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STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH

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STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH

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Message from the Secretary General for Youth and Lifelong Learning

We want all the young people who live in Greece to be healthy, to feel happy and creative, to have all the choices and opportunities they need to achieve their goals, to grow and live in a safe and friendly environment. With these living conditions young men and women can actively contribute, as responsible citizens, to their society. Sometimes they are deprived of these living conditions because of social discrimination or institutional deficiency and sometimes, as during these last years, because of financial suffocation.

A national strategy is the most essential and the most valuable tool to deal with the previously mentioned malfunctions but much more it contributes to the proper use and exploitation of all the opportunities that a legally structured society provides to citizens and assists to keep the long lasting process of goal achievement on track. The National Strategy for the empowerment of young people « Youth '17-'27» has come to the right moment in order to fill a gap of decades and create the framework where the policies, the programs and the services for Youth are drawn up, evaluated and updated continuously with the aim of improving all aspects of young people's daily social life.

«Youth '17-'27» is a roadmap. A roadmap that helps all of us, the government and our partners to reinforce our efforts and work in a better organized way in order to achieve more. It takes into consideration the wants of youth, it reflects the Government's commitments for Youth, it identifies the priorities and provides a decision-making framework.

«Youth '17-'27» is an excellent example of cooperation between all the stakeholders as it is based on continuous consultations with young people and youth organizations, the institutions that support young people, Public Administration and Ministries. The Strategic Framework for the empowerment of Youth is a call to energize the local societies of the country in order to create an environment that provides better opportunities to all young people.

Youth is in the center of the Strategic Framework which is structured in 7 main objectives extremely important for the young people who live in Greece, with 32 sub-objectives and related indicators.

Our aim is to monitor annually the implementation of the strategic framework and publish an annual report that presents our collective progress.

I would like to thank everyone who contributed to the development of the Strategic Framework for the empowerment of Youth and much more every young man and woman who believed and supported with their forces, participation and ideas the completion of this multi annual legacy. Together we can ensure that young people in Greece will get all the support and opportunities they need to reach their potential. The future of our country depends on this Strategy.

Pafsanias Papageorgiou
Secretary General for Youth and Lifelong Learning

INTRODUCTION

About "Youth '17-'27: Strategic Framework for the Empowerment of Youth"

Youth '17-'27 is:

• The text that specifies the principles and the objectives of Youth Policy in Greece considering current youth transformations and their social, economic and cultural dimensions.

• The processes that secure active participation of youth in policy making.

• All available (and potential) tools and programs that could be utilized towards the achievement of the objectives, as well as, the planning for the next decade.

• The indicators, mechanisms and monitoring processes that will be adopted by the Hellenic Republic in order to develop the capacity to (i) evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the actions, tools and programs; and (ii) adjust the implemented policies accordingly, in order to achieve optimal results.

• The particularization and adjustment of the general European decisions, guidance, and priorities for the youth according to the circumstances in our country. It also includes, though, at the same time, the directions that target young people's needs at a local level.

OUR APPROACH

Developing youth as human capital is a top-priority towards the country's future and its recovery but also towards social justice and equality both between and within generations. The State is expected to empower youth to develop and to make full use of their potential. Such a target can be achieved only through investing in youth's own abilities and skills by using their energy and activity, and by encouraging ambition and by creating opportunities for further development and improvement in a number of areas of interest.

Undoubtedly, in order to achieve effective public policies for the youth, it is necessary to design a clear and integrated strategy, which will include policies that correspond

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to the real needs of young people and commit State actors to a long-term horizon in accordance with international standards. This is why the framework of this project develops specific objectives and presents the kind of action necessary for achieving them.

These targets reflect both the way that the State understands the youth's role in the political, social and economic life, as well as, the measures and initiatives that could constitute a favorable environment for supporting and empowering young people.

The monitoring of the implementation and the processes of evaluation are also considered as key strategic factors for ensuring effective public Youth Policy. To this end, the following methodology was adopted:

Firstly, for the justification of each individual target account has been taken of the knowledge generated so far on the needs of young people through the use of available research data, the mapping of existing youth policies, as well as consultations (electronically or in person) with the young people themselves, and also with agencies, organizations and collectives working for or with youth.

Secondly, the framework makes use of the existing indicators – national, European or international – but also develops new ones. These allow the monitoring of the achievement of general and specific objectives, as well as the annual monitoring and overall assessment in order to ensure that the State will remain focused on improving the well-being of young people in an organized and systematic manner.

Thirdly, the requirement for an interdisciplinary policy approach is a key assumption of this Strategy Framework. Therefore, interdisciplinary synergies are thoroughly encouraged, not only at the level of intra-government agencies but also in direct dialogue with stakeholders both inside and outside the country. Only in this way can it be ensured that the Youth Strategy will have a real impact on young people and will serve as a common reference in any future discussion and cooperation.

Finally, the Youth Strategy is governed by a set of principles that form the basis for the constant improvement of its effectiveness and the quality of the partnerships that will be developed in the context of its implementation. In addition, these principles influence the methods based on which the State processes youth policies, shapes programs and communicates their results.

YOUTH STRATEGY GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

The principles governing the Strategy determine its validity and effectiveness. These principles were identified after exploring corresponding youth strategies at European and international level and after they were put to dialogue through a process of pre-consultation, with the ultimate goal of demonstrating their significance and their possible - further - specialization. The setting of priorities was driven mainly by pre-consultation with student youth through the use of online questionnaires.

1	Ensuring equality for young people and young people (equal rights, equal opportunities, equal treatment and respect of their diversity)
2	Empowering young people and enhancing their autonomy
3	Encouraging individual and social responsibility
4	Promoting young people's active participation in decision-making processes and centres for issues that concern them
5	Social cohesion and solidarity
6	Collaboration and mutual commitment among all actors supporting young people
7	Documentation and scientific research
8	Transparency

DATA COLLECTED AND ANALYSED

In defining the key objectives of the Strategy Framework, mapping all possible existing tools and programs in use or planning as well as monitoring indicators, the following have been taken into account:

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- The outcome of public pre-consultation (August - September 2017)

- The outcome of pre-consultation with student youth, with a collection of more than 1,000 questionnaires from Lyceums (upper secondary schools) in the country (September 2017).

- The related study of the Social Policy Government Council for the Youth Sector (2017).

- The mapping by the Greek Government in relation to the Sustainable Development Objectives 2030.

- The mapping of the Central Government's toolkit and programs for the youth through the use of a dedicated online platform specifically created for this purpose by the General Secretariat for Lifelong Learning and Youth (July - August 2017).

- The proposals and comments submitted at a relevant meeting of the Permanent Special Committee on Equality, Youth and Human Rights (September 2017).

- The proposals and comments of the Government Social Policy Council on the draft of the Strategy (December 2017).

- The proposals and comments based on the outcomes of consultations in the cities of Komotini, Thessaloniki, Heraklion (Crete) and Larissa (January-February 2018).

- European and international policy papers, as well as the relevant academic literature.

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF "YOUTH '17-'27: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH"

Youth Strategy 2017 - 2027 is structured into seven main objectives. These objectives, as shown in the following table, are directly linked to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

YOUTH STRATEGY OBJECTIVES 2017-2027 AND THEIR LINK WITH THE UN'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Promoting Self-reliance and Independence of Youth and Facilitating their Advent in Adult Life	SDGs 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 16
Affordable and Quality Education - Training - Apprenticeship	SDGs 4, 8, 9, 12
Decent Work and Development of Youth Entrepreneurship	SDGs 8, 4, 9, 10 12, 13, 17
Health, Welfare and Wellbeing	SDGs 3, 1, 2, 10, 11, 12,16
Strengthening Youth Participation in Democratic Life	SDGs 16, 10, 5, 11, 17
Reducing inequalities among young people	SDGs 10, 5, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 16, 17
Youth friendly cities and the demographic renewal of the periphery	SDGs 11, 12, 13, 16, 17

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PROMOTING YOUNG PEOPLE'S SELF-RELIANCE AND INDEPENDENCE AND FACILITATING THEIR TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD
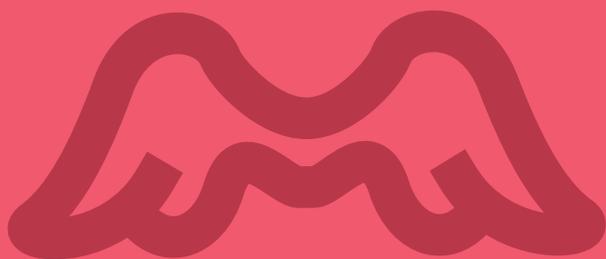
IN DETAIL

Adolescence is a crucial stage in the cycle of human life, a complex period of difficulty and tension, a period of «storm and stress». It is precisely then that individuals are called to make their transition to adulthood, experiencing emotional changes they do not understand, to develop their personality and shape their identity. Among the challenges a young person faces during this phase is acquiring those skills that will help him manage his / her own life in an independent way by making positive and healthy choices.

At present, in the developed world, there is a variety of «transitions» from adolescence to adulthood, with procedures for acquiring personal and social autonomy being no longer linear. For example, while young people may have acquired legal autonomy, they may still remain financially dependent on their family. Even when they have left their family home, they may return to it after some time. In addition, transitions tend to follow unusual patterns. For example, young people may return to formal education after they have created their own family. Or they may remain dependent on their family for emotional or cultural reasons, even when they have gained economic independence. Thus, there is an «overlapping of the various stages of life: one can be a student, a family worker, a worker or an unemployed person, and live with his family, as the transition between these different stages is more and more frequent.» Finally, there are two general trends among young people. On the one hand, there is a category of young people remaining in education for a long time, resulting in a slower transition to adulthood and taking adult roles with considerable delay compared to other peer groups. On the other hand, there are young people leaving school early, entering the labor market sooner, and often starting a family at a younger age.

Young people need to be actively supported by the state in order to make their transition (or transitions) to adult life as smooth as possible and to obtain substantial autonomy (autonomous adulthood). Especially in cases where the «traditional transition» process is not followed, i.e. completion of studies, finding work, moving to one's own house. At this point, it is necessary to clarify the meaning of autonomy, which is often confused with the notion of independence. Autonomy refers to the sense of «self-government», accountability, independence and the ability to make self-reliant decisions on the part of young people. Independence refers to the means (usually financial) available to the young person, which allow him/her to be less reliant on family, friends

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and the wider social environment. Certainly, autonomy and independence interweave and interact with each other. Nevertheless, while economic independence contributes significantly to achieving autonomy, in some cases one can be independent without being autonomous and vice versa. In any case, because autonomy includes different dimensions, it needs to be considered in a comprehensive manner:

(i) as the ability of young people to make the same choices for themselves;
(ii) as a learning process;
(iii) as a condition related to citizenship.

Promoting the autonomy and independence of young people is directly linked to access to fundamental social and economic rights, the provision of which is a prerequisite for the full social inclusion of young people. Because of this interconnection with social and economic rights, the objective of achieving youth autonomy pervades different policy axes, while it is also intertwined with other objectives.

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THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.1

Reinforce critical thinking and willingness of young people to think, feel and make decisions in their own way.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.2

Ensure equal, free and free of charge access to quality education and training, as well as opportunities for lifelong learning.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.3

Ensure access to affordable mobility.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.4

Ensure access to Arts and Culture.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.5

Ensure access to decent and adequate housing.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.6

Ensure free and free of charge access to health services.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.7

Ensure access to decent and stable (sustainable) work.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.1

Reinforce critical thinking and the willingness of young people to think, feel and make decisions in their own way.

INTRODUCTION

A key factor in achieving this sub-objective is education, in all three dimensions: formal, non-formal and informal learning. The aim of enhancing the participation of young people, which is presented below, refers to formal education measures for the culti-vation of citizenship (e.g. the role of political / state study in schools). In the context of promoting youth autonomy, emphasis is placed on non-formal and informal learning and, in particular, on youth work, which, among other things, contribute to: raising awareness among young people about their rights and obligations as active citizens and, on the other hand, the endowment of young people with skills, knowledge and attitudes consistent with the ethos of an inclusive and open (tolerant) society.

In order to support this sub-objective, the following steps are considered necessary:

1.1.1
Increased opportunities for non-formal and informal learning in the context of youth work, aimed at not only the organized, but also the non-organized youth, as well as the young people with fewer opportunities.

