT-DEMOCRACY" - Youth participation and active citizenship for peace, democracy and social promotion. Finally there is a push to promote the implementation of dialogue with all young representatives on the local level. See also Q 25.</p>
<p>27. to promote the participation of more and a greater diversity of young people in representative democracy, in youth organisations and other civil-society organisations?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The IT NA promoted many Info/training days all over the country to promote and to enlarge the youth participation at the YiA Programme. In the period 2009-2011, as regards the two sub actions supporting the youth participation and democracy (i.e. : 1.3 and 5.1 sub actions), the IT NA participated at 11 seminars specifically dedicated to these two sub actions, in addition to the more than one hundred info/training days dealing also with all the other actions of the Programme. See also Q24.</p>
<p>28. to make effective use of information and communication technologies to broaden and deepen participation of young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Different institutions use Internet pages and social networks to discuss with young people and make them express their opinion on different topics such as education, employment, mobility, leisure time, health and so on. Social network (i.e. Facebook, twitter ), a web radio, forum and blog are progressively encouraged since 2010 by the Government and IT NA.</p>
<p>29. to support various forms of learning to participate from early age through formal education and non-formal learning?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>School is one of the channels of participation: students are involved in various ways, such as class representatives from an early age (ten/eleven years old). At school representatives of the students are elected yearly in both Class and School councils (together with representatives of families, professors, administrators) and School executive boards. At the province level, two students for each school are elected yearly by their colleagues in the Advisory Board. All the decisional structures of the university system, from the Academic senate to the Administration Board (in both structures students are a minority), from Faculty Councils to Councils of Study Course, involve students, with varying degrees. "Citizens' education" is a subject present in the formal educational programme of Primary School and Secondary School (First degree).</p> <p>There are many projects financed at national and regional level aiming at promoting active citizenship and participation in social life amongst young people through non formal learning experiences. The FNG National Pool of Trainers in Non-Formal Education, composed by 15 trainers selected among member and external organizations according to a variety of gender, geographical and personal competences diversity. The PoT acts as a learning community, where exchanging and sharing competences and experiences are the core of the daily work to foster the quality level and the results of the training and facilitation activities it implements.</p>
<p>30.to further develop opportunities for debate between public institutions and young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>All the IT NA initiatives to support the Structured dialogue involve public institutions and young people. These activities are mainly financed within the 4.3 sub action /TCP</p>

Additional comments on participation (for example references, web-links, project examples).

The project "Partecipiamo!", promoted in 2009 by the Government (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies) and realized in collaboration with the Region of Abruzzi, wants to promote the application of Article 7 of L.285/97 that includes the activation of measures to encourage the participation of children and adolescents in the life of the local community. This goal has taken on special significance in those places affected by the earthquake of April 2009, in which it was necessary to facilitate the establishment of youth in the processes of progressive re-appropriation of territory. In the path proposed by the project have been involved: - Minors aged between 14 and 16 years, residents in the municipalities affected by the earthquake of April 6, 2009, and enrolled at the first two years of upper secondary school degree, - Secondary schools of the second degree sites on the territory of municipalities to be designated by the Decree, - The municipalities involved in the earthquake of 6 April 2009 identified by the students in the course of the project.

"Partecipiamo!" has encouraged the activation of interventions to promote the participation of young students in the life of the local community. Therefore, children aged 14 to 16 years were involved in the process of rebuilding a site / building significantly damaged by the earthquake or the creation of a new space / meeting place able to promote the leading role. Project "Democratic opinions, informatic technologies for youth" The project, carried out in the Municipality of Tortona, was about youth participation. The main aim was to improve the relationship between young people and local administrations (decision makers), to reinforce mutual understanding and trust in order to involve young people in taking decisions. It was also an exchange of practices at European level.

The project was innovative because of the approach and methodology in involving young people (SMS and online consultations) of two different Youth Councils, one in the North of Italy (Consulta Giovani di Tortona) and the other in the South (Consulta Giovani di Tropea), together with 2 Irish youth organization from Dublin (EIRE) and Limerick (EIRE). The project reached hundreds of youngsters. The project was funded by the Youth in action Programme The national law which has establishes the National Students Representative System is: "D.P.R. 567/96 - National Act of the President of the Republic of Italy". FNG's Annual Meeting - Cosenza, Proposta 2010 + Firenze, Proposta2011 FNG's national meeting on structured dialogue process, which every year gather 100 young people representing all national youth organizations and regional and local youth councils in order to discuss through non-formal education workshops on law proposals to present to the government concerning youth employment, sustainable development, education, youth rights.

### SECTION 3: ON VOLUNTEERING and the implementation of the Recommendation on the mobility of young volunteers

31. To create more opportunities for mobility of young volunteers? YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

The National Civic Service was introduced by Law No. 64/2001 when military service was still compulsory in Italy and allowed conscientious objectors to substitute it with civilian service in the community. When compulsory military service was suspended the National Civic Service (Servizio Civile) was opened to all young Italian citizens aged between 18 and 28 years interested to spend one year enriching their social and professional skills through activities carried out in not-for-profit, voluntary organizations or within the public administration voluntary activities in Italy, or in a foreign country within or outside the EU.

