



CITIZENSHIP AND RECOVERY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUBURBAN SPACE

ReGeneration Research

**A comparative research on young people,
active citizenship and suburbs in Italy,
Portugal, Spain, Germany and Romania**



CROSS- Citizenship and Recovery of Opportunities for Suburban Space
Erasmus+ KA220 Cooperation Partnerships in Youth
Project n. 2021-1- IT03-KA220-YOU-000028963

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About the project partners



ARCI Livorno is part of the national association Arci, a popular organisation with more than five thousand community centres, and almost one million members throughout Italy. Arci promotes culture, equal rights, social justice, anti-racism and peace among peoples, and is committed to building an active and aware citizenship. The territorial committee is the subject appointed by the statute to represent the association in the territory, to provide assistance to the network of circles and to oversee compliance with the statute and the association's values, and for this reason the committee also has a guiding and monitoring function. The Livorno Territorial Committee currently has more than thirty circles.

LINC is a non-profit social cooperative that operates in the community sector. LINC supports organisations, institutions and associations in designing interventions related to community development and empowerment.



The aim is to enhance the resources of individuals and communities through capacity building to foster inclusive communities. Over the years, the cooperative has built many interventions aimed at promoting youth participation and strengthening active citizenship skills through educational services and projects.



AIFED is a non-governmental organization working at regional, national and European level in the field of education, culture, inclusion and employment. Based in Granada, Spain, the NGO was created in 2008. The organization was created at the initiative of experienced educators and teachers with the aim of creating a non-profit association with a humanistic character that offers opportunities for entrepreneurship training, community development and promotes equal opportunities for all members of society. The NGO works in the management and innovation of training and employment programmes for different sectors of activity and various target groups.

Form2you is a non-profit NGO that aims to improve organizations' social and human capital as a strategy for increasing their capacity to respond to external problems and opportunities. To realise its goals, Form2you creates, organizes, and maintains several consultancy and training programs in areas such as mentoring, coaching, fundraising, total quality management, social support, volunteering, design, and social innovation processes. Form2you has assisted organizations and social enterprises in: Excluded and disadvantaged families, adults, and children; Active Aging and Elder Care, and Social Economy Organizations, among others. All the activities are idealized to provide fun and a relaxed atmosphere, where participants can increase their self-esteem and self-confidence.



CitizensLab is a living lab and a community of practice, where diverse actors of societal transformation processes, systems leaders, activists, facilitators, provocateurs and community organisers join our experiential learning formats, workshops, and gatherings. CitizensLab brings a regenerative approach into the field of citizen engagement, integrating the cognitive, the emotional and the physical body as we seek to rewrite current narratives of democracy.

EUROPANET Association was established as an Educational and training association in 2010 and developed European projects in Youth, Grundtvig, LLP, ERASMUS + programme over the years. "European Mobility", "inter-generationality" and



and "trans-nationality" are concepts that stand up to the base of all their projects, whether they speak about "Social art", "Social Entrepreneurship", "Leadership", "Management" or "Working Together". EUROPANET Association is working at local, national and international level with schools, NGO-s, Businesses or Public Administration bodies. EUROPANET Association has a board of members, a managerial department with experience in implementing of European projects, has 84 volunteers (young, adults and seniors) and collaborates with more than 30 experts from different domains: education, social art, entrepreneurship.

Research framework

The CROSS project aims to promote youth participation in city suburbs through urban regeneration by making young people 'community activators'. To achieve this objective, the project is structured in three phases: the first involves the analysis of the different national and local contexts, with the aim of highlighting differences and similarities between countries; the second involves the direct involvement of local communities through listening, training and discussion; the third involves the co-design with young people and the local community of an urban regeneration intervention in the neighbourhood.

The first phase of the project was therefore aimed at collecting information in order to take a picture of the state of the art of the areas involved in terms of youth policies, urban regeneration policies and the conditions of the neighbourhoods involved.