1.1.2
Strengthening the role of youth organizations as providers of non-formal and informal learning for young people.

1.1.3
Supporting the profession and work of youth workers through targeted initiatives such as creating an integrated institutional framework for the profession of youth worker in our country (e.g. recognition and certification), ensuring appropriate education and training for youth workers, etc.

1.1.4

Development of mechanisms to recognize the knowledge, skills and competences acquired when young people participate in non-formal and informal learning activities.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Number of non-formal and informal learning programs implemented by youth organizations or youth work, as well as the number of beneficiaries of the programs.

Percentage of young people who have received some kind of certificate, diploma or other formal recognition for their participation in non-formal and informal learning, including programs carried out within the European Voluntary Service (EVS).

Number of measures and initiatives to support youth work, including relevant legislative interventions.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.2

Ensure equal, free and free access to quality education and training, as well as opportunities for lifelong learning.

INTRODUCTION

Education empowers young people, supports the development of their skills and makes them capable «managers» of themselves. This way, education contributes substantially to strengthening the sense of self-confidence, self-empowerment and self-management of young people (autonomy). Also, educated young people have the ability to make better decisions about different situations in their lives and, therefore, have an increased chance of making best use of their abilities as well as of being successful in their professional life (economic independence).

Because this sub-objective is also included in the objective of Affordable and Quality Education-Training-Apprenticeship, it will be analyzed in that particular section.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.3

Ensure access to affordable mobility.

INTRODUCTION

Affordable transport is a very important factor for economic and social well-being. It means that young people - even those with low income - will be able to reach their workplace as well as health and education services, but also other social activities and destinations (all of these constitute «opportunities» for young people). Access is therefore the ultimate goal of any transport, with only a few exceptions in which transportation is an end in itself (for example, making a tour of a historical route). Undoubtedly, expensive transport services prevent vulnerable groups from accessing the above activities / opportunities, while further aggravating the conditions of poverty they may face. Thus, affordable transport is directly linked to the social integration of young people. In view of the above, it is necessary to ensure the following:

1.3.1
Affordable or free transport for pupils and student youth.

1.3.2
Affordable or free transport for vulnerable groups of young people (e.g. young people who are unemployed, with disabilities, etc.).

1.3.3
Affordable transport for young people serving in the armed forces.

1.3.4
Eliminate effectively all the barriers and obstacles faced by young people with disabilities in their access to public transport, their environment, facilities and services open to the public (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 9).

1.3.5
Facilitate the mobility of young people within the European Union, including young people with disabilities.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Number of beneficiaries of measures to support economic (and/or free) public transport.

State expenditure to support affordable (or free) mobility of young people.

Number of transport operators who offer affordable (or free) transportation to young people.

Percentage of disabled people traveling by public transport, as well as frequency of their movements.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.4

Ensure access to Arts and Culture.

INTRODUCTION

The access of young people to Arts and Culture as actors (i.e. active participants and creators) or users (i.e. consumers of cultural products) is a fundamental right as well as an essential condition for the full participation of young people in society. It strengthens young people's awareness of the fact that they share a cultural heritage, while at the same time, promotes active citizenship. In addition, engaging in cultural activities enables young people to express their creativity, contributes to their personal development and enhances their sense of belonging to the wider political community. Without access to and participation in cultural life, young people are unable to develop social and cultural links with the society in which they live and to coexist with all other members under conditions of equality.

In short, access to Arts and Culture for young people should be seen as yet another area of learning and exercising citizenship, which can be supportive of the process of acquiring autonomy.

In this light, it is necessary to promote the following:

1.4.1
Implementing measures to facilitate young people's access to traditional and classical forms of art and culture, as well as to other - contemporary and alternative - cultural activities.
(e.g. visits to places of cultural heritage, visits to museums and galleries, visits to libraries and cultural centers, attending events of performing arts, such as theater, cinema, opera, etc.)

1.4.2
Taking targeted initiatives to strengthen young artists and organizations that support the contemporary creative industries in which the employees are mainly young people.

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1.4.3

Promote the mobility of young artists within the European space and foster intercultural exchanges.

1.4.4

Ensure opportunities for access to and participation in cultural activities for specific youth groups:

a) for young people living in remote, rural and island regions where there is no interest in organizing cultural activities during the winter months due to reduced tourism;

b) for young people with fewer opportunities (including the unemployed, those in correctional facilities, migrants / refugees, people with disabilities, etc.).

1.4.5

Develop more cultural actions targeting schools and students.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Participation rates of young people in cultural activities (arranged by type of cultural activity).

Number of young beneficiaries of measures supporting affordable or free access to cultural events.

Number of young people benefiting from the implementation of measures enhancing art creation and government expenditure supporting these measures.

Number of students participating in cultural activities at their school.

Number of young people benefiting from cultural programs implemented in remote (rural or island) areas.

Number of cultural programs for the benefit of vulnerable groups of young people (e.g. people with disabilities, young prisoners, etc.).

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.5

Ensure access to decent and adequate housing.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, it must be noted that decent living and adequate housing constitute rights recognized by International Humanitarian Law. In addition, access to adequate housing can be a prerequisite to enjoy other important human rights, such as the right to work, health, social security and education. For example, schools may refuse to include students who do not have a fixed residence.

Besides, the fact that a young person acquires his/her own residence constitutes another step towards independence and autonomy. This is because house autonomy is important in a number of ways: it goes together with adult roles such as the management of a household without the support of third parties (parents); it is usually the prerequisite for creating a more stable relationship or starting a family; it is an important event on a symbolic level as it signals a significant change in the relationship between children and parents. Also, when young people do not have the necessary means to acquire housing autonomy, even though they would like it, they may miss important opportunities to access jobs or educational opportunities that would require greater mobility on their part.

Finally, it is important to note that under the Greek Constitution «the acquisition of a home by the homeless or those inadequately sheltered shall constitute an object of special State care» (The Constitution of Greece, 1975, Art21, §4). In other words, the state must take all necessary measures - on legislative, administrative and financial levels - to ensure access to adequate housing for all vulnerable and marginalized groups and for all those affected by natural or other disasters (floods, earthquakes, etc.).

In this context, the following must be pursued:

1.5.1
Applying measures to support accommodation rental for students as well as for vulnerable groups of young people (e.g. unemployed, disabled, immigrants, Romani, etc.).

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1.5.2
Building of more student residence halls to meet high demand.

1.5.3
Improving residence and living conditions in existing student homes through better maintenance and upgrading of building infrastructure, setting up facilities to improve the accessibility of disabled people.

1.5.4
Improving residence and living conditions of young people serving in the armed forces.

1.5.5
Improving residence and living conditions of young people in correctional facilities.

1.5.6
Provide substantial assistance for the housing of young couples combined with measures to support the family life of young parents.
(e.g. offering more favorable terms on their mortgage, etc.)

1.5.7
Taking measures to tackle homelessness and support the homeless.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Number of beneficiaries and government expenditure on measures to support rental accommodation rental.

Number of rooms available in student halls of residence and / or number of students beneficiaries.

Number of rooms available in student halls of residence and / or number of students beneficiaries.

Conduct - on a regular basis – surveys measuring the attitudes of young people serving in the armed forces regarding housing and living conditions at the armed forces facilities.

Number of young couples benefiting from housing policy measures and measures to support family life, as well as the related government expenditure.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.6

Ensure free and free access to health services.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring affordable and free access to health services is a prerequisite for the welfare of young people, as it helps the prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of health problems that, if not adequately addressed, are likely to have particularly unpleasant consequences for the subsequent course and development of young people at all levels of social and economic life. Indeed, the effects of some health problems can be dramatic, affecting not only the acceptance of young people by the society but also their participation in it. We know that some young people with health problems are placed in a state of dependence - in relation to other people or society - which has a decisive influence on their transition to adulthood and the level of their autonomy.

This sub-objective is included in the «Health, Welfare and Well-being» objective, it will be analyzed in that section.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 1.7

Ensure access to decent and stable (sustainable) work.

INTRODUCTION

nsuring access to decent and stable (sustainable) work is an important prerequisite for achieving financial independence and is therefore one of the basic needs for a successful transition of young people into adulthood. A critical dimension in this context is the acquisition of stable work.

This is because non-stable work (e.g. casual employment, part-time work, etc.) may: prevent some young people from leaving the family home; influence their decision to start their own family and / or have children; prevent their access to housing loans for the acquisition of independent housing. All this significantly impedes the independence and autonomy of young people. Equally important is finding work that pays a decent wage. This is because low wages are not enough to achieve real economic independence, and often lead young people to poverty and social exclusion among young people. Finally, not only is access to the labor market capable of supporting the social inclusion and well-being of young people, but also ensures access to a range of labor rights. Young people must be well informed about the existence of these rights in order to be able to claim them.

As this sub-objective is included in the "Decent Work and Youth Entrepreneurship Development" objective, it will be presented in detail in that section.

AFFORDABLE AND QUALITATIVE EDUCATION - TRAINING - APPRENTICESHIP

IN DETAIL

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE OBJECTIVE

The role of education is crucial in developing and empowering the personality of children and young people, as well as in defending their rights as citizens. That is why continuous improvement of education as a non-negotiable social good is a key priority and a commitment of the State towards an equal society (equity and equality). The quality of education is both a basic individual right and a foundation of inclusive societies.

Education focuses on six priority areas with specific targets by 2020, and is included as the fourth UN Goal 4 (SDG 4) for sustainable development:

1   Education for all, equality, non-discrimination and visibility of citizenship-related skills.

2   Appropriate and high-quality knowledge, skills and competences focusing on learning outcomes, with a view to employability, innovation and active citizenship.

3   Open and innovative education and training that are fully adapted to the digital age.

4   Support offered to trainers.

5   Transparency and recognition of skills and qualifications to facilitate learning and mobility of human resources.

6   Sustainable investment, performance and effectiveness of education and training systems.

In order to enable youth to successfully assimilate knowledge, to develop skills and to have confidence, we must provide them with a modern and democratic school environment that is in favor of social justice and equal opportunities. By improving the quality of education, we can create the conditions that enable young people to bring their different interests and skills to the fore (learning skills, work skills and life skills), develop their personality and to live in a creative way. At the same time, we

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must contribute to the creation of support conditions for children and young people, with an emphasis on the family environment, education potential, the autonomy of educational subsystems and the appropriate infrastructure, the link of educational structures with business innovation and research centers at regional and local level, as well as to the strengthening of the scientific human resources that our country has.

THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.1

Equal and fair access for all children to good quality pre-school and care programs.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.2

Facilitating the access of children and young people to high quality universal primary and secondary education.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.3

Quality upgrading of Vocational Education and Training (VET) and its linkage to the overall development plan of the State.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.4

Upgrading and Ensuring Quality in Higher Education (AEI-TEI) and strengthening its open character.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.1

Equal and fair access for all children to good quality pre-school and care programs.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to give all children a head start for success at school and to ensure that their family environment meets the conditions for participation, affordability and quality.

In particular, it is necessary:

2.1.1
To enhance pre-school education for a smooth transition of children to primary school.

2.1.2
Facilitate access of the most vulnerable (underprivileged) children to preschool education in order to enhance their education and opportunities in their later adult life.

2.1.3
Appropriate preparation of the education staff with emphasis on supporting vulnerable (underprivileged) children and availability of counseling to their family environment.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of children of vulnerable social groups (poor households, Muslim children, refugees, Roma) attending preschool education.

Measuring Parental Expenditure on Schooling.

Percentage of parents and guardians who benefited from counseling.

Percentage of children attending preschool education (public and private kindergartens).

Number of public and private kindergartens - Number of teaching - administrative and support staff.

Number of programs for the enhancement of Roma children social skills.

Percentage of Roma families participating in programs for the strengthening of family-school ties.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.2

Facilitating the access of children and young people to high quality inclusive primary and secondary education.

INTRODUCTION

Promoting the personal development of each child and young person, with profound respect for their particular needs, is at the heart of the educational process in order to have the opportunity to develop knowledge, skills and competence to help them adapt to changes.

To this end, the following are considered necessary:

2.2.1
Ensuring that all children and young people attend and complete the educational process, regardless of the cultural, ethnic or social group from which they come from or in which they belong.

2.2.2
Providing an attractive school environment to enhance successful knowledge and creative expression and to facilitate participation of all children and young people in the educational process.

2.2.3
Vocational guidance as a continuous process that helps young people make informed choices of both their educational and professional paths.

2.2.4
Protection of the student's right to free time and support of creative contact and communication between parents and children.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of pupils attending primary school (Both public and private).