The length of the National Civic Service is one year and may not be prolonged or renewed. The EVS is one of the actions financed by the European Programme Youth in Action providing young Europeans with the chance to express their personal commitment through unpaid and full-time voluntary activities in a foreign country within or outside the EU. The IT NA supports strongly the youth mobility with the European Volunteer Service (EVS). In 2011 a great attention has been given to the youth participation at the EVS, most of all for increasing the participation of youth coming from disadvantaged areas of the country. FNG promotes and disseminates through its on line channels opportunities for international learning mobility offered by the European Youth Forum, the Council of Europe, the North-South Centre and all its international partners and stakeholders

32. To raise awareness about opportunities for mobility of young volunteers? YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>There are periodical information and awareness campaigns on voluntary activities and National Civic Service, promoted by the Government and carried out at national level through TV, radio, on line and newspapers spot advertisements.  <a href="http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/campagne_comunicazione/index.html">http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/campagne_comunicazione/index.html</a> Moreover voluntary activities are often promoted among young people through the school system with the support of Voluntary Support Centers, the Informagiovani Centers, the funding of NGOs' projects aiming at increasing the cross border mobility of young volunteers. Generally public institutions launch specific call for proposal. During 2011 all these activities increased in the framework of the European Year of volunteering when: • an information campaign was launched by the Government with the aim to promote the youth involvement in the volunteering activities; • a truck tour, started last September, has travelled all over the country to promote participation, active citizenship, volunteering and cultural integration among young people.</p>
<p>33. To assure quality through the development of self-assessment tools?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The specific tool available in the framework of the YiA Programme is the Youth-pass certificate. This is a tool based on the self-assessment process and its aim is to identify the acquired competences and encourage its recognition thanks to the EVS participation.</p>
<p>34. To promote cross-border mobility of youth workers and young people in youth organisations?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The 4.3 YiA Programme sub action is a structural action, specifically dedicated to reach the cross-border mobility, the competences of youth workers and young people in youth organisations. This action supports proposals elaborated by the youth organisations and also training and networking all-over Europe among youth workers.</p>
<p>35. To give particular attention in this context to young people with fewer opportunities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

The YIA Programme requires giving particular attention to the European mobility of young people with fewer opportunities; for example in 2011, 163 young people with fewer opportunities have been involved into the 521 YiA granted projects. Eurogames2010 - FNG The overall aim of the project is to involve more young people from disadvantaged groups, especially young people with disabilities in NFE, Youth Work and Volunteering. It's a two year project due to start on May 1st 2010 through to May 1st 2012. Euro-Games is an NFE resource giving instructions to youth leaders how to carry out specific NFE Activities, Games and tasks.

The new edition pays special attention to capacity building for volunteering and sustainable development. The tasks and games included will be as accessible as possible for young people with disabilities and the instructions will pay special attention to this aspect. The project in partnership between FNG and YEU - Youth fro Exchange and Understanding, implemented three International Training Courses in Italy in 2011. The training courses used NFE using the Eurogames2010 resource developed by the partnership for this project to increase the SKAs of youth leaders from disadvantaged backgrounds and working with disadvantaged young people, especially related to volunteering and the promotion of its role in raising the skills levels amongst young people especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

<p>36. To promote the recognition of skills acquired through voluntary activities through instruments such as Europass, Youthpass and Member State instruments?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Even though there isn't a unique formal system for the validation of non formal and informal learning acquired by young people thorough voluntary activities, there are some tools for the recognition of volunteering of young people participating in specific programmes such as the European Voluntary Service (EVS) and the National Civic Service. The EVS is formally recognized by the Youth-pass certificate delivered in 2009-2011 by 176 projects to 3.452 young people. The IT NA promotes actions finalised to the valorisation of good practices and there are some specific granted projects where the Youth-pass certificate has been recognised (see best practice).</p> <p>At the end of the year spent in the Civic Service each volunteer receives a "Certificate of service end" which could be spent in the labour market. During the activities, if it is provided by the project, the volunteer acquires training credits. The volunteers activated in the fire brigade have a "reserve of Law" (facilities) in public competitions for the employment. Moreover competences acquired through voluntary activities are generally certificated by the voluntary organizations and are recognized as credits in the University system and positively evaluated by the third sector. The participation of students to voluntary activities is part of their training in some Universities faculties.</p>
<p>37. To promote intergenerational solidarity through voluntary activities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>As far as the promotion intergenerational solidarity through voluntary activities is concerned we should also mention that this issue will be one of the themes that will be developed and implemented during the European Year 2012 on active ageing and solidarity between generations. In particular, it will be launched a project on young and voluntary activities in schools as also instrument for active citizenship. During this year the IT NA will promote this priority implementing the five sub actions. As regards the EVS, it has to be noticed that 54 granted projects (about 14% of granted projects) in the period from 2007 to 2011 were focused on intergenerational dialogue or in activities having to dial with health care mostly dedicated to the elderly people.</p>

Additional comments on volunteering (for example references, web-links, project examples). (<http://www.serviziocivile.it>)

#### SECTION 4: On the implementation of the additional fields of action of the EU Youth Strategy

38. To support the development of youth work and other non-formal learning opportunities as a way of addressing early school leaving? YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

In 2008 the Government (MIUR) launched the National Guidance Plan, whose main objective is to lower rates of school dropout and interruption frequency, still very high, especially in the first two years of high school, and to support the maturation and the educational success of each student. The instrument of the National Orientation is C. M. No. 43 of 15 April 2009 containing the "Guidelines" for guidance for schools of all levels: orientation as a strategy that involves the whole process of the person, which extends along the whole course of life, through the educational process since primary school and has cut across all the disciplines.

To this end, through a training of trainers of task forces at local level, we are supporting the adoption of a plan of action on "guidance" that allows to prevent and tackle youth problems and dropout, accompanying each person in his individual journey, stating the reasons and supporting it, as well as providing necessary information needed for a re-orientation, favoring the acquisition of skills and facilitating the choices and decisions of each. Moreover, the "dropout" is considered as the first cause in exposing youth to the risks of social exclusion, and for this reason it is one of the target people that the YiA Programme takes in care.