The research starts from the need for the collection of data, descriptive information and good practices relating to youth policies and the state of urban regeneration in the different countries. Thanks to this study, it will be possible to respond to the need to know the specificity of the local communities involved, the forms that the phenomena of exclusion and marginality take on the younger groups, the policies of territorial protection and urban regeneration. If it is true that there are many data available on the interventions of active citizenship of young people in the different countries, it is equally true that it is not easy to know the state of the interventions on the marginality of the youth population in the suburbs and in relation to the theme of the regeneration of urban space. Therefore, the knowledge of these data is effective for the following phases of the project: to have clarity on the specific characteristics of the objective, of the places, of the countries involved.

In the initial phase of the research, through a shared template, the partner organisations collected information on:

- Youth national politics
- Laws and ordinances that regulate youth national politics
- Local management bodies
- Local active organisations
- Local population statistics
- Local descriptive analysis of marginal neighbourhood
- Good practice (at least 3 projects or programme)

To follow, a semi-structured interview outline was prepared to collect the perceptions of the citizens of the neighbourhoods involved concerning:

- Spaces and common good
- Active citizenship
- Communities and collective identity
- Urban regeneration
- Presence of the institutions
- Young people and the neighbourhood

Finally, focus groups with relevant actors from the neighbourhood community were carried out in order to deepen certain aspects on :

1. Sense of community
2. Active involvement of young people in the neighbourhood
3. Regeneration of spaces

Desk Research

From the national context
to local communities

1. Youth national politics. Describe how public youth policies are structured in your country - *Policies supported by the different Administrations in your country.*

Romania:

National level: youth laws are made by different institutions and ministries and every 4 years these laws are passing to another ministry. The ministry of Youth. The most representative body: the Romanian Youth Council (YRC).

Portugal:

National level: the Council of Ministers approved the II National Plan for Youth (September 2022 – end of 2024) with the mission to achieve the transversality of youth policies, with a view to the special protection of the rights of young people. It is divided in 5 axes, which correspond to five priority areas (political goals focused on the rights of young people).

Italy:

The governance of youth policies is based on a multi-level system. National level: Every year, the government draws up a national youth strategy that identifies national priorities for implementation and intervention. At national level there is no framework law on youth, so the Italian regions have acted autonomously. The most representative body: the Department for Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (they are in charge of promoting and coordinating the government's actions to ensure the implementation of youth policies).

Regional level: the regions and autonomous provinces draw up youth legislation.

Local level: local authorities and youth organisations are actively involved in the bottom-up planning phase and in the implementation phase.

Germany:

Youth policy-making in Germany takes place at different levels.

National level: it is under the responsibility of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. The Ministry is responsible for encouraging and supporting youth policy activities in cases where it cannot be encouraged and supported by a federal state alone.

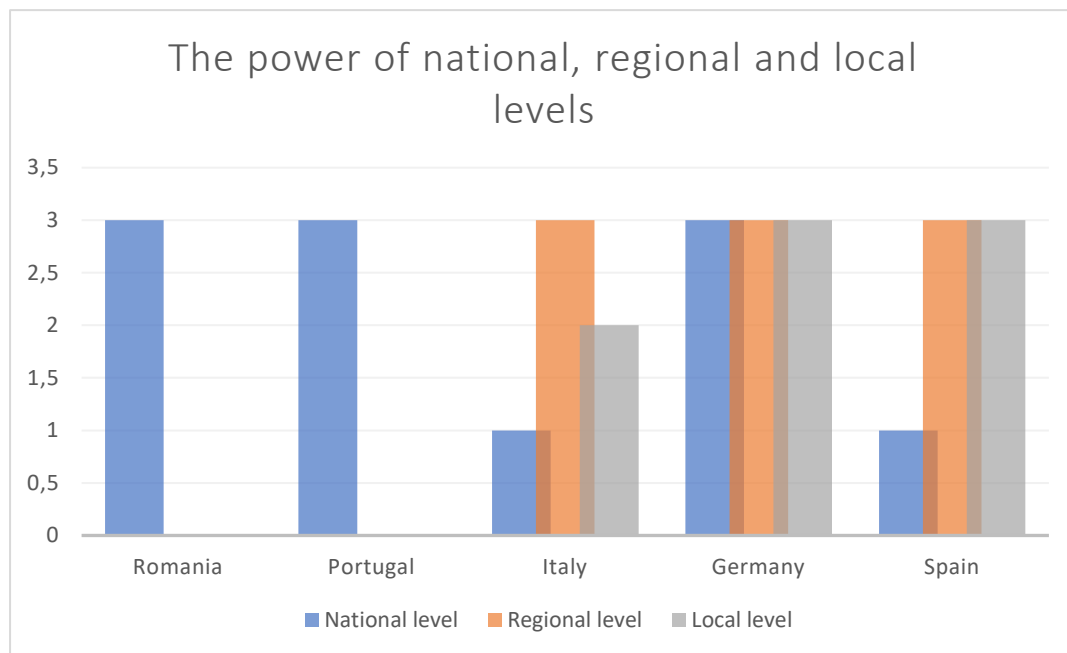
Regional level: the ministries in charge of youth affairs and the youth offices that initiate, promote and develop child and youth policy and services. Local level: The towns and municipalities with their youth offices. All Berlin districts have child and youth participation offices or youth parliaments.