Teacher – pupil ratio in primary education.

Number of pupils attending special classes in Primary Education (Public and private pre-school-primary schools).

Number of repatriated and foreign pupils in Primary Education.

Number of Roma students in primary education.

Percentage of pupils attending secondary education (Public and private secondary schools).

Teacher - student ratio in Secondary Education.

Number of school units (high school / lyceum)

Number of pupils attending special classes in secondary education (public and private high schools).

Number of repatriated and foreign students in secondary education.

Number of Roma students in secondary education.

Percentage of schools offering support to vulnerable social groups.

Percentage of schools with appropriate infrastructure and equipment.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of young vulnerable social groups leaving early school education.

Percentage of schools with special educational staff for vulnerable social groups (mediators, social workers, occupational therapists, speech therapists, psychologists)

Percentage of pupils graduating from High Schools and Lyceums in the country.

Percentage of low performing students in mathematics (Cedefop).

Percentage of low-performing students in reading comprehension.

ercentage of low-performing students in natural sciences (PISA).

Country's score in reading comprehension.

Percentage of 18-24-year-olds early drop outs (school leavers).

Percentage of young people who have consulted with Vocational Guidance and Orientation Centres (ΚΕΣυΠ).

Percentage of parents who have attended Parent Schools.

Youth satisfaction with the school environment.

Youth satisfaction with teaching staff.

MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Parents and guardians' satisfaction with the educational environment.

Parents and guardians' satisfaction with teaching Staff

SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.3

Upgrading of Vocational Education and Training (VET) and linking it to the country's overall development plan

INTRODUCTION

It is important that young people are properly prepared to successfully access the profession they choose and to feel that their choice is not a barrier for further development and improvement.

In this context, it is necessary:

2.3.1
To provide quality education and secure job access for VET graduates.

2.3.2
To strengthen the mobility of VET graduates towards higher education by creating bridge programs and / or integrating transversal skills at all levels of VET.

2.3.3
To ensure that the learning needs of young people are met through access to appropriate learning and life skills.

2.3.4
To support an ongoing dialogue between all partners for developing an efficient apprenticeship system.

2.3.5
To support lifelong learning and to provide opportunities for access and participation to skill improvement programmes.

2.3.6
To strengthen the quality and continuous professional development of VET teachers and trainers.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of students attending the EPAL-EPAS of all Ministries, teaching staff to student ratio in the EPAL-EPAS of all Ministries.

Number of repatriated and foreign students attending the EPAL-EPAS of all Ministries.

Percentage of young people who completed their studies at Second Chance Schools.

Percentage of young people from vulnerable social groups who completed their studies at Second Chance Schools by age and gender.

Percentage of students who graduated from the EPAL-EPAS of all Ministries.

Number of young people who completed their training at Centres for Lifelong Learning.

Number of consultations with partners.

Number of students in post-secondary (non-tertiary), distribution between private and public sector.

Number of students completing the post-secondary (non-tertiary) level.

Youth satisfaction index for the learning environment.

Youth satisfaction index for educational potential.

Youth satisfaction index for the work environment.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Parent and guardian satisfaction index for the educational environment.

Parent and guardian satisfaction index for educational potential.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 2.4

Upgrading and Ensuring Quality in Higher Education (AEI-TEI) and strengthening open access.

INTRODUCTION

It is important for young people to benefit from a comprehensive education system with long-term benefits for themselves and society more broadly.

In particular, it is proposed:

2.4.1
Improving levels of study and successful completion of studies including distance learning for all youth population groups.

2.4.2
Strengthening the links between higher education, research and innovation.

2.4.3
Improving the links between higher education, society and the labor market by enhancing cooperation and sharing of knowledge.

2.4.4
Enhancing quality assurance in tertiary education.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young graduates, including young people from vulnerable social groups.

Percentage of young postgraduate degree holders, including young people from vulnerable social groups.

Percentage of young doctoral graduates, including young people from vulnerable social groups.

Number of young people emigrating from Greece – brain drain.

Number of young people awarded scholarships, including young people from vulnerable social groups.

Percentage of tertiary education graduates employed in jobs requiring a lower level of education (CEDEFOP 2017).

Percentage of young people completing their studies through distance learning.

Number of Tertiary Educational Institutions (Schools, Departments).

Ratio of teaching staff to graduate students.

Employment rate of young graduates in relation to level of education (aged 20-34 who completed training 1-3 years before the reference year).

Educational mobility for first-degree holders and postgraduates.

Level of student satisfaction with the learning environment.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Level of student satisfaction with teaching staff.

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DECENT WORK AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP
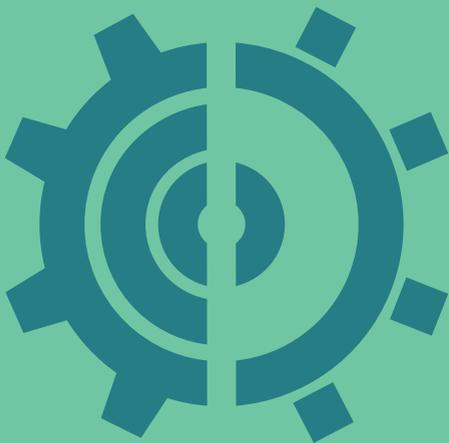
IN DETAIL

JUSTIFICATION FOR OBJECTIVE SELECTION

During the economic crisis, young people were among the most vulnerable groups affected and have been faced with many challenges in terms of entering the job market and / or their professional progress. The economic crisis has had a negative impact on the country's productive capacity, while the decline in aggregate demand - and therefore in production - does not easily create new and quality jobs and even exacerbates labor market prospects. This phenomenon is particularly noted among young people, where numbers demonstrate the highest levels of unemployment among all age groups of the workforce. Labor and income uncertainty is an inhibiting factor for young people trying to make their transition to adulthood and can also lead to social exclusion, health problems and negative prospects for family planning. At the same time, it has been found that specific populations among young people, such as young women, young immigrants, young people with disabilities, etc., have even fewer opportunities for professional rehabilitation. It is also important to note that undeclared work mainly affects young people, as Greece has, over time, seen one of the highest levels of shadow economy and undeclared work among the countries of the European Union.

At the same time, the situation in the field of youth employment is now described by the following, new data:

> Constantly changing working conditions and forms of employment for employees.

> Emergence of new, flexible forms of employment such as homeworking and teleworking.

> Significant increase in the number of people working part-time or being self-employed.

Although in situations of deep economic crisis, securing jobs for the largest part of the population is a priority, nevertheless, emphasis should be given to good working conditions and work quality. This is because working conditions and work quality are two crucial factors for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth: Firstly, because a good working climate creates more general job satisfaction and leads to the achieve-

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ment of business goals, making organizations more competitive with the concept of attracting and engaging high-level human resources. Secondly, because the demographic challenge has drawn attention to working conditions, since the aging of the European working population requires attention to be paid to two issues:

(a) ensuring that demanding working conditions can be taken by an increasingly aging workforce; and

(b) that work is viable throughout life, which will allow the expansion of working life.

Against this background, and given that young people today are a better trained workforce than ever in the past, we have to create the conditions that will allow us to:

Design jobs that make full use of young people's skills.

Promote lifelong learning to develop and prevent skill devaluation, especially as inequalities are increasing and unemployment remains high.

Give young people the opportunity to identify the fields of their potential business initiatives.

Although Greece is ranked average in innovation performance when compared with other countries, the promotion of young entrepreneurial initiatives with an emphasis on high added value goods and services, as well as the focus on new and innovative products, services and sectors are a prerequisite for substantial growth and growth in employment. Empowering young people and boosting their entrepreneurship is linked to the 8th Sustainable Development Goal of the UN Agenda 2030 (A / RES / 70/1, 2015), which aims at the full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030. It is also important that the EU's youth strategy for the period 2010-2018 has set as one of its key objectives the creation of more opportunities in equal terms in the labor market. In this context, the European Commission has undertaken two relevant actions in the field of youth policies:

Strategy Europe 2020, which focuses on young people and sets different goals for their benefit. It focuses on young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs), and supports youth entrepreneurship and innovation.

The Youth Guarantees (2013 / C 120/01) aiming at early intervention and guidance for young people after completing their studies so as to stay in touch with the labor

market through finding a job, professional training or apprenticeships. The aim of this initiative is to reduce youth unemployment and to create a package of preventive measures aimed at strengthening the demand for youth labor, acquiring and developing young people's skills, and at their smooth transition from education to employment.

These facts stress the importance of measures and initiatives through the mobilization of all agencies and bodies involved in the design and implementation of policies on education, employment and entrepreneurship within the context of subsidiarity.

THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 3.1

Creating decent and sustainable jobs for young people and addressing youth unemployment.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 3.2

Supporting youth entrepreneurship

SUB-OBJECTIVE 3.3

Appropriate preparation of young people for entry into working life.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 3.1

Creating decent and sustainable jobs for young people and addressing youth unemployment.

3.1.1
Creation of a framework that strengthens and protects the labor rights of young people.

3.1.2
The establishment and strengthening of support structures and programs for combatting youth unemployment and to providing incentives for employment.

3.1.3
Improving the link between education and the labor market.

3.1.4
Ensuring equal treatment of young employees, regardless of their origin, religion, physical / mental capabilities, gender or sexual orientation.

3.1.5
Preventing brain drain, exploiting the talents of Greek youth living and working abroad and linking them to young people and businesses operating in Greece.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Satisfaction of young people with their work status.

Employment rates of graduates from different levels of education.

Percentage of young people employed.

Percentage of young people who are self-employed.

Percentage of complaints from young people submitted to the Labor Inspectorate.

Number of audits finding young people in undeclared work, including vulnerable social groups.

Percentage of young people in trade unions and professional associations.

Percentage of young unemployed among the working population.

Percentage of long-term young unemployed.

Percentage of young people with temporary work contracts.

Percentage of young people registered with the National Employment Agency (OAED).

Percentage of young people who receive subsidies from OAED or other public organization in order to find a job.

Percentage of young farmers and employees in the primary sector.

MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of young people with disabilities in the workplace.

Percentage of vulnerable youth groups in the workplace.

Percentage of young women in the workplace.

Percentage of young women in managerial posts.

Comparison of men's and women's pay rate for equal work.

Percentage of young people participating in OAED programs.

Percentage of posts announced in the state sector taken by young people.

Percentage of posts announced in the private sector taken by young people.

Percentage of young graduates and researchers who emigrated for employment reasons.

Percentage of young graduates and researchers returning to Greece.

Percentage of young people working abroad who wish to return to Greece.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 3.2

Supporting youth entrepreneurship

INTRODUCTION

This sub-object focuses on the enhancement and the promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment through the creation of a framework that embraces and encourages young people's entrepreneurial initiatives and equips them with the necessary skills to implement their plans. It also takes into account recent developments in the field of Social and Inclusive Economy that facilitates the participation of citizens who wish to participate in productive activities developed with respect to man and the environment.

In this context, the Strategy framework proposes:

3.2.1
The creation of a favorable environment for youth entrepreneurship.

3.2.2
The cultivation of entrepreneurial skills from an early age.

3.2.3
The strengthening of higher education in research and innovation.

3.2.4
The promotion of social and inclusive economy and entrepreneurship as a perspective for young people.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of self-employed young people.

Percentage of young people who establish their own business.

Percentage of young people using the state funding toolkit for entrepreneurship.

Percentage of young people in the primary sector.

Percentage of young people benefiting from entrepreneurship training programs.

Percentage of young people participating in the Erasmus + program for young entrepreneurs.

Percentage of young people using collaborative workspaces.

Percentage of young people who received support from Centres of Support of Social and Inclusive Economy (KALO).

Percentage of young people participating in social enterprises.

Percentage of young prisoners, released prisoners and young offenders active in social entrepreneurship.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 3.3

Adequate preparation of young people for entry into working life.

INTRODUCTION

A basic prerequisite for the achievement of this sub-objective is that young people receive the appropriate skills to be able to enter into working life. It is also important that young people take the appropriate guidance for selecting employment but, also, develop skills to help them be adaptive at work (career adaptability), including young people with fewer opportunities.

In this context, it is necessary to pursue the following:

3.3.1
Development of skills for working life and for entrepreneurial action through formal and non-formal education.

3.3.2
Sufficient and thorough professional orientation.

3.3.3
Training of vulnerable social groups to acquire skills and experience that will help them in their professional development.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people that receive training in entrepreneurship.