39. To strengthen the use of the range of tools established at EU level for the transparency and validation of skills and the recognition of qualifications? YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Government (Ministries of Labour and Social Policies and MIUR) has set up, several years ago, the National Contact Points for the various European Community tools for transparency and quality (Europass, ECVET, EQAVET, etc.), as well as the National Point of Reference for Transparency of Qualifications. There have also been made different activities of dissemination of the information through websites, ad hoc events and through the participation of experts in fairs guidance for young people.</p> <p>Examining the data on the use of Europass Mobility since 2007, year of the new EU programming period starting, at the end of 2010, there were issued a total of 22.687 booklets. In the first two years the number of booklets assigned, although registering a slight decline in 2008, remained in excess of 6.000 units per year, while, from 2009 it began a slight decline which has continued into 2010. The number of booklets issued in Italy is still in line and, for some years, even higher than that of other EU countries. The beneficiaries of mobility experiences to whom has been released a Europass Mobility document, are mostly young people and women. All the granted projects under the Youth in Action Programme , except those concerned to 1.3 e 5.1 sub actions, are able to deliver the Youthpass certificate to the youth participants. See also Q36.</p>
<p>40. To promote learning mobility of all young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Government (MIUR) together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies coordinates and supports the Lifelong Learning Programme. Within the programme, mobility is a transversal action covered by various sub-programmes: Erasmus, Comenius, Leonardo da Vinci and Grundtvig. The last year, Italy has realized through the coordination of the European Commission and in support to the European University of Florence, the Festival of Europe (Florence, 7-10 May 2011). The Government (Youth Department) performs policy-making and oversight functions over the IT NA which supports mobility within and beyond the EU borders as a tool to promote young people's active citizenship, the social cohesion in the EU, and the European cooperation in the youth field.</p> <p>The Government appropriated dedicated funds in 2011 and 2012 to strengthen the financial capacity of this Programme. In relation to Europe 2020, Youth on the Move Initiative and the future Erasmus for All programme, the IT NA promoted job training seminars in order to 1) foster the European mobility and provide adequate opportunities to develop new skills and competences through mobility. The IT NA is managing a pilot project named "Safari Job", set up through the cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Youth and INPDAP (the National Pension/Welfare Institute for civil servants) and conceived also as a key instrument for supporting learning mobility, intercultural dialogue and vocational training.</p>

41. To make the broader public aware of the value of non-formal learning?	YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.
Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.	Information on non-formal learning has been achieved through the dissemination activities carried out by the National Agencies of Lifelong Learning Programme, of Youth in Action Programme, Eurodesk Italy, the National Contact Point of Europass and through magazines and brochures of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. Moreover a study on EVS will be completed and published in 2012 by the IT NA. FNG's National Pool of Trainers is recognised by all member organizations and many public institutions as a tool for projects and events implementation aiming to the capacity building of young people.
Additional comments on education & training (for example references, web-links, project examples).	The process of the National Guidance and documentation are scrolled through in the publication: "National Guidance Plan, a resource for innovation and for the government of complexity", n. 134-135 - 2011, Ed Le Monnier website <a href="http://www.annaliistruzione.it/riviste/quaderni/rivistaquaderni.htm">http://www.annaliistruzione.it/riviste/quaderni/rivistaquaderni.htm</a>

## B. HEALTH & WELL-BEING

42. To follow up the Council Resolution on the health and well-being of young people and encourage youth fitness and physical activity by applying the EU Physical Activity Guidelines?	YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.
Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.	<p>Since 2007 the Government has been promoting interventions throughout the national territory to give concrete responses to the growing alarm from the scientific community and the international institutions concerning the sedentary and improper lifestyle among the population, especially the youngest. To instil healthy lifestyle habits and encourage physical activity in the population the Government has approved the National Prevention Plan and started also projects directed to children from an early age. The Plan provides for several interventions to be implemented at Regional level for general population and specific targets, such as young people and children aiming, inter alia, at promoting the development of urban environments supporting physical activity and the implementation of local initiatives. Moreover, the MIUR and the Italian National Olympic Committee share, with the contribution of the PCM-Office for the Sport a project called "motor literacy in schools".</p> <p>The project began with a pilot project during the academic year 2009/2010 and its duration is extended until the academic year 2012/2013. It intends to improve motor skills and lifestyle of the students through physical education at school. Currently over 1600 physical education teachers matched to 300 hours (15 weeks) primary teachers to improve the lifestyle of children in school. The project involves about 10% of schools across the country.</p>

<p>43. To encourage healthy lifestyles for young people via physical education, education on nutrition, physical activity and collaboration between schools, youth workers, health professionals and sporting organisations?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The National Prevention Plan provides for the strengthening of partnership with the education sector, the implementation of programmes promoting fruit and vegetables consumption in the general population, the promotion of breastfeeding, the improvement and control of nutritional quality of food served at school and at workplaces' cafeterias, the promotion of physical activity, through intersectoral and multidisciplinary interventions. It should be stressed that all Italian Regions have developed interventions (with a total of more than 120 projects) for the prevention and surveillance of unhealthy lifestyles and related diseases, with particular reference to unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, alcohol abuse, tobacco smoke and drug addiction.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and the Italian National Olympic Committee also promote the development and the realization of the student sport games which take place in all secondary schools in Italy. Moreover, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health together with the Youth Department are also promoting the project called "Guadagnare SALUTE" ("Gaining Health)" (see also section 6). Please refer to nutrition and food education program called "Food and School (2009-2015)" set up by MIUR. The Ministry has also addressed in all Italian schools the document called: "2011 Guidelines on food education in Italian School" with information programmes and courses for teachers and students.</p>
<p>44. To increase knowledge and awareness of youth workers and youth leaders of health issues?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In 2010 the Government (Youth Department) organised in Rome the "European Conference on Youth Health and Well-being" in collaboration with the Health Minister, the Education Minister, the Equal opportunities' Minister, the Under -Secretary competent in the Family Policies and in partnership with the European Commission, FNG and YFJ. This event, in line with the 2008 EU Council Resolution on health and well being of young people and focused on the topics of eating disorders and sexually transmitted infections among young people was an important opportunity to develop the dialogue among different actors (EU Member States, the European Commission, young people, experts and health operators).</p>
<p>45. To encourage peer-to-peer health education?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Government (MIUR) has focused attention on attitudes and behaviours which may pose a risk to the health of young people and result in social problems, disabilities and ultimately death. Such behaviours, which are often acquired in early adolescence, include tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption and drug use. The MIUR has, therefore, been implementing a number of information programmes and educational initiatives to prevent drug addiction, both at local and national level, with the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering responsible participation, autonomy and identity among young people;</li> <li>• Contributing to the development of young people's personality;</li> <li>• Meeting young people's need for communication;</li> <li>• Enhancing young people's sense of belonging to the social community;</li> <li>• Educating young people whose behaviours show insecurity, lack of confidence and of self-esteem;</li> <li>• Making young people able to make autonomous and responsible choices by developing healthy behaviours and a social sense.</li> </ul> <p>MIUR's projects were implemented in schools where it is easier to come into contact with many young people who, due to their age, have not yet fully developed behaviours which are potentially harmful for their health. Schools also represent the best environment to acquire information, behavioural skills and abilities which foster a healthy lifestyle and keep young people away from drugs. For more information please refer to section 6.</p>
<p>46. To facilitate access to existing health facilities by making them more youth friendly?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In 2011 the Government (Youth Department) funded the project Health and well-being of young people will be carried out by the Italian National Health Institute (Istituto Superiore di Sanità). The aim is to identify young people's needs leading them both to a lack of compliance with healthy lifestyles, to eating disorders and to the adoption of an unsafe behaviour that may cause sexually transmitted infections. The project intends to integrate typical ways of prevention and identification of youth needs such as "health point" with the use of new technologies.</p>
<p>Additional comments on health &amp; well-being (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>(cfr. World Health Organization Europe participating in the program: GAINING HEALTH - THE EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES. <a href="http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/76526/E89306.pdf">http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/76526/E89306.pdf</a>). The Ministry of Education furthermore cooperates with the Ministry of the agricultural, food and forestall policies by supporting the EU Program "Fruits in the schools". FNG National Campaign "Non mi Gioco il Cuore" campaign for the prevention of heart failures in sport activities; <a href="http://www.nonmigiocoilcuore.it/">http://www.nonmigiocoilcuore.it/</a></p>