Spain:

National level: INJUVE (Youth Institute), whose main activity is aimed at promoting actions for the benefit of young people.

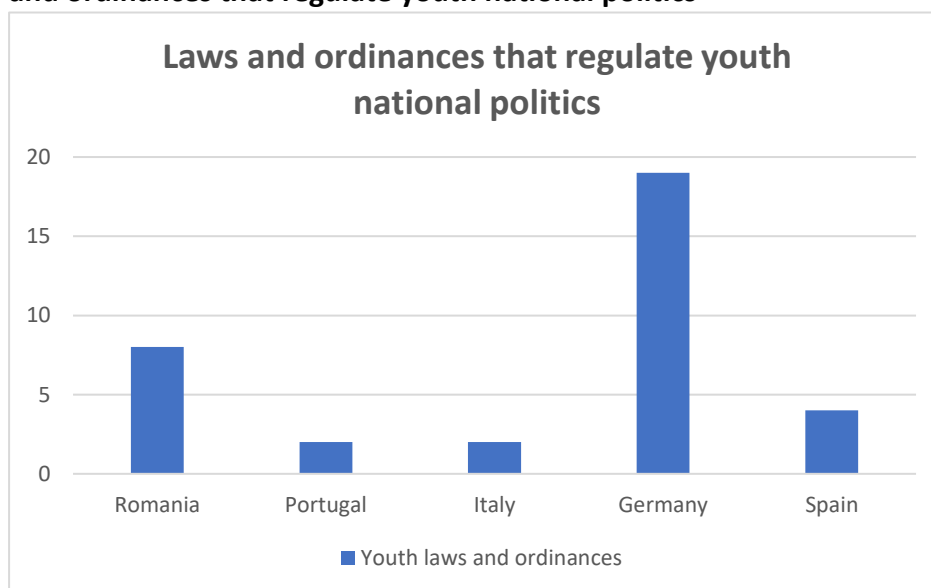
Regional level: Attention to young people is one of the powers transferred to the different Autonomous Communities.

Local level: the municipalities have been the most active actors in youth policies.



We can see that in Romania and in Portugal, youth laws are regulated only by the state (national level). Whereas, in Italy, Germany and Portugal youth laws are regulated at the three levels. In Italy and Spain, the local and regional level are more relevant, while in Germany all the three levels concerning youth national politics are equally important, this means that state, regions and cities/municipalities alike support youth policies.

2. Laws and ordinances that regulate youth national politics



From this graph and the information, we have written, we can see that Germany and Romania are the two countries with the most laws and ordinances concerning young people.

To see *the complete list of laws*, go to the paragraph 1ⁱ at the end of the document.