Percentage of young people benefiting from the National Labour Agency (OAED) apprenticeships.

Percentage of young people who have received a training voucher.

Percentage of young people neither in employment nor education or training.

Percentage of young people participating in apprenticeship programs.

Percentage of young people who found work through a University's Career Office.

Percentage of surveys related to linking education and working life.

Percentage of young people served by Centers of Counseling and Orientation for young people up to 25 years old.

Percentage of young people who have received career guidance at school.

Percentage of agencies using YouthPass.

Percentage of young people enrolled in schools of second-chance.

Percentage of young prisoners, released prisoners and young people in the process of social reintegration who have been trained or participated in an apprenticeship program.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of young immigrants in the labor market.

Percentage of young immigrants who have been trained or participated in an apprenticeship program.

Percentage of young people speaking 2+ foreign languages.

HEALTH, WELFARE AND WELL-BEING

IN DETAIL

JUSTIFICATION FOR OBJECTIVE SELECTION

Health is a basic prerequisite for personality development and well-being in all areas of human life. The right to health is enshrined as an individual (No. 7 (2)) and as a social right (No. 21 par. 3) by the Constitution of the Greece, together with the right to protection of health and genetic identity. Of particular importance is the UN Resolution on Agenda 2030 (A / RES / 70/1, 2015), Health and Well-Being for Everyone at All Ages (WHO 3), while the World Health Organization (WHO) underlines attention to the health of adolescents.

Supporting the health and well-being of young people places emphasis on six key areas:

Promotion of mental and sexual health, sport, physical exercise and healthy lifestyle.

Prevention and treatment of injuries, nutritional disorders, addictions and substance abuse.

Nutritional education.

Promotion of partnerships between schools, youth workers, health professionals and sports clubs and unions.

Health service structures for young people.

Young people's awareness of the role of sport as a means of promoting teamwork, intercultural learning and sense of responsibility.

In order to enable young people to make full use of their abilities and to retain the habits of a healthy lifestyle through adulthood, we must help towards physical and mental health and social and emotional resilience. From adolescence, emphasis is given on preventing and improving the quality of care, and on the creation of the conditions that will allow young people to be healthy and have a good quality of life.

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At the same time, we contribute to the fostering of supportive conditions for young people by strengthening interpersonal, harmonious and equal relations, with particular emphasis on the respect for dignity of their personality.

Greece's ratings according to the Youth Development Indicators for Health & Well-being Score is 0.76 on a scale of 0 to 1, while our country holds the 54th place in the Health & Well-being ranking.

THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.1

Providing health services (health promotion, disease prevention and clinical care) on the basis of equal and universal access to all young people living in our country.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.2

Encourage young people to be in good physical condition and lead a healthy lifestyle.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.3

Access and improvement of mental health care for young people regardless of their place of residence.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.4

Strengthening social and emotional health of young people.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.1

Providing health services (health promotion, disease prevention and clinical care) on the basis of equal and universal access to all young people living in our country.

4.1.1
Improve health services in the most vulnerable groups of children, adolescents and young people with appropriate interventions on the basis of respect for their rights, equality, recognition and acceptance of their difference.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people that made use of health services in the last year.

Percentage of young vulnerable population groups that made use of health services in the past year (except for vaccination).

Percentage of young refugees and migrants who have been vaccinated.

Percentage of young Romani who have been vaccinated.

Percentage of young people aged 18-24 who have not met their medical care needs due to waiting times or even distant residence.

Percentage of young people who are satisfied with the health services they have been using in the previous year.

Number of Health Education Programs for young Romani with emphasis on young women.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.2

Encourage young people to have a good physical condition and a healthy lifestyle.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to help young people have a good physical condition to grow up by adopting habits that benefit their health.

In order to achieve this goal, the following are necessary:

4.2.1
Promoting healthy eating habits for young people and their ability to access nutritious food as a basis for developing during adulthood.

4.2.2
Encouraging young people to adopt an active lifestyle as well as developing their ability to access programs that encourage physical activity and sport as a prerequisite for health and quality standards of living.

4.2.3
Developing and achieving a sense of responsibility towards health, whether it concerns general and oral hygiene and nutrition, or their choice for healthy and safe behavior (injuries, smoking, alcohol, drugs).

MONITORING INDICATORS
Percentage of young people with healthy Body Mass Index (BMI).
Percentage of young people doing sports or physical exercise.
Percentage of young people consuming fruit and a percentage of young people consuming vegetables on a daily basis.
Percentage of young people diagnosed with diabetes.
Percentage of young mothers who breastfed from 6 to 12 months.
Percentage of young people who have not visited a doctor in the past year.
Percentage of young smokers.
Percentage of young people who consume alcohol.
Percentage of young people who consume alcohol in restaurants and recreation areas.
Percentage of young people who consume opiates.
Number of deaths in sport activities.
Percentage of young people in alcohol related driving offences.
Percentage of young people that were passengers in a drink & drive incident.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of young people reporting injuries related to road and traffic accidents.

Percentage of young people reporting injuries related to maritime activities.

Number of information campaigns promoting health and safety behavior for young people.

Percentage of young people informed by campaigns.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.3

Access and improvement of mental health care for young people regardless of their place of residence.

INTRODUCTION

It is important for young people to achieve a satisfactory degree of mental well-being but also to be informed and aware of mental illnesses, the rights of mentally ill patients and of defending their dignity in all aspects of their lives.

In this context, the following are considered necessary:

4.3.1
Strengthening innovative measures to prevent, diagnose and effectively address mental health problems as well as facilitate the creation of a favorable socio-economic environment to combat mental illness.

4.3.2
Educating young people on mental health issues, their encouragement to respect, without discrimination or prejudice and, also, the creation of support environments (family, peers, school, army, work) that encourage the development of a climate of mutual respect, understanding and acceptance of their personality.

4.3.3
Enhancing young people's knowledge of their fundamental rights, particularly with regard to the protection of personal information and data.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people who report anxiety or depression (incl. maternal depression).

Percentage of young people reporting mental disorders in the previous month.

Percentage of young people who thought have considered committing suicide in the last year.

Number of self-injuries in the population.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 4.4

Strengthening the social and emotional health of young people.

INTRODUCTION

In order to achieve this sub-objective, the following are necessary:

4.4.1
Enhancing the social and emotional development of adolescents and young people, improving their respective social and emotional skills and promoting emotional intelligence, with particular emphasis on combating intimidation (physical, verbal or written conduct or through electronic communication).

4.4.2
Supporting young people in terms of relationships and sexuality, as well as their access to timely and appropriate information are key parameters for safeguarding the right to privacy and physical integrity.

4.4.3
Supporting vulnerable adolescents and young people with appropriate interventions that foster respect for their rights, equality, recognition and acceptance of their specific nature.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people reporting that their first sexual experience was not voluntary.

Percentage of young people using contraceptives.

Percentage of young people with transmitted diseases.

Percentage of young women who have terminated pregnancy.

Percentage of young people who report loneliness.

Percentage of young people having someone with whom they feel comfortable to discuss important matters.

Percentage of young people who report that there is someone in the family or peer environment that makes them feel safe and happy.

Percentage of young people who report that there is someone in the family or peer environment that makes them feel safe and happy.

REINFORCE THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN DEMOCRATIC LIFE
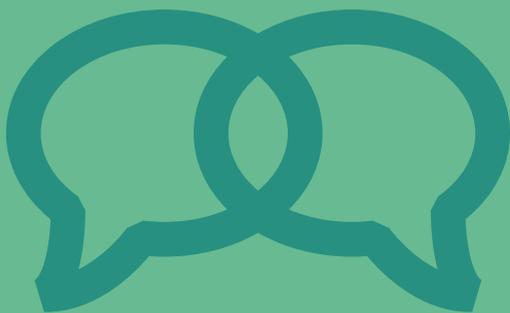
IN DETAIL

JUSTIFICATION FOR OBJECTIVE SELECTION

Participation is a fundamental (human) right, protected by the United Nations and included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 12). It involves the process of engaging young people in decisions and institutions that affect their lives. Through active participation, young people are empowered and have a vital role both in their personal development and in the development of the communities they live in. In addition, through participation, the social inclusion of young people is promoted; social exclusion is fought and intergenerational ties are strengthened. Ensuring the participation of young people is critically important for the sound functioning of our democracies and for the sustainability of policies that have an impact on the lives of young people.

Participation in democratic life has at least four different dimensions:

Participation in existing institutions of representative democracy, such as participation in electoral processes (e.g. the exercise of voting rights) as well as participation in political parties, local and national parliaments, local youth councils, youth parliaments, etc.

Participation beyond official political institutions, such as participation in social movements, political protest actions (e.g. demonstrations, etc.), campaigns on specific issues, consumer actions (e.g. boycotting products or companies), etc. As scientific research shows at international level, young people seem to increasingly prefer such alternative forms of political participation over traditional and formal forms of political action.

Participation in civil society organizations and volunteer activities. Participation in such organizations and activities is complementary to political participation and demonstrates the level of integration of young people into a society.

Offline and online participation. Without doubt, the expansion of wireless communication and social media has given a new impetus to young people's participation. Access to information and ideas coupled with the organizational and mobilization capabilities offered by new technology, have greatly empowered young people. As empirical evidence shows, social media tools

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increase the chances of young people being involved in political discussions and consultations - especially in the case of 'mature democracies' - so their role needs to be given special attention as it appears to be a prime action field for young people.

In any case, this culture of democratic participation needs to extend beyond the formal political process in order to be truly embedded by young people. As Pateman says, "[t]he existence of representative institutions at national level is not sufficient for democracy; for maximum participation by all the people at that level, socialization or 'social training' for democracy must take place in other spheres in order that the necessary individual attitudes and psychological qualities can be developed". That is why, as we will see below, the promotion of participation can be based on a variety of different actions and initiatives, implemented at different levels and environments.

Finally, we should note that, promoting youth participation has been one of the European Union's main priorities since 2001 when, through the White Paper on Youth, a stable framework for its formal integration into the definition policies for young people was introduced at European level for the first time. Besides, political and civic participation constitute one of the five main areas of youth development based on the goals for sustainable development as set by the United Nations.

THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.1

Increase youth representation in the institutions of representative democracy and civil society organizations.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.2

Increase young people's participation in volunteer organizations and voluntary activities.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.3

Develop mechanisms for dialogue and consultation with young people – participation of young people in the decision-making processes and structures on issues affecting them, at local, national and European level.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.4

Promote the participation of young people with fewer opportunities (e.g. young immigrants, young Romani, young people living below poverty line, etc.) and young people under-represented in political life and civil society organizations, also taking gender into account.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.5

Developing new forms of participation in democratic processes, with particular emphasis on e-participation and the role of social media.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.1

Increase youth representation in the institutions of representative democracy and civil society organizations.

5.1.1

Education in the capacity of democratic citizenship within the school, namely: cultivation of moral and social responsibility for young people in order to increase interest in politics and help young people think of themselves as active citizens; political literacy; the rights and obligations of citizens; promotion of a system of principles, values, attitudes and behaviors that are in line with the nature and practices of democracy, etc. We must note that, according to the United Nations, the existence of an integrated system of education on citizenship and the role of voter, at the national level, is one of the ways of measuring political participation.

5.1.2

Education on citizenship within the family. In order to achieve this goal, it is first and foremost necessary to strengthen the democratic functioning of the family itself.

5.1.3

Education on citizenship in the context of non-formal and informal learning activities taking place during young people leisure time, with the contribution of youth workers.

5.1.4

Providing opportunities for active participation in and exercise of active citizenship for young people, especially pupils.

5.1.5

Reduction of the voting age and the age limit to stand as candidate.

5.1.6

Implementing quotas for the participation of young people in electoral lists.

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5.1.7

Greater representation of young people in local committees and municipal bodies, encouraging their participation in organizations of all kinds (political, trade union, professional, etc.) as well as in activities aimed at supporting / improving local community.

5.1.8

More and better information offered to young people about existing opportunities for participation, democratic rights, the functioning of political and state institutions, the Greek electoral system and the electoral processes.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Rates of participation of young people in local, regional and national elections, as well as in the European elections.

Number of young people, aged 18-30, who have been elected in municipal and regional councils of the country, the Greek Parliament and the European Parliament.

Levels of participation of young people in civil society organizations, such as sports clubs, youth organizations - including political youth organizations -, cultural associations, trade unions/professional associations, religious organizations, scientific associations, etc.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.2

Increase young people's participation in volunteer organizations and voluntary activities.