### C. SOCIAL INCLUSION

<p>47. To realise the full potential of youth work and youth centres as means of inclusion?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Government, together with Regions, supports youth associations and communities as means of cultural and social growth of young people through funding of projects and activities aiming at promoting, inter alia, the development of youth centers, peer to peer education, spaces for youth aggregation, the setting up of tools (audio and video rooms, etc.) for artistic production and supporting forms of intercultural dialogue, by organising training courses and activities which aim to encourage dialogue between young people, across generations and between diverse cultures (immigration and social integration).</p>
<p>48. To adopt a cross-sectoral approach when working to improve community cohesion and solidarity and reduce the social exclusion of young people, addressing the inter linkages between e.g. young peoples education and employment and their social inclusion?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>49. To support the development of intercultural awareness and competences for all young people and combat prejudice?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In 2010-2011 the Government supported also together with Regions and local authorities many projects and initiatives aiming at encouraging the intercultural dialogue and the integration of young people, furthering the acquirement of values of tolerance and of mutual respect, the promotion of cultural, religious, linguistic and gender diversity for the growth of a more cohesive, more pluralistic, and more dynamic society. Important initiatives have been carried out by MIUR in the school system such as: • three national training seminars: for school leaders, "Directing schools in multicultural contexts", Riccione, 4/6 October 2010; for teachers of schools with Roma pupils and the referents of intercultural regional Education Offices: "Roma children, Roma pupils. School, languages, cultures", Gardone Riviera (BS), 18/20 October 2010; referents for provincial, regional coordinators and networks of schools: "A school of the Mediterranean ", Catania, Sicily, Catania, 9/11 February 2011. • the program "On the benches of interculturalism", an intercultural approach to the disciplines (mathematics, geography, literature, music ..), carried out in the school year 2010/2011. • the Ministry of Education held a national seminar on the theme of non-Italian students in technical and vocational schools (for 80% of foreign students of high schools), hold in Milan, 22/24 October 2011. See also Additional comments on social inclusion.</p>
<p>50. To address the issues of homelessness, housing and financial exclusion with a particular focus on young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>According to the National plan for the housing the Government signed in October 2011 15 Framework Agreements with some Regions for a total funding of 2.7 thousand million euro, with the aim to build 15,200 houses to assign prior to families with a low income, young couples, old people, not resident students, immigrants with a low income and resident in Italy from at least ten years, etc.</p>
<p>51. To promote access to quality services e.g. transport, e-inclusion, health, social services?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Plan of Action for the Protection of the Rights and Development of Children in childhood is aimed, inter alia, at strengthening the network of integrated services and contrast social exclusion and in particular measures for adolescents, through actions designed: 1. to implement socio - health family counselling services with the aim to improve their skills in relation to informed choices and to ensure the physical and mental well being 2. to promote forms of greater participation of adolescents.</p> <p>3. to reduce the distance between generations. 4. to prevent forms of discomfort, and support forms of social integration and switch from damage reduction to risk reduction. 5. to support school attendance and educational success against social exclusion for children whose families are in conditions of social and cultural exclusion and/or psycho-social distress or weaknesses in the use of Italian language, contrasting the risk of early illegal work, and of the fall into crime and addictions, making sure to avoid the risk of ghettoisation and categorization.</p>
<p>52. To promote specific support for young families?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Italy, in 2010, introduced also a national fund for newborn babies, under which new parents can apply for bank loans benefiting from special refunding conditions. Moreover two of the measures of the package “Diritto al futuro” (Right to the future) launched by the Government (Youth Department) in November 2011 are directed to young families. One is the fund (51 ml/€) aiming to create 10,000 permanent jobs through a grant of 5,000 € for every young people (from 18 to 30 years of age) with children and without a permanent job (precarious worker or unemployed). The other is a fund (50 ml/€) guaranteeing 10,000 new loans to be granted to young couples working as temporary employees for the purchase of the first house.</p>
<p>53. To engage young people and youth organisations in the planning, delivery and evaluation of European Year of Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in 2010?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Considering the role of education for combating poverty, various Comenius projects addressing this theme were implemented involving schools and students.</p>

Additional comments on social inclusion (for example references, web-links, project examples).