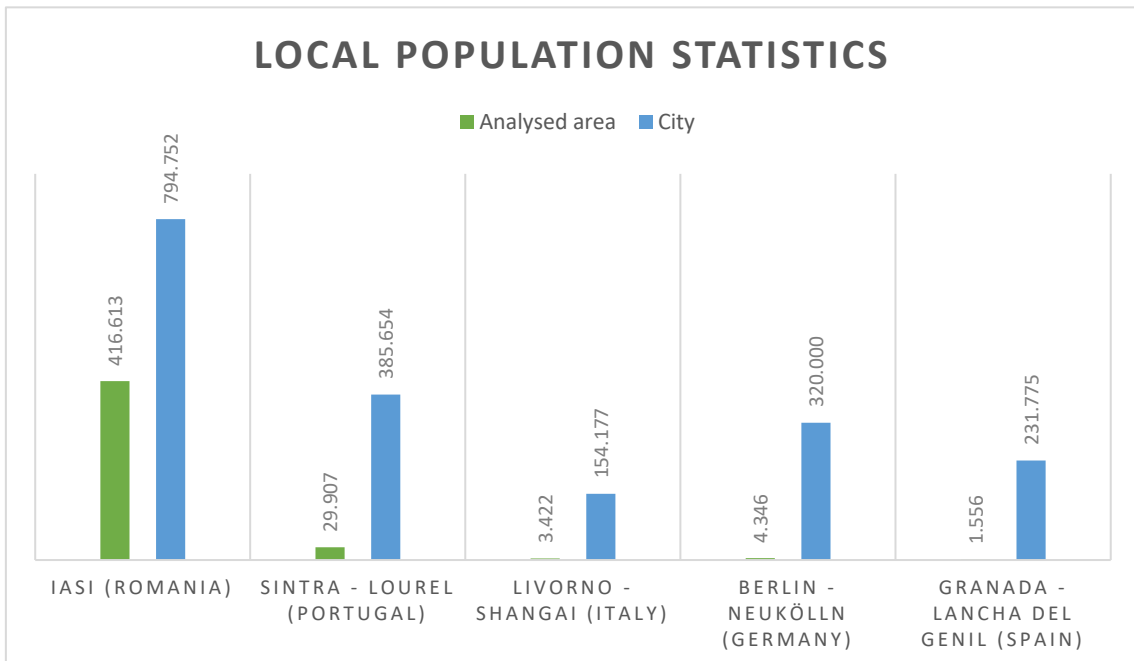
3. Local management bodies

Romania	Portugal	Italy	Germany	Spain
Youth Centres	Parish councils	Municipal Youth Council	“Socially Integrity City Programme”	Civic Centres
		Neighbourhood councils	Young People As City Builders	Neighbourhood association
			Youth Council/ Landesjugendring Berlin	Recreational activities in the neighbourhoods
				Espacio joven Granada
				Guadalinfo

4. Organisations which are actively involved in the regeneration of suburban spaces

Romania	Portugal	Italy	Germany	Spain
Iasi	n/a	Nesi Corea	BerlinMondiale	Anaquerando Association
		MuraLi	Schlesi27	
		Mezclar22	Urbane Praxis	
			Raum Labor	

5. Local population statistics.



6. Describe shortly these suburban spaces and list the suburban spaces to be intervened in your locality (why should they be intervened?)

	IASI	LOUREL	SHANGAI	NEUKÖLLN - Dammwegsiedlung	LANCHA DEL GENIL
Description	Peripheral neighbourhoods of Iasi and the rural (small-urban) localities around Iasi.	Any intervention in public spaces requires the intervention of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One of the most peripheral neighbourhoods. -born around the 1930s from a series of council houses built to accommodate families from the poorest and most marginalised classes -high degree of urban decay due to the condition of the buildings -lack of public spaces -economic and social marginality -strong identity and a history of social cohesion -increase in the foreign presence in some residential 'blocks' – this led to the emergence of dangerous xenophobic tendencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -located in the north of the district of Neukölln -It is characterised by a large housing estate from the 1970s -the residents are quite young -The percentage of people with a migration background is 77% (Turkish, Arabic, mostly from Lebanon, the former Yugoslavia, Eastern European and African countries) -a high level of child poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Single-family homes and small blocks of middle and upper-middle class housing have been built in contrast to the central sector of