INTRODUCTION

Volunteering is linked to the participation of young people in at least two ways:

Firstly, volunteering itself is a form of participation based on a sense of solidarity between young people and other social groups about selfless offer to other members of society; secondly, volunteering is a path for more participation in other spheres of democratic life, from education to employment. In addition, volunteering offers significant opportunities for active citizenship, as through it young people take part in the negotiation of social, humanitarian and environmental issues and also acquire a valuable informal learning experience and values such as engaging in dialogue, mutual respect, intercultural understanding and solidarity. Besides, volunteering can provide the means for personal development, self-improvement, while at the same time individuals feel they make an important contribution to the community through volunteering.

In particular, with regard to volunteering, among others, the following must be pursued:

5.2.1
Promotion and recognition of the value of volunteering among young people through targeted information campaigns.

5.2.2
Creation of opportunities for all young people to participate in voluntary activities, including young people with fewer opportunities.

5.2.3
Promotion and development of volunteering, in the context of local administration.

5.2.4
Promotion and development of volunteering in the school context.

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5.2.5

Adequate training and preparation, as well as provision of appropriate equipment (where necessary), for young volunteers. This support can be provided by both official state bodies and civil society organizations, provided they have the relevant know-how and competence.

5.2.6

Development of mechanisms for the recognition and certification of the knowledge and skills acquired during the participation of young people in voluntary activities and their link to the education system and employment.

5.2.7

Creation of an adequate legal framework for the education and the insurance coverage of volunteers, as well as the operation, funding and evaluation of voluntary organizations in which young people participate.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Levels of participation (using percentages) of young people in voluntary organizations at national level.

Percentages of young people participating in organized voluntary activities at local, national and European level.

Percentages of young people participating in organized voluntary activities at school.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.3

Developing mechanisms for dialogue and consultation with young people - involving young people in decision-making processes and structures for relevant issues, at local, national and European level.

INTRODUCTION

This involves ensuring the contribution of young people to all stages of the political process; i.e. the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs. Through the participation of young people in such procedures it is ensured that the policies produced reflect the rights of young people and serve their real interests.

In particular, it is necessary to pursue:

5.3.1
Establishment of youth advisory committees (such as youth forums, youth councils, etc.).

5.3.2
Establishment of structured dialogue mechanisms - fixed and permanent or ad hoc consultations on individual issues - among policy makers and young people.

5.3.3
Opportunities for participation in decision-making structures for all young people.

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Number of consultations held annually between young people and the State on issues affecting them, as well as the percentage of young people taking part in these consultations (e.g. consultations conducted by the various ministries on draft laws, etc.).

Number of fixed mechanisms (and / or instruments) of dialogue / consultation between policy makers and young people at local and central level.

Percentage of young people taking part in consultations held locally, under Law 3852/2010.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.4

Foster the participation of young people with fewer opportunities (e.g. young immigrants, young Romani, young people living below the poverty line, etc.) and young people under-represented in political life and civil society organizations taking into account the dimension of gender.

INTRODUCTION

As research demonstrates, participation levels of young people with fewer opportunities in formal and informal forms of political action tend to be much smaller than those of other young people. Similarly, the representation of young women in the institutions of representative democracy appears to be much lower than that of young men. Taking these facts into account, it is considered necessary to pursue the following:

5.4.1

Provision of appropriate and targeted information, as young people in this category are often unaware of their rights and the available opportunities offered for active participation. In the same context, special care should be provided for the removal of the various barriers that this group of young people often encounters in their access to information, such as language barriers, inability to use the internet etc.

5.4.2

To train young people with fewer opportunities on skills that are necessary for exercising the status of a democratic citizen.

5.4.3

Provision of ongoing support from specially trained staff and youth workers.

5.4.4

Prioritize funding of actions undertaken by civil society organizations for young people with fewer opportunities.

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5.4.5

Promotion of the participation of young people who, because of their employment in specific sectors (e.g. young people servicemen and women, military or police academy students) or their special status (e.g. young prisoners, young people with substance dependencies, etc.) may lack some opportunities, rights and privileges compared to the general youth population.

MONITORING INDICATORS

The indicators for sub-objective 5.1 will be used with emphasis on selected youth groups. In particular, the proportion of young women, young people with disabilities, young people with migrant backgrounds, etc., who have been elected to the municipal councils of the country, the Greek Parliament and the European Parliament, will be measured. An additional indicator will be the number of measures - including legislative - and the programs implemented at central and local level to promote the participation of young people of these groups as well as the total number of young people benefiting from the specific measures and programmes.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 5.5

Development of new forms of participation in democratic processes, with particular emphasis on e-participation and the role of social media.

INTRODUCTION

Within this sub-target, the following steps are considered necessary:

5.5.1
Promotion of digital literacy of young people and, in general, their familiarity with ICT.

5.5.2
Ensuring all youth groups have access to the internet without discrimination.

5.5.3
Establishment of new structures for online communication between governmental organizations and young people (e.g. between the municipalities and the youth, etc.), using both classical web platforms (e.g. websites, blogs, etc.) and through the use of social media tools and apps that favor direct, interactive and multi-level communication.

5.5.4
Take appropriate initiatives to tackle low participation rates of young people in existing online platforms.

5.5.5
Creating youth attractive digital content, with the participation of young people in the process.

5.5.6
Improved management of the huge amount of information aimed at young people (through the implementation of specific web protocols and other relevant measures, with better training of staff dealing with information

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trafficking, etc.) so that they can receive the information they really need and avoid getting "lost" amongst useless or even false news.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people who have access to the internet and are properly trained to make use of the opportunities it provides.

Percentage of young people using the internet to communicate with public authorities.

Percentage of young people using the internet (websites, blogs, social networks etc.) to post their views and to engage in dialogue on social and political issues.

Number of channels for electronic consultation / dialogue with young people at central and local level.

REDUCTION OF INEQUALITIES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE
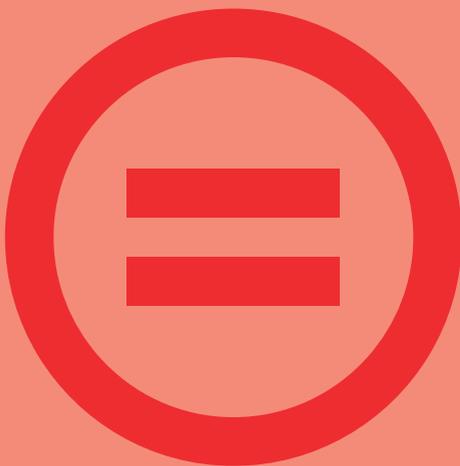
IN DETAIL

JUSTIFICATION FOR OBJECTIVE SELECTION

In modern societies, significant differences are observed in the way young people enjoy a range of social, economic and political benefits. In fact, a significant proportion of the youth population is currently experiencing severe social exclusion conditions with unequal opportunities in a number of issues such as education, the labor market and achieving a living with dignity more broadly.

In general, the term «social exclusion» refers to those procedures that prevent individuals, collegiate bodies and communities from accessing rights, opportunities and resources that are key elements for social cohesion. Although social exclusion is almost exclusively linked to poverty, it is a wider phenomenon of material deprivation, reproduced by specific public policies, laws, institutional practices, organizational behaviors and dominant ideologies.

In this context, alleviating inequalities among young people and their social inclusion are one of the main pillars of EU and the CoE policy. In particular, the EU defines social inclusion as the process that ensures that young people at risk of poverty and social exclusion are given opportunities and resources to fully participate in economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a decent standard of living and well-being. Social inclusion also means that vulnerable groups and individuals have greater opportunities to participate in decision-making processes on issues affecting their lives while, at the same time, gaining access to fundamental rights.

Among young people facing a greater likelihood of social exclusion, we can identify the following categories:

• Young people with disabilities or chronic diseases.

• Young people on the brink of poverty.

• Young homeless people.

• Young immigrants, as well as new young asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection.

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- Young Romani people.

- Young people with substance dependency issues.

- New offenders, prisoners and released prisoners.

- Young trafficking victims.

- Young people with violent or radical behavior (towards undemocratic direction).

- Young people who face multiple discrimination on grounds of gender, race, national or ethnic origins, religion, sexual orientation etc.

- Certain groups of young women (e.g. underage mothers).

- Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs).

It is clear that, in order to prevent and address the social exclusion of the above vulnerable / disadvantaged groups, a comprehensive approach is needed where horizontal and coordinated interventions are introduced at the earliest possible stages in order to avoid irreversible consequences.

This objective is linked to a series of Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, to SDG 10 on Reduction of inequality within and between countries.

THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.1

Ensure equal opportunities for young people with disabilities and / or chronic diseases

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.2

Combating discrimination between young people on grounds of gender, sexual orientation and gender identity.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.3

Ensure equal rights for young people with religion or culture-specific issues, immigrants and asylum seekers.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.4

Reduce levels of violence, bullying, delinquency and violent (anti-democratic) radicalization of young people and improve the conditions in the treatment of young offenders.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.5

Support for young people at risk and adverse conditions.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.1

Ensure equal opportunities for young people with disabilities and / or chronic disease.

INTRODUCTION

Supporting young people with disabilities and / or chronic disease is a prerequisite for their active and equal participation, as well as their capacity for self -reliance.

In this context, the following are considered necessary:

6.1.1
Creating conditions for specialized training support for young people with disabilities.

6.1.2
Promoting a comprehensive process for the deinstitutionalization, rehabilitation and reintegration of young people with disabilities.

6.1.3
Offering young people with disabilities access to culture, sports, entertainment, as well as facilitating their mobility and their coexistence with the rest of the population.

6.1.4
Supporting families that provide care to young people with disabilities.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people with disabilities or chronic diseases.

Percentage of young people with disabilities using specialized educational support services.

Percentage of young people with disabilities using specialized psychological support services.

Percentage of young people with disabilities or chronic diseases receiving scholarships for studying.

Percentage of young people with disabilities participating in autonomous living programs (Disabled Residential Shelters).

Percentage of young disabled people who have employment.

Percentage of young people with disabilities participating in art groups or sports teams.

Percentage of young people with disabilities involved in tailored entertainment activities.

Percentage of parents of young people with disabilities or chronic illnesses using psychological support services.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.2

Combating discrimination between young people on grounds of gender, sexual orientation and gender identity.

INTRODUCTION

An important dimension in reducing inequalities faced by young people is the promotion of equal opportunities and the improvement of equality between young men and women, implying equal representation, empowerment, responsibility and participation of young women and men in all areas of public and private life. At the same time, actions and policies aiming at the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity are necessary and ensure fair, equal and decent access and treatment by the administration to which all citizens of a state are entitled.

To this end, we suggest:

6.2.1
To integrate gender issues in all policy agendas.

6.2.2
To prevent and combat violence against young women and girls.

6.2.3
To recognize legal rights for gender identity and sexual orientation safeguarded by legislation.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young women in the labour market.

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment and distribution of population with part-time work by gender, economic activity and part-time work.

Percentage of young women in managerial positions.

Number of complaints for sexual harassment.

Percentage of young women, victims of domestic violence, including young women from vulnerable social groups.

Percentage of young people who have a cohabitation agreement.

Percentage of young people who have applied to change their registered sex identity.

Ensure equal rights for young people with religion or culture-specific issues, immigrants and asylum seekers.

INTRODUCTION

Special youth groups we on focus here are young people belonging to the Muslim community as well as young Romani. Action to support young immigrants and asylum seekers is, evidently, particularly important. More specifically, it is necessary to ensure:

6.3.1
Support and integration of young people of minority groups.

6.3.2
Support and integration of new immigrants and asylum seekers and international protection beneficiaries, including unaccompanied minors.

6.3.3
Support and integration of young Romani.

MONITORING INDICATORS
Percentage of young people belonging to vulnerable social groups (immigrants, asylum seekers, Romani).
Percentage of young people from vulnerable social groups in the labor market.
Percentage of young refugees and immigrants with a high level in Greek language.

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SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.4

Reduce levels of violence, bullying, delinquency and violent (anti-democratic) radicalization of young people and improve the conditions in the treatment of young offenders.

More specifically, it is necessary to ensure:

6.4.1
Supporting school structures and staff to combat school bullying.

6.4.2
Improvement of living conditions for young offenders and support for their reintegration.

6.4.3
Awareness about online hate speech.

6.4.4
Prevention of radicalization-related violent cases.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people having been being bullied at school.