Mapping youth organizations representing the African Diaspora in Italy: the African Diaspora Youth Network in Europe (ADYNE) in collaboration with FNG invited youth organizations representing the African Diaspora youth in Italy at a national, regional and local level, in order to share their common needs, concerns and challenges. The meeting aimed to discuss the opportunity and possibility of developing together strategies and joint action plans in order to improve the social, economical and political conditions of African Diaspora youth living in Italy in this present time. In 2012 FNG is planning a national research on African Diaspora Youth Organizations in Italy in order to support the establishment of a national network. In October 2012 FNG is organizing a National Training of Trainers and multipliers on Human Rights Education focused on youth migrants and second generations rights with the funding support of the Council of Europe.

National Housing Plan:

[http://www.governodeigiovani.it/blog.aspx?filterby=piano casa](http://www.governodeigiovani.it/blog.aspx?filterby=piano%20casa) The national project "Italy fairytale". Travelling with Italian Folktales by Italo Calvino (how Italian "Italian Fairy Tales collected by Calvin, what are the similarities and exchanges with libraries in other countries and cultures), School year 2010/2011, for schools childhood, primary and secondary schools in collaboration with the Committee 150 Italy - Italian Library Association and the Project. The project Intercultura TV that involves students of 5 Italian regions to create a video no longer than 20 min, by which will be told the size of their everyday multicultural perspective of a "peer education" that is the peer exchange . The project objectives are the following ones: o to facilitate the meeting and intercultural dialogue among young Italians and foreigners giving birth to forms of cooperation between direct and unmediated students o to enhance the parents participation in the multicultural education of their children o to give the opportunity for peer education groups to take advantage of school resources

#### D. CREATIVITY & CULTURE

54. To support the development of creativity among young people by following up the Council conclusions on promoting a Creative Generation: developing the creativity and innovative capacity of children and young people through cultural expression and wider access to culture?

YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

Since 2008 the Government (MIUR), in collaboration with key public and private entities, has promoted the project "Io Studio - Student Card" under the patronage of the President of the Republic. On this topic, the Government (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities - MiBAC) has been taken concrete measures in relevant national policies to promote Culture. On the national level, access to culture is promoted thanks to the rich network of National Institutes, museums, libraries and archives, archaeological areas, parks and historic monuments. The entrance to National museums, monuments, galleries and archaeological areas is free to all citizens of the European Union under the age of 18 years.

To promote access to culture towards young people, MiBAC also organizes communications campaigns at national level and different specific events. On the international level, the National Offices for the "Culture Programme 2007-2013" (Cultural Contact Point- ITALY) and for the "Citizenship Programme 2007-2013" (European Citizenship Point-ITALY), set up in the Ministry from 2009, have been created in order to develop and encourage partnerships in EU projects including young culture professionals in current EU programme and Actions. Meanwhile, the ECP ITALY' actions have increased the participation of young people in workshops and seminars in order to foster the potential European added value of young people in the volunteering' activities. (See also Additional comments)

55. To make new technologies readily available to empower young people's creativity and capacity for innovation, and attract interest in culture, the arts and science?

YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Simultaneously with the launch of the "IoStudio - Student Card" the Student Portal website has been published: <a href="http://www.istruzione/studenti.it">www.istruzione/studenti.it</a>, it offers a series of personalized web services and projects information, school news, and an updated list of advantages. Next school year will see the implementation of: - E-portfolio: a personal digital archive evidencing the training of the student and the skills acquired - Schoolblog: a blog for each school - SOS students: an e-learning platform with free learning contents such as video, documents, presentations, etc.. and online courses for the recovery of exams and points. Thanks to the "IoStudio" active partnerships, each year projects and national competitions have been promoted to involve students in the production of media content, and in the participation of games and quizzes online on various topics ranging from cinema, environmental education, and the paths of legality.</p> <p>The projects promoted intend to train youths towards a correct and conscious use of the technology, also to prevent phenomena such as cyberbullying, and to guide and stimulate the creative processes that students carry through the use of technology. To further involve the generation of digital natives on the themes of knowledge of cultural heritage and show attention to new needs of young people's creativity, MiBAC since 2009, has set up different new technologies tools (see Additional comments on culture &amp; creativity).</p>
<p>56. To provide access to environments where young people can develop their creativity and interests and spend a meaningful leisure time?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>To facilitate the family museum activities' process, the Government (MiBAC) started some experiments in order to pursue multiple objectives through museum' experience: integration, communication, strengthening of social networking. It's the case of the experimental project "Qual è il segno per museo?" one of the most recent examples of educational projects designed to integrate different skills. The project took place in 2009, with the help of an elementary school where children, deaf and hearing people communicate in perfect bilingual (Italian and Italian Sign Language) and in a situation of absolute equality.</p> <p>MIBAC provided them a typical layout of activities designed to encourage the use of leisure time in the museum: a little training, preparatory visits, teaching materials to be used in school. This has led children and families to make "informal " knowledge in some important museums as the Museo Nazionale Romano and the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna in Rome, where children have been able to make the first experience of 'working', in order to present the masterpieces of the two museums in Italian Language and Italian Sign Language to their families, deaf and hearing people.</p>

<p>57. To promote specialised training in culture, new media and intercultural competences for youth workers?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Programme Movin'Up - The Movin'Up Programme, with its grants, is the most structured programme through which the Italian government provide support for the international mobility and creativity of artists between 18 and 35 years old throughout the financial support for research and training and the production of the most interesting projects in terms of innovation and design, creating opportunities for new employments and new professionals. Since 1999-2011 Movin'Up, in 13 editions, has supported 510 projects out of 1.421 submitted, for a total of 997 artists Movin'Up Programme is funded by the Government (MiBAC) and GAI (Young Italian Artist Circuit), a network of more than 40 local authorities working on culture and youth policies in Italy.</p> <p>- DAB Design for Artshops and Bookshops - is an open bi-annual competition aimed at under 35 Italian designers for the creation and manufacturing of art and design pieces to market in bookshops located in Italian museums, promoted by the Government (MiBA</p>

Additional comments on culture & creativity (for example references, web-links, project examples).

Project “Io Studio” The project aims at establishing a public-private institutional network that can provide students with easier access to the following types of goods and services: - Cultural heritage: museums, UNESCO heritage, cinemas, theatres, libraries; - Natural heritage: nature reserves and parks; - Hardware and software, telephony and Internet; - Travel: air, rail and sea, accommodation, language courses in Italy and abroad; - Sports and driving classes. The project provides economic incentives for students, educational opportunities such as internships, tenders and competitions; and also projects dedicated to the promotion of specific topics from developing creativity through artistic channels (film, theatre, musical and artistic); promoting active participation and proper use of technology, addressing social issues: bullying prevention, educating for sustainable development, etc..

The project aims to introduce students to all forms of cultural education outside school perimeter, enabling them to actively participate to the cultural realities of their territory, as well as nationally and internationally. Partnerships established under the “Io Studio” project allow to actively involve students in projects aimed, from one side, at stimulating their creativity while making them the protagonists of the creative and training processes; and, on the other side, encourage direct contact with the business world and cultural production circuits. New technologies tools set up by MIUR: - Facebook and Twitter links on the Mibac institutional web page - free applications for smart Phone (i-MiBAC Top 40) - “i-MiBAC Cinema”, a project realized for the fans of Italian and international cinema, to rediscover the Italian cities, starting from the most famous movie sets, in search of original, fascinating theme itineraries.

- 150 Italamobile to celebrate the 150th Italy Anniversary and inform on related events, with a visual mapping and 3D applications for smart phones - the Uffizi Touch, an interactive digital framework for enjoying all the works of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence - the Google Street view of the archaeological site of Pompeii - Experimental educational initiatives aimed at high school' students (16-18 years). (See Good Practice: Our culture Week). CCP IT: <http://www.ccpitaly.beniculturali.it/> ECP ITALY: <http://www.europacittadini.it/> Mibac-Direzione Generale per la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale; <http://www.valorizzazione.beniculturali.it/>; <http://www.valorizzazione.beniculturali.it/it/sed-sistema-dei-servizi-educativi-statali.html> Mibac-Direzione Generale per il Cinema: <http://www.cinema.beniculturali.it> Mibac- Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro: <http://www.icr.beniculturali.it> Programme Movin'Up : <http://www.giovaniartisti.it/progetti/demo-iniziative>

DAB Design for Artshop and Bookshops : <http://www.giovaniartisti.it/iniziative/dab-design-artshop-e-bookshop>

### E. YOUTH & THE WORLD

58. To raise the awareness of young people about global issues such as sustainable development and human rights?	YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.
Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.	It is to be noticed that the “global issue” in 2010 was one of the annual priority of the YiA Programme; 23% of the granted projects were focused on this issue. FNG has organised in November 2011 the Seminar “Act for our Planet!” within the framework on the Global Education Week promoted by the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe that has been hosted by the Italian Representative of EU Parliament and Commission in Spazio Europa.
59. To provide opportunities for young people to exchange views with policy-makers on global issues (e.g. via participation in international meetings, virtual platforms/fora etc.)?	YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.
Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.	<p>Euro-Arab cooperation process “ACT-DEMOCRACY” - Youth participation and active citizenship for peace, democracy and social promotion “Act -Democracy” is a long term project promoted by Forum Nazionale Giovani (FNG) in order to provide continuity and re-launch the Euro - Arab - Mediterranean cooperation process after the political and social changes of the Arab spring. For the project implementation FNG is actively working together with the European Youth Forum (YFJ), the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States and the World Bank. Euro-African Cooperation process Portuguese NYC together with Youth Councils from Angola, Spain, Cape-Verde, Italy, Guinea-Bissau, Catalonia, Mozambique, Cyprus and Slovenia developed in 2011 a long term cooperation project - Crossing Euro-African with Global Youth Work - aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop intercultural dialogue and cooperation;</li> <li>• empower NYCs, youth organizations and youth leaders envisaging the development of a long term strategic vision of Europe-Africa youth cooperation;</li> <li>• bring Global Education to NYCs’ educational strategies as an important tool for youth work, youth participation and youth policy development, as well as youth organizations capacity-building and leadership empowerment;</li> <li>• create a space for sharing good practices;</li> <li>• empower young educators;</li> <li>• strengthen NYCs’ role as organisations of local, national and global youth activism and participation in decision making</li> </ul>
60. To encourage young people to participate in green volunteering and “green” patterns of consumption and production (e.g. recycling, energy conservation, hybrid vehicles, etc.)?	YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Since the beginning of the YiA Programme, organisations involved in "green" services were accredited to participate at the EVS activities; for this reasons, there are systematically Volunteers involved in green activities. In 2011 for more sensitizing and involving youth in "green activities", two info days were organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment. FNG carried out: • a local campaign on environmental education addressing primary school students to raise awareness on the 3R in partnership with the Lazio Region, AMA, and the Municipality of Rome. • an international campaign (One tree per child) promoted by FNG aiming to contribute to fight global warming through reforestation and environmental education.</p>
<p>61. To promote entrepreneurship, employment, education and volunteering opportunities with countries or regions outside of Europe?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>It is to be noticed that the decentralised management of sub actions. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2, 4.3, 5.1 of YiA Programme it's already open to activities with organisations and youth coming also from E.F.T.A countries, Croatia and Turkey. As far as the actions 2 and 3.1 are concerned, also the following Countries are eligible to the benefits of YiA Programme : European South Est Countries, Eastern Europe and Caucasus and Mediterranean Partner Countries</p>
<p>62. To encourage young people to participate in development cooperation activities either in their country of residence or abroad?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The Italian Development Cooperation attaches great importance to the youth policies, as outlined in our Strategic Guidelines (available in the DGCS website: <a href="http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it">www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it</a>). In particular, within the context of the Millennium Development Goals, the Italian Cooperation has focused its attention to three main sectors which, according to the OECD/DAC wording, are as follows: employment policy and administrative management, vocational training and basic life skills for youth. Since 2010, the Italian Development Cooperation has contributed to the achievement of development programs and projects in many geographical areas, such as: Balkans (Albania), Mediterranean and Middle East countries (Morocco, Lebanon and Palestinian Territories), Sub-Saharan Africa (Burundi, Somalia, RDC, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia and Sierra Leone), Central and South America (Guatemala, Bolivia and Peru) and Asia (Pakistan, Vietnam).</p> <p>Only in the last two years, the Italian Development Cooperation has provided resources for a total amount of less than 10 million Euros. The FNG has a representative in the European Youth Forum Expert Group on "Youth Work Development.</p>

Additional comments on youth & the world (for example references, web-links, project examples).