Percentage of young people in correction facilities.

Percentage of young people participating in training programs correction facilities.

Percentage of young people participating in online hate speech education programs.

Percentage of young people who have been victims of hate speech.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 6.5

Support for young people at risk and adverse conditions.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to prevent situations that put young people at risk, but also to support and encourage those young people in difficult situations so to gradually integrate in the economic and social fabric when they overcome these difficulties. Children aged 0-17 who are threatened by or are already facing exclusion are also a key target group of the National Social Integration Strategy (2018), as they are recognized as less likely to be good students, to be healthy and to make full use of their potential later in their lives, compared to their peers who grow up in more favourable conditions.

At the same time, the emphasis on prevention and management of situations that can put young people at risk, fighting stigma, eliminating exclusion, reintegrating and opening up society to these young people are the axes of this sub-objective.

In particular, the sub-objective encompasses the following:

6.5.1
Support young people at risk of poverty.

6.5.2
Support young people, victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse or victims of human trafficking.

6.5.3
Support young people with substance dependence issues.

6.5.4
Strengthening the search mechanism for missing children and young people.

6.5.5
Support for children and young people in foster homes or adoption programmes.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of young people at risk of poverty.

Percentage of young people experiencing severe material deprivation.

Percentage of young people living in households with low employment rates.

Number of victims of trafficking categorized by gender, age and nationality.

Percentage of young people living in accommodation centres for unaccompanied minor migrants and refugees.

Percentage of young people with substance dependency issues.

Percentage of young mothers participating in support programs.

Percentage of young people that made use of the missing children hotline.

Percentage of missing young people and the percentage of those who have been located.

Percentage of young people in orphanages or care institutions.

Percentage of adopted young people.

Percentage of young people in foster homes programmes.

YOUTH FRIENDLY CITIES AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC RENEWAL OF THE PERIPHERY
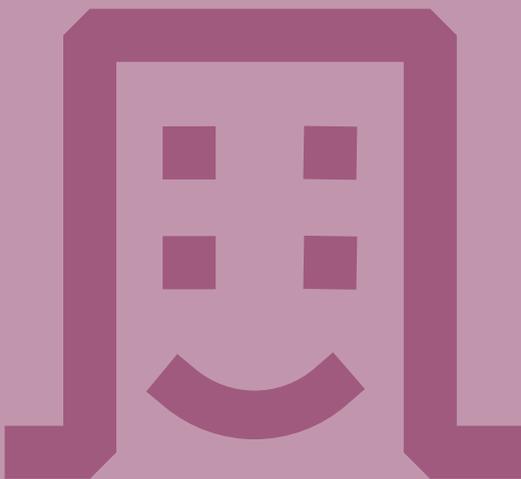
IN DETAIL

JUSTIFICATION FOR OBJECTIVE SELECTION

Rapid urbanization, diversity of cities, the new urban agenda's requirement to take into account the needs of all residents, regardless of age, highlight the contribution of cities to the development and prosperity of their inhabitants throughout their lives. Age-friendly cities are a key element to economic and social development, and the role that young people can play in building viable cities can turn urban-related challenges into opportunities for economic progress and quality of life. The UN-Habitat program has already highlighted the role of children and young people in urban development strategies, giving emphasis, among other things, to social prevention and urban planning, stressing the positive role of young people being indispensable "resources" for the viability of cities and not "problems" that need to be addressed.

In this context, the physical and social planning of cities has an impact on the health and development of children and young people. Their housing, the quality of the water, the air they breathe, street safety and safety at the spaces they spend most of their time (schools, neighborhoods, public free spaces) have direct consequences for their lives. Thus, we should consider their needs and priorities in urban development strategies in accordance with Articles 3 and 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Special Session on Children of May 2002.

The results of the 7th Youth Forum of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on "The role of youth in building sustainable and resilient urban and rural communities" include:

- The need to include the youth at all policy levels and in all processes that affect them.

- Encouraging pioneering and youthful initiatives to protect the environment, ecosystems and biodiversity, to increase eco-efficiency and sustainable consumption, reduce pollution and minimize waste.

- Intensifying efforts to make societies resilient, both in urban and rural areas, by promoting young people's participation, representation and commitment to local governance. City management authorities must keep pace with and work with youth to achieve a peaceful, resilient and sustainable future for the planet.

- Supporting innovative businesses, models and methods for sustainable energy tools that exploit the expertise of local youth in rural areas and ensure the resilience of cities.

- Financial tools and coordination of resources from all sources - public, private, as well as from charities - to promote direct investment in priority issues affecting young people.

- Similarly, at the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9), the Children and Youth Meeting (CYA) underlines the importance of involving young people:

  a) in encouraging and generating intergenerational dialogue with a view to promoting sustainable urban development;

  b) in the development (planning, implementation, monitoring and review) of urban policies;

  c) in strengthening urban governance;

  d) in protecting the urban environment and

  e) in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship.

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THE SUB-OBJECTIVES

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.1

Public space friendly to children and young people.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.2

Improve young people's access to safe, accessible and affordable transport systems that serve their needs in the context of sustainable urban mobility.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.3

Raise awareness and participation of young people in the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.4

Facilitate access for all young people to administrative services and information.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.1

Urban public space friendly to children and young people.

INTRODUCTION

The image of a city is defined by its public spaces and its streets. The city, small or large, reflects the will of the administration to improve the quality of spaces suitable for children and young people. We therefore have to restore the public space as an area of communication-culture-ecology and to provide secure, inclusive, accessible, green public spaces that support creative play, experiential learning, and enhancing the exchange and interaction between all citizens.

In this context, priority is given to:

7.1.1
Increasing opportunities for children and young people to be involved in and contribute to the planning of the use of land, expressing their opinion, needs and priorities for their city.

7.1.2
The creation of attractive public spaces of educational importance and value for children and young people (playgrounds, cycling routes), combined with basic infrastructure (benches, toilets, canteens) to make them accessible to families.

7.1.3
Facilitating contact of children and young people with the natural environment.

7.1.4
Regeneration of central city areas and the maintenance of open spaces and their relation with the neighborhood.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of cities with direct participation structures for young people in urban planning and management.

Average share of open space in urban areas, open to public use by gender, age and people with disabilities.

Percentage of people who feel safe to walk on their own at their area of residence by gender, age and people with disabilities.

Percentage of individuals who are victims of physical or sexual harassment incidents, by sex, age, disability in public, in the last 12 months.

Percentage of accidents caused at playgrounds, including playgrounds in schools within the last 12 months.

Percentage of young people using playgrounds.

Percentage of certified playgrounds.

Percentage of population living closer than 500m from public recreation, school, market place.

Length of pedestrian and cycling network.

Percentage of residents in daily walking or cycling activity per gender and age.

Number of amenities provided (public toilets, outdoor and indoor seating facilities) for users of public spaces.

Percentage of children and young people using bicycles, skates, etc.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of public spaces with internet access.

Percentage of satisfied residents in terms of safety and comfort at existing public spaces, by gender, age and people with disabilities.

Frequency of social gatherings in public places.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.2

Improve young people's access to safe, affordable and accessible transport systems that meet their needs in the context of sustainable urban mobility.

INTRODUCTION

Transportation is a key element of city life, as it facilitates daily life activities, influences the city's micro-climate, shapes patterns and behaviors and directly affects the quality of life and the health of residents. In this context, we must defend equal access of young people to the city's transport system by eliminating obstacles to their day-to-day commuting, as well as promoting positive effects of using sustainable forms of transport. In the same direction, we must pay special attention to road safety education.

7.2.1
Enabling children and young people to participate in the design, monitoring and efficiency of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans.

7.2.2
Road redevelopment and improved transport infrastructure in order to facilitate the access of young people and special groups to work, education, sports and recreation activities.

7.2.3
Development of awareness programs for young people and their families regarding choosing and using soft modes of transport and to enhancing their traffic education..

7.2.4
Promoting public transport safety and its benefits, such as limiting the risk of road accidents, saving natural resources (such as land use for parking space), reducing pollution.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of land used for urban transport.

Number and capacity of park and ride facilities in an area.

Total length of soft transport routes.

Number of crossings friendly to people with disabilities.

Number of bicycle safe parking spaces.

Average number of trips using public transport per person per day.

Number of persons commuting by gender, age and persons with disabilities.

Breakdown of commuting purpose of residents and visitors.

Percentage of monthly income spent on commuting by gender, age and people with disability.

Percentage of population less than 500m away from public transport station, by sex, age, and people with disabilities.

Percentage of population using public transport by gender, age and disability.

Percentage of monthly income spent in public transport by gender, age and disability.

Percentage of children and young people walking or cycling for school.

MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of cities with a bicycle share system.

Percentage of schools with safe road access.

Number of road and traffic safety training programs for per year.

Percentage of young people participating in events and campaigns that promote sustainable mobility.

Number of households participating in mobility management programs.

Percentage of on foot mobility by gender, age and people with disabilities.

Number of traffic accidents.

Number of road accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists.

Percentage of residents, satisfied with the reliability, comfort and safety of public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.3

Raise awareness and participation of young people in the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources.

INTRODUCTION

One of the key issues that cities will have to face is climate change. Maintaining good ecosystems is fundamental to maintaining biodiversity and mitigation and reducing disaster risk. Urban and rural areas in Greece have many physical characteristics, as well as a wide variety of natural parks, paths and ecosystems. We ought to give young people opportunities to engage in sustainable management and conservation of natural resources.

In this context, priority should be given to:

7.3.1
The development of programs that allow children and young people to experience nature as well as to engage in environmental management activities.

7.3.2
To coordinate youth training institutions on sustainable development issues and support youth initiatives in order to protect the microclimate of the city.

7.3.3
Public-private partnerships to support youth innovation for sustainable consumption and production patterns and the creation of green jobs. Creation of a new local governance and city policy model to support youth entrepreneurship, proposals and experimentation.

7.3.4
The encouragement of young people to live in the periphery through taking measures and incentives that contribute to the demographic renewal of the periphery

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Percentage of cities with educational programs on sustainable development.

Participation of young people in voluntary green action.

Percentage of participation of young people in training programs for sustainable development.

Percentage of cities with new training programs for sustainable development.

Collaborations achieved to support youth initiatives for sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Percentage of young people living in rural areas.

Percentage of young people active in rural areas.

Percentage of young people settling in the periphery and investing in the agricultural sector.

Percentage of jobs offered to young people compared to total workforce.

Percentage of cities that created green jobs for young people in the last year.

Exposure to atmospheric and noise pollution.

Annual pollutant emissions per person.

Level of public support to green structures and networks.

SUB-OBJECTIVE 7.4

Facilitate access for all young people to administrative services and information.

INTRODUCTION

t present, young people are the most digitally skilled generation, creating new challenges to the city's administrative operation. This means that the administrative information and the services / programs offered must be digitally accessible to young people in order to promote their participation.

In this context, priority is given to:

7.4.1
The improvement of access to administrative information provided by local or central government by means of communication that is familiar to young people.

7.4.2
The collection of information on youth from different sources within different administrative departments.

7.4.3
The enhancement of accessibility of services and programs for children and young people and their families. Proximity to residence, cost, diversity and duration of activities, especially art and creative activities, as well as safe venues, are key factors in attracting young people and their families.

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MONITORING INDICATORS

Permanent population by age group.

Percentage of households with web access.

Percentage of young people benefited by public services by gender, age, disability, social group. Percentage of people that use municipal administration web services.

Percentage of population less than 500m away from essential service facilities.

Percentage of population that believes decision-making to be inclusive and responsive to the needs of the population, by gender, age, disability and population.

Percentage of population satisfied with public services by gender, age, disability and population.

Percentage of people who had at least one bribing related experience with a civil servant during the last year.

Percentage of cities publishing an annual report on the state of children and young people in their jurisdiction.

Percentage of cities with a youth strategy compatible with the core objectives of the National Strategic Youth '17 -'27.

Percentage of cities that organize annual fora for children and adolescents or carry out Youth Weeks.

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MONITORING INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of cities that have adopted or support intergenerational cooperation programs.

Percentage of cities with programs that encourage youth initiatives.

Frequency of participation of young people in social or collective actions in their municipality.

Percentage of young people who feel excluded because of their economic situation.

Percentage of youth participation in organized city walks.

Percentage of young people unable to participate in leisure activities because of costs.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF YOUTH STRATEGY

Coordinating Administrative Agency

The Directorate for Youth is, at present, the administrative agency that coordinates and monitors the Youth 2017-2027 Strategy.

However, following the 2017 Prime Minister Announcements and the decisions of the Social Policy Government Council (KYSKOIP) (10/05/2018), the General Secretariat for Youth will take over as the administrative agency for the implementation and monitoring of the Youth Strategy.

The re-establishment of the General Secretariat for Youth will ensure:

• The possibility of an overall coordination of horizontal policies.

• The elimination of inter-agency cooperation complications, as these were strongly observed when the portfolio of Youth Policy had been linked to other thematic portfolios, such as Education or Employment Issues.

• The representation of youth policies and indirectly of youth itself in the supreme governing body for youth policy, both within and outside the country.

The General Secretariat for Youth, on the basis of the decisions of the Social Policy Government Council of 10/05/2018, assumes the following responsibilities:

• Draws up the National Strategy to implement youth policies.

• Consults with all the interest groups.

• Reflects the consultation results.

• Suggests either legislative action or policy drafts.

• Confirms and intervenes, when appropriate, in decisions, instructions and actions of the Ministries in order to develop possible synergies that may be needed and to ensure alignment with the objectives of the Youth Strategy '17-'27.

• Monitors and evaluates, in cooperation with the Ministries, the results of the implementation of youth policy based on the set indicators.

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- Monitors and participates in the development and implementation of youth policies at national, European and international levels.

- Represents government on youth policy issues in the Institutions and Committees of the International and European Organizations (EU, Council of Europe, UN, UNESCO, etc.) and develops synergies with counterparts at European and international level.

- Drafts the Annual Progress Report on issues related to the Youth.

- Participates and co-ordinates the interministerial cooperation body for updating the Youth Strategy 17-27.

Budget

Greece, as a member state of the EU, has to align itself with European guidelines and policies, the priority of which is the targeted empowerment of the young people in order to meet their current needs and the emerging challenges, as well as to combat the marginalization of the Youth. This synergy is reinforced by the existence of the National Youth Strategy that opens up new perspectives for the take-up of funds but also the optimization of actions and synergies to date.

With a view to the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for Youth Empowerment, all sources of funding from the European Union (Erasmus + Youth Initiative, Horizon 2020) / Research Program and innovation of the EU, etc.) can be utilized effectively, while strengthening the national budget through a modern statutory framework that links all European and national youth initiatives and actions based on common goals and principles. The take-up of these Community funds will be according to the budget of each individual programme, its added value, its beneficiaries and its evolution.

At the same time, the state budget (Regular Budget and Public Investment Programme) is an important source of financial support for actions implemented in the framework of the Youth Empowerment Strategy Framework as youth empowerment constitutes a key national priority.

Regarding the state budget for youth issues, the General Secretariat for Youth proposes:

- The creation of distinct codes in the budgets of ministries entitled "Initiatives - Actions - Programs of the New Generation".

- The recording of funding provided by the Ministries for initiatives - actions - programs for the Youth in the current year.

- The establishment of a percentage ceiling in the budget of the Ministries for initiatives - actions - programs for youth.

- The redistribution of ministries' budgets for this code according to the dynamic and efficient take-up.

- A fund transfer clause from Ministries that failed to take-up funds for the Youth to the ministries that did that successfully.

- Synergies between co-funded projects.

- The link and complementarity of State and European programs.

Implementation Agency

Ensuring success in implementing policies for young people and young people in our country depends directly on one hand on the successful co-ordination of the relevant ministries and, on the other hand, on the appropriate, uninterrupted operation of a central implementing body. Although the Strategy Framework for Youth Empowerment designates the subordinate and competent ministries as implementing bodies for sectoral and thematic policies, it can only stress the need for a central coordinating and implementing body. This necessity stems largely from the existence of successful European Programs designed on the logic of central intervention to the population aged 15-29 and not from the indirect intervention through individual policies. It has already been announced that programs such as ERASMUS+ Youth will grow more than double in size for the 2021-2027 period.

However, as it is easily understood by the course of development of legal entities created with the same or similar purpose in the recent past, it has often been easy to turn from project implementation bodies to agencies implementing other plans and purposes in the name of youth policies.

For this reason, an implementation body is proposed in this Strategic Framework in the following format:

· be of minimum burden to the State Budget throughout its operation,

· be limited in its objectives focusing solely on the Empowerment of Youth,

· to develop rapidly and be flexible if the program development requires it,

· be governed by a commitment to the public interest,

· ensure the participation of young people themselves in its operation and management.

Taking the above into account, we conclude with the proposal to set up a legal person governed by private law administered by a 9-member Board of which 1/3 of the seats are held by young people up to 35 years of age.

The Implementing Body assumes the following responsibilities:

· It implements the Secretariat General for Youth initiatives - actions - programs of the General Secretariat for Youth.

· It implements initiatives - actions - youth programs of other institutional actors with limited implementation capacity.

· It elaborates and implements initiatives - actions - youth programs jointly with non-governmental organizations, institutions, local authorities and other organizations.

· Provides technical support to the Standing Committee on Dialogue and Monitoring for Youth Empowerment.[1]

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH

Commitment to ongoing dialogue with interested parts

During the development of the '17 -'27 strategy, it became clear that we were in need of a balanced approach to addressing issues affecting young people in Greece. To be effective, we need to ensure a balance between stakeholder support[2], public administration support and youth opportunities.

Similarly, equilibrium balance needs to be struck between direct initiatives and long-term changes underpinning the strategy.

Most ideas for these long-term changes underline the need for better alignment and coordination at the level of public administration and its internal structures, as well as, between public administration, private initiative and, generally, those providing services and support for the empowerment of young people.

It is understood that there is a need to ensure:

•   Alignment of planning with a common set of objectives and outcomes for youth.

•   Active participation of young people in decisions affecting their lives.

•   Establishment of benchmarks to ensure that the government continues
    to make progress on the Youth Empowerment Strategy objectives.

•   Adoption of accountability procedures and methods for monitoring and
    measuring results at all levels.

In this direction, it is crucial to engage young people themselves as well as all stakeholders. During the consultation period, at least two important conclusions were reached: On the one hand, the intersectoral nature of the issues affecting young people cannot be ensured by one body alone; instead, synergies and coordinated efforts by all stakeholders are needed in order to find innovative and sustainable solutions. On the other hand, no one is more familiar with the effectiveness of initiatives and measures by the youth itself and the agencies of local communities[3].

1   See Section 4, Commitment to Ongoing Dialogue with Interested Parts
2   Stakeholder: whoever holds a basic role in youth support and the achievement of the Youth 2017-2027
    Strategy. For the projects' needs, stakeholders have been mapped on the basis of 7 essential criteria
    and ranked according to their significance.

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The commitment to lasting dialogue with youth and local communities should be a major objective of any action plan. The stakeholder consultation process can act as a tool for mutual understanding of the reasonable expectations and needs of all interested parties. Administrative structures usually provide various opportunities for stakeholder consultation in the context of their activities, from which they can provide useful input to decision making. For this project, improved cooperation between the government and stakeholders is proposed by setting up a Standing Dialogue and Monitoring Committee for the Empowerment of the Youth, which will be coordinated by the General Secretariat for Youth. This committee will be consist of people representing different collectives, cultures, professions and representatives of youth organizations and will meet on a regular basis (at least three times a year). It will provide advice to the General Secretariat for Youth on how to better target existing initiatives and programs, while at the same time be able to propose new directions for action.

Undoubtedly, emphasizing the progress of objectives and the effectiveness verification of programs and initiatives is an important factor for success. Evaluating the results of collective investment[4] is crucial to ensure that:

· the social value of the resources invested will be maximized,

· the expected results will be achieved,

· overlaps will be avoided,

· the possibility that interested parties will work in opposite directions will be avoided.

Against this background, we must work with all stakeholders to develop comprehensive and effective tools that can offer optimal support to the measurement and evaluation of the success of the programs and initiatives.

3   Local community agencies and representatives include unions, associations, civic movements, NGOs with social, cultural and environmental activity or institutional agencies such as regions, municipalities, education institutions and business associations.

4   By collective investment we mean investment in human-financial resources made by all interested parties. However, we recognize that smaller youth service organizations are not in a position to release their scarce resources or limited time under a strict evaluation environment.

OBJECTIVE 1: Promotion of Youth Autonomy and Self-Reliance and Facilitation of Transition to Adult Life

SUB-OBJECTIVES

1.1 Reinforcing critical thinking and the will of youth to think, feel and make decisions on their own	1.2 Obtaining equal, free and free of charge access to quality Education and Training, as well as opportunity for Life Long Learning. 1.6 Obtaining free and free of charge access to Health Services. 1.7 Obtaining access to decent, stable (sustainable) work.	1.3 Obtaining access to affordable transportation.	1.4 Obtaining access to Art and Culture.	1.5 Obtaining Access to decent and adequate housing.

SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES

| 1.1 Increase of opportunities towards non-formal and informal learning within the context of youth working, targeting not only organized but also non-organized youth and underprivileged youth. 1.2 Strengthening Youth Organizations as providers of non-formal and informal learning for youth. 1.3 Support of the profession and mission of youth workers through targeted initiatives. 1.4 Development of a mechanism for the recognition of knowledge, skills and competences acquired through the participation of young people in non-formal and informal learning programmes. | The specific Sub-objectives are detailed in Objectives Accessible and Quality Education – Training – Apprenticeship, Decent Work and Development of Youth Entrepreneurship, Health, Welfare and Well-being. | 1.3.1 Affordable and/or free of charge transportation for youth in education programmes. Particular attention is given to students living in remote regions and to students of art and music schools. 1.3.2 Affordable and/or free of charge transportation of vulnerable groups of youth (unemployed youth, PwD etc). 1.3.3 Affordable transportation for youth in the military. 1.3.4 Effective elimination of all barriers and obstacles faced by young PwD for access to public transport, to natural environment as well as to public facilities and services. 1.3.5 Facilitation of youth mobility within the EU Including young people with disabilities. | 1.4.1 Implementation of measures for the facilitation of youth access to traditional and classical forms of art and culture as well as towards contemporary and alternative forms of cultural activity. 1.4.2 Introduction of targeted initiatives for the support of young artists and of the institutions that support the contemporary art industry in which young people are mainly employed. 1.4.3 Promotion of the mobility of young artists within Europe and support of intercultural exchange programmes. 1.4.4 Provision for access to cultural activities for specific youth groups: a) for youth living in remote, rural areas and islands, b) youth with fewer opportunities (including unemployed, inmates, refugees/immigrants, PwD etc). 1.4.5 Elaboration of cultural activities aimed at schools and students. | 1.5.1 Implementation measures for the support of rental housing for students and for vulnerable youth groups. 1.5.2 Construction of student residential halls so to meet increased demand. 1.5.3 Improvement of accommodation and subsistence conditions in the existing students' halls of residence through the maintenance and the upgrading of the facilities. 1.5.4 Improvement of living conditions for the youth in the military. 1.5.5 Improvement of the living conditions for the youth in correctional facilities. 1.5.6 Provision of substantial housing assistance for young couples (eg. provision of housing mortgage under favourable terms etc) in parallel with measures for the support of family life of young parents. 1.5.7 Increased measures to tackle homelessness and for the support of the homeless. |

OBJECTIVE 2: **Affordable and Quality Education – Training – Apprenticeship**

SUB-OBJECTIVES			
2.1 Equitable and fair access of all children to quality programmes of pre-school education and care.	**2.2 Facilitation of access of children and youth to quality primary and secondary inclusive education.**	**2.3 Quality improvement of Vocational Education and Training (VET) and its association with the national growth strategy**	**2.4 Improvement and safe guarding of quality tertiary education (AEI-TEI) and improving of openness.**
SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES			
2.1.1 Strengthening of pre-school education for the smooth transition of children to primary school.	2.2.1 To ensure the attendance and completion of studies of all children and youth in the education system regardless of their cultural, national or social background.	2.3.1 Provision of quality education and safe work opportunities to VET graduates.	2.4.1 Improvement in terms of study and graduation levels Life Long Learning included from all youth population groups.
2.1.2 Access of all vulnerable groups of children to pre-school education in order to strengthen their opportunities of choice.	2.2.2 Provision of a favorable knowledge environment for the support of creativity and participation of all children in the education process.	2.3.2 Reinforcing mobility of VET graduates towards tertiary education by introducing bridge programmes and/or integrating transversal skills at all VET programmes.	2.4.2 Enhancement of the links between tertiary education, research and innovation.
2.1.3 Proper preparation of education staff placing emphasis on the support of vulnerable groups' children and counseling or of their immediate family environment.	2.2.3 Provision of vocational guidance as a constant process that helps young people make justified decisions for their educational path as well as towards their professional career.	2.3.3 Securing that all education needs of young people are met through access to learning programmes and life skills.	2.4.3 Improvement in terms of association of tertiary education and society and the labour market through cooperation and exchange of knowledge.
	2.2.4 Defense of the students' right or leisure time and the support of a creative communication between children and their parents.	2.3.4 Support for an ongoing dialogue between all partners for a productive apprenticeship model.	2.4.4 Strengthening quality assurance in tertiary education.
		2.3.5 Support of Life Long Learning and of the provision of opportunities for the participation and access to skills enhancement programmes.	
		2.3.6 Support for the educators and trainers of VET programmes towards quality and continuous professional development.	