### SECTION 5: EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURED DIALOGUE

63. Has your government carried out any specific measures or is it planning to do so based on the conclusions from the European Youth Week, which presents a number of recommendations on how the structured dialogue can be improved at the national and the European levels?

YES, the government has implemented specific measures responding to recommendations from the European Youth Week in May 2011.

Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

64. Has your Government supported the establishment of a National Working Group?

Yes

Please explain the reasons for your answer. If yes, how has this been supported? If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here

In line with the implementation of a structured dialogue, as laid out at the community level, the Government (Youth Department) promoted the creation of a National Working Group, with representatives of the FNG and the IT NA. The group meets regularly in the Youth Department to discuss and prepare the different national consultations launched by the Presidencies in the framework of the structured dialogue. In this framework the Government (Youth Department) funded also two surveys carried out on a pre-selected panel of about 21,000 young Italians. The first survey, run in February/March 2010, was about the youth employment and the second one, run in August/September 2010, was mainly focused on the young people's knowledge of the labour market, its rights, the youth work and on their proposals to support the transition from education to the labour market, to reduce discrimination and re-conciliate professional and personal life.

65. Does the National Youth Council play a leading role in the National Working Group?

Yes

If your answer is NO please elaborate and indicate who plays a leading role. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

66. Does the competent national ministry play an active role in the National Working Group? Yes

Please explain the reasons for your answer. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

The Youth Department plays an active role promoting meetings of the National Working Group, participating in the planning of the national consultations and in the discussion of the main results. See also Q64

67. Given the cross-sectoral character of the EU Youth Strategy, have other national ministries played an active role in the National Working Group? No

If your answer is YES please elaborate and indicate who plays an active role. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

Other ministries didn't play yet a role in the National Working Group. The Youth Department is now considering the opportunity to involve in the future also representatives of other ministries, especially that ones whose competences are particularly relevant for young people, such as, for instance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the MIUR. The involvement of other ministries will probably be one of the points to suggest for the agenda of the next meeting of National Working Group.

68. Does your Government provide financial or other support for the National Working Group? Yes

If your answer is YES please elaborate (maximum 300 words) If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

A part the financial and logistical support indicated in Q64, the Youth Department provides indirectly a financial support to the National Working Group through the funding of some projects and activities promoted by the FNG and the IT NA that are connected with the national consultations.

<p>69. Is the competent national ministry aware of the process of consultations, and subsequent results, undertaken by the National Working Group in response to guiding questions issued by the European Steering Committee for the structured dialogue with youth?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>70. Has your Government taken any initiatives to follow up the points that were raised as priority areas in the conclusions of the structured dialogue on youth employment, as outlined in the Council Resolution on the structured dialogue?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please elaborate If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In 2010-2011 the Government focused on the main objectives to enhance youth employment promoting a better coordination between education/training and the labour market through the strengthening of the linkage tools between supply and demand of labour, a greater involvement of public and private structures, in particularly universities. An important reform of the apprenticeship was carried out by the Government in 2011 with the Legislative Decree no. 167/2011 which becomes a contract of a permanent job aiming at the youth training and employment.  <a href="http://www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/rdonlyres/DAE97CAE-674E-4188-BD0D-DACEB4E3185E/0/20110914_Dlgs_167.pdf">http://www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/rdonlyres/DAE97CAE-674E-4188-BD0D-DACEB4E3185E/0/20110914_Dlgs_167.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/rdonlyres/81A1A0EA-0667-4F43-B978-E428803AAE1D/0/Newsletter_Apprendistato_dicembre2011.pdf">http://www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/rdonlyres/81A1A0EA-0667-4F43-B978-E428803AAE1D/0/Newsletter_Apprendistato_dicembre2011.pdf</a></p> <p>The Government intends to launch a reform of the labour market on which is working with the representatives of social parts. Some of the objectives of this reform are the contrast to youth unemployment and job insecurity, the valorization of the human capital also through the apprenticeship, the strengthening of the active policies of the services for labour, in order to increase efficiency in the meeting of demand and supply. See also section 2A on employment &amp; entrepreneurship</p>

71. Would your Government support a structured dialogue with young people and youth organisations in other fields than those covered by the overall thematic priorities, and individual Presidency priorities, agreed at European level?	Yes
Please explain the reasons for your answer	In principle yes, but only if they are priority and relevant also at national level.
72. Does your Government consider the National Working Group already established in your country to be sufficiently inclusive in its composition to ensure a participatory process open to all young people?	Yes
If your answer is NO please elaborate	The participation of the FNG, the unique national representative platform of more than 80 youth organisations, assures the representation of 4 million young people and of the heterogeneous nature of youth organisations. Anyway the National Working Group is considering a bigger use of on line consultations to ensure also the participation of young people not involved in youth organisation.
73. What are the methods of consultation with young people that have been applied within the structured dialogue in your country?	The national consultations have been carried out with different methods, such as meetings, video-conferences, national assembly of the National Youth Forum and online interviews with the aid of C.A.W.I. (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) on a pre-selected Panel for the two surveys.
If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.	
74. Do youth researchers and those engaged in youth work play a role in carrying out the structured dialogue in your country?	No
If your answer is YES please elaborate If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.	