OBJECTIVE 3: **Decent Jobs and Youth Entrepreneurship Development**

	SUB-OBJECTIVES	
3.1 Decent and sustainable job creation and tackling of youth unemployment.	**3.2 Support for youth entrepreneurship.**	**3.3. Appropriate preparation of youth for their professional life.**
	SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES	
3.1.1 Creation of a favourable environment that protects labour rights of young people.	3.2.1 Creation of favourable environment for youth entrepreneurship.	3.3.1 Development of skills for professional life and entrepreneurial skills through formal and non-formal education.
3.1.2 Creation and enhancement of support structures and programmes for tackling youth unemployment and provision of incentives towards employment.	3.2.2 Fostering entrepreneurial attitude and skills at young age.	3.3.2 Adequate professional counseling.
3.1.3 Improvement in the connection between education and the labour market.	3.2.3 Strengthening of tertiary education in research and innovation sectors.	3.3.3 Training of vulnerable groups so to obtain skills and professional experience to enhance professional development.
3.1.4 Securing equal treatment of young workers irrespective of nationality, religion, physical or mental ability, gender or sexual orientation.	3.2.4 Promotion of social solidarity and of an inclusive economic policy. Promotion of entrepreneurship as prospect for the youth.	
3.1.5 Prevention of brain drain, making the most for talented youth that lives and works abroad and their association with youth and business active within Greece.		

OBJECTIVES AND SUB-OBJECTIVES OF THE YOUTH '17-'27 STRATEGY

OBJECTIVE 4: Health, Welfare and Wellbeing

	SUB-OBJECTIVES		
4.1. Provision of health services (promotion of health, disease prevention and clinical care) on the basis of equal and universal access for all young people living in the country.	**4.2 Youth encouragement for physical fitness and healthy lifestyle.**	**4.3 Youth access and improvement of mental health services irrespective of place of residence.**	**4.4 Strengthening of youth social and emotional health.**
	SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES		
4.1.1 Improvement of health services for vulnerable groups of children, adolescents and youth through the appropriate sector specific interventions on the basis of respecting their equal rights.	4.2.1 Promotion of good nutrition habits and ensured access to healthy-food products in order to develop a healthy adult life. 4.2.2 Youth encouragement for an active way of life and to ensure access to physical fitness programmes. 4.2.3 Developing a sense of health responsibility among the youth in terms of oral and personal hygiene, nutrition and the choice of a healthy and safe behaviour (smoking, alcohol, drug use, injuries etc.).	4.3.1 Support for innovative measures for the prevention, early diagnosis and efficient response to mental health problems, as well as contribution to a favorable social and economic environment to combat prejudice against mental illness. 4.3.2 Educating youth on mental health issues, encouragement for a respectful treatment without discrimination or prejudice and the creation of supportive environment (family, school, peer groups, military, workplace) that encourages mutual respect, understanding and acceptance. 4.3.3 Strengthening of youth awareness of their funda-mental rights especially concerning personal data and information.	4.4.1 Strengthening of youth social and emotional development, improvement of relevant social skills and the promotion of emotional intelligence with special emphasis on the phenomenon of bullying, physical or virtual. 4.4.2 Youth support in the field of social and sexual relations and access to instant and appropriate information constitute the fundamentals forthe safeguarding of privacy and physical integrity. 4.4.3 Support of vulnerable youth through special interventions on the basis of equality, recognition and acceptance of their specific characteristics.

OBJECTIVES AND SUB-OBJECTIVES OF THE YOUTH '17-'27 STRATEGY

OBJECTIVE 5: Enhancement of Youth Participation in Democratic Life

SUB-OBJECTIVES

5.1 Increase of youth participation in the institutions of representative democracy and in civil society organizations	5.2 Increase of youth participation in voluntary organizations and activities	5.3 Fostering dialogue and consultation mechanisms with youth – Participation of youth in relevant decision-making structures and processes at local, national and European level.	5.4 Promotion of the participation of underprivileged and under-represented youth in political life and civil society organizations taking into account the gender dimension.	5.5 Development of new forms of youth participation in democratic processes emphasizing electronic participation (e-participation) and the role of social media.

SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES

5.1.1 Education for democratic citizenship in school context.	5.2.1 Introduction and recognition of the value of youth voluntary action through targeted campaigns.	5.3.1 Establishment of youth counseling committees (such as youth fora, youth councils, etc). The composition of these committees can be made through electoral procedures, by nomination from youth organizations or in a voluntary basis.	5.4.1 Provision of relevant and targeted information since youth of this category often are neither fully aware of their rights nor of the possibilities for active participation. Within this context specific care should be given to the removal of barriers for access to information, such as language limitations, lack of internet availability etc.	5.5.1 Promotion of youth digital literacy and youth IT awareness in general.
5.1.2 Education for democratic citizenship in family context.	5.2.2 Creation of opportunities for participation in voluntary activities including the participation of underprivileged youth.	5.3.2 Creation of structured dialogue mechanisms – permanent or ad hoc consultation on individual issues – between policy makers and youth institutions.	5.4.2 Education of underprivileged youth to obtain skills necessary for the exercise of democratic citizenship.	5.5.2 Securing web access without discrimination or any exclusion of any youth category.
5.1.3 Education for democratic citizenship in the framework of youth work.	5.2.3 Promotion and development of volunteering in the context of the Local Administration Authorities.	5.3.3 Securing of participation opportunities in decision making structures for all young people.	5.4.3 Provision of continuous support from trained staff and youth workers.	5.5.3 Establishment of new network communication structures between state institutions and the youth (e.g. between municipal institutions and the local youth) through classic websites and blogs, social media and apps that favor instant, interactive and multilevel communication.
5.1.4 Provision of participation and active citizenship opportunities for youth, especially for the pupils.	5.2.4 Promotion and development of volunteering in the school context.		5.4.4 Funding priority for actions taken from civil society institutions aimed towards underprivileged youth.	5.5.4 Launching of initiatives in order to face low participation of youth in existing web platforms.
5.1.5 Reduction of the voting age and of the age for the right to stand for candidate.	5.2.5 Adequate education and preparation including the provision of all appropriate equipment (when needed) for the young volunteers. This support could be provided by state run institutions or by civil society organizations whenever they have relevant know how and competence.		5.4.5 Promotion of the participation of young people that might be deprived of certain opportunities, rights and privileges due to their belonging in certain professional categories (youth in military service, students of military academies or law enforcement institutions) or due to their particular status (young addicts, young offenders, young prisoners.).	5.5.5 Development of attractive web content with the participation of youth in the process of making.
5.1.6 Introduction of quotas favoring the participation of young people in political party organisations and ballot.				5.5.6 Improved management of the huge volume of information carried over the internet towards the youth (through specific protocol implementation and other relevant measures, through education of staff involved etc.) in order to receive the information needed instead of 'getting lost' between useless, or even, fake news.
5.1.7 Increase of youth participation in local committees and municipal bodies, encouragement of their participation in organizations of all kind (political, trade unions, professional bodies etc.)as well as in activities aimed at the development of the local community.	5.2.6 Development of recognition and certification mechanisms for knowledge and skills acquired during youth participation in voluntary activity and its association to the education and employment systems.			
5.1.8 Greater and better quality information for youth concerning participation opportunities, democratic rights, the functioning of the political system and state institutions, the electoral system and processes.	5.2.7 Initiation of an adequate legislation for the education and insurance coverage of the volunteers and also the functioning, funding and evaluation of volunteering organizations that make the best of young volunteers.			

OBJECTIVE 6: Reduce inequalities among young people

SUB-OBJECTIVES

6.1 Ensure equal opportunities to young people with disabilities and chronic illnesses	6.2 Combat discrimination between young people on ground of sex, sexual orientation and gender identity	6.3 Ensure equal rights to young people of different and cultural belongings, immigrants and asylum seekers	6.4 Reduce the levels of violence, bullying, delinquency and violent (anti-democratic) radicalization of young people and improve the welfare of young offenders	6.5. Support young people living in dangerous and hostile environments
		SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES		
6.1.1 Create special conditions for support education and training of young people with disabilities. 6.1.2 Promote the institutionalization, recovery and rehabilitation of young adults with special needs. 6.1.3 Provide access of young people with special needs to cultural activities, sports, entertainment and facilitate their mobility and coexistence with people without special needs. 6.1.4 Support for families caring young people with disability.	6.2.1 Include gender dimension in all policies. 6.2.2 Prevent and combat violence against women and girls 6.2.3 Legal recognition of rights with regard to gender identity and sexual orientation	6.3.1 Support and integration of young people belonging to specific minority groups. 6.3.2 Support and integration of young immigrants and asylum seekers and unaccompanied minors. 6.3.3 Support and integration of young Roma.	6.4.1 Support schools and teachers on school bullying behavior 6.4.2 Improve the welfare and support the rehabilitation of young offenders. 6.4.3 Raise awareness for Online Hate Speech. 6.4.4 Prevention of violent radicalization.	6.5.1 Support young people at risk of poverty. 6.5.2 Support young victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse and victims of trafficking. 6.5.3 Support young people with addictions. 6.5.4 Strenghtening the framework for the recovery of missing children and young people. 6.5.5 Support children and young people in foster care or adoption programs.

OBJECTIVE 7: Youth Friendly Cities and Demographic Renewal of Rural Areas

SUB-OBJECTIVES			
7.1 Children and youth friendly urban sites.	**7.2 Improvement of youth access to safe, affordable and accessible transportation that satisfy their need within the context of sustainable urban mobility.**	**7.3 Youth awareness and participation in sustainable management and preservation of natural resources.**	**7.4 Facilitation of youth access to services and administrative information.**
SPECIFICATIONS OF SUB-OBJECTIVES			
7.1.1 Increase youth opportunities for effective involvement in land-use planning, allowing young people to express their views and priorities in city life.	7.2.1 Enhance youth participation in the planning, monitoring and the evaluation of Sustainable Urban Mobility projects.	7.3.1 Development of environment awareness and life programmes in order to learn and participate in environmental management projects.	7.4.1 Improvement of access to administrative information from local or central authorities by using youth friendly media.
7.1.2 Development of attractive public sites of educational importance and value for the use of children and youth (playgrounds, bicycle route network) in parallel with basic infrastructure in order to be accessible to families.	7.2.2 Route restructuring and improvement of public transport equipment in order to facilitate youth and PwD access to work, sport facilities and leisure areas.	7.3.2 Coordination of various agencies on youth training concerning issues related to sustainable development and support of youth initiatives for the protection of urban micro-climate	7.4.2 Collection of data and information on youth issues from various administrative sources.
7.1.3 Strengthening of youth contact with their natural environment.	7.2.3 Development of youth and family awareness-raising programmes to promote 'soft' transportation forms and to promote road safety and traffic education.	7.3.3 Public-Private-Partnership projects to support youth innovation in models for sustainable consumption and production and for the creation of 'green' jobs.	7.4.3 Support for accessibility services and programmes concerning children, youth and family. Residence proximity, cost of service, duration of cultural, creative and other activities, safety and accessibility of venues are basic parameters for the attraction of youth and families.
7.1.4 Revival of central urban areas and maintenance of open spaces associated with the neighborhood. Well maintained, clean and traffic free spaces create the feeling of security and improve the interconnection with the neighborhood.	7.2.4 Pointing out issues of public transport usage in terms of safety, environmental and social benefits.	7.3.4 Creation of a new urban policy and governance model that favours youth entrepreneurship, projects and experimentation	7.4.4 Youth encouragement towards rural life through measures and incentives that contribute to the rural areas demographic renewal.

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