75. Would your Government support efforts to enhance the visibility and transparency of structured dialogue at national level?	Yes
Please explain the reasons for your answer.	Our Government would support information on the structured dialogue and its results at EU and national level through different tools such as, institutional websites and social networks, events and meetings with the involvement of different actors of the youth policies (representatives of ministries, technical agencies, regional and local authorities).
76. Based on the experiences gained since 2010, does your Government feel that the format and working methods employed at EU Youth Conferences contribute to a successful conduct of structured dialogue?	Yes
Please explain the reasons for your answer.	The EU Youth conferences, bringing together young people and decision makers of the European countries, are important event for the discussion of the results of the structured dialogue and the identification of policy recommendations to meet young people needs resulting by the national consultations of the different countries. An improvement at the EU level of the analysis of the results of the national consultation would assure an increase of their success. See also Q77
77. Based on the experiences gained from the first two cycles of the structured dialogue, does your Government have particular recommendations for the further development of the structured dialogue?	Yes
Please explain the reasons for your answer.	The European Steering Committee should promote a mutual exchange among the different countries on the methodology adopted, the good practices developed and the difficulties confronted in the implementation of the structured dialogue, following the invitation of the “Council resolution on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018)”. The attention of the European Steering Committee should be more focused on the concrete analysis of the main results of the youth consultations and their dissemination. It would be very helpful to define and adopt a common methodology for the implementation of consultations in each country, so to obtain comparable results.

## SECTION 6: ON EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

Presentation of good practice # 1 Youth Camps (<http://www.campogiovani.it/>) The “Youth Camps” project, currently in its fourth year, is carried out by the Youth Department in association with the Home Office (Fire Service), Ministry of Defence (Navy, Coastguard) and Italian Red Cross. Last year quite three thousand young people embarked upon a special “holiday” week, attending summer camps. Youth Camps is a civic education project which functions as life experience, introducing young people to socially beneficial activities, supported by the Institutions. Until now the project allowed about 5.700 young people from 14 to 22 years old to take part in summer camps free of charge for at least one week from June to September.

The objective is to help young people become more responsible regarding the protection of the environment, helping the population, learning useful skills, discovering aptitudes and vocations and fulfilling their own aspirations for civil duty. This emphasises learning about citizenship and the younger generation's voluntary movement. In particular, the programme of activity with the Fire Service provides residential training courses which aim to proliferate a fire safety culture, as well as first aid and emergency management training. Funding: €900,000 from the Youth Department. The Navy holds summer sailing courses to bring young people into contact with the world of sailing, teaching respect for and knowledge of the sea and nature, its movement and rules, and all of the elements that form the basis of this discipline. Funding: €400,000 from the Youth Department.

The Coastguard organises summer courses that bring young people into contact with the sea via their participation in activities that aim to safeguard human life at sea, protect the marine environment and ichthyic fauna. As well as this, the Coastguard teaches knowledge of the rudimentary rules for safe navigation and encourages young people's awareness of the sea. Funding: €450,000 from the Youth Department. Finally, the Italian Red Cross carries out courses to bring young people into contact with education about health, peace and community service in their local areas and on international co-operation. They interchange activities such as simulation, role play, laboratory activities, group work, the analysis of basic themes relating to the prevention of at-risk behaviour, and encouragement of healthy lifestyles. This way, young people can take advantage of the International Red Cross Movement and Italian Red Cross. Funding: €900,000 from the Youth Department. Young people intending to attend the youth camps must send their candidature according to specific call for proposals yearly launched by the Youth Department. Their recruitment is carried out by the involved institutions according to merit criteria.

Presentation of good practice # 2 Campus Mentis (<http://www.globalvillagecampus.it/>) The project, funded by the Government (Youth Department) and the University of Rome “La Sapienza” for a total amount of 11,5 ml/€, intends to promote the job insertion of talented young people strengthening the link between education and labour market and helping the meeting of labour demand and supply. In the period 2011- 2013 more than 20.000 students will participate in a unique training and orientation experience and will have the opportunity to come face-to-face with some of the most important Italian and foreign companies and more than 40,000 students will be involved in the job placement.

Moreover, the project makes use also of “Mentis arena” an innovative database where young people recruited for Campus Mentis and the international and national enterprises supporting this project are both registered with the aim to match during at least one year the professional profiles and the enterprises’ needs. This project is the development of the pilot project Global Village Campus carried out since 2009 in conjunction with some Italian Universities. Thanks to that project, 2,400.00 highly talented young people were selected from universities across Italy and about 77% of the young participants entered in the labour market.

Presentation of good practice # 3 Osthello (<http://www.osthello.it/>) Since 2010 the Government (Youth Department) promoted and funded with more than 3 ml/€ “Osthello” a pilot project carried out in collaboration with the Italian Association of Youth Hotels (Associazione italiana Alberghi per la gioventù - AIG) intending to develop youth mobility and youth creativity. It consists of using hostels for young people all over the country which have been provided and equipped with appropriate spaces for artistic production such as recording studios, photographic laboratories, cinema sets, and theatre and multimedia laboratories. The pilot initiative is carried out in eight youth hotels and deal on five artistic subjects (music in the youth hotels of Perugia and Bologna; cinema in the youth hotels of Cagliari and Florence;

theatre in the youth hotels of Genoa and Naples; visual arts in the youth hotel of Matera; journalism in the youth hotel of Trieste). Activities promoted by the project and freely offered to young people with national and international tutors intends to give priority to the hotels enriched with new spaces fully equipped; offer training sessions and increase professional opportunities for young people that in this way may valorise their talent and introduce themselves in the artistic world. This chance for young artists to produce free of charge and to meet important artists and teachers of various fields at relevant seminars could become even more proactive by creating a network of events, exhibitions and multimedia tools set up across the territory. The project, successfully welcomed by young people, is going to implemented for the theatre also in the youth hotel of Palermo, in order to enable the participation of an increasing number of young people and make fairer the distribution of this opportunity all over the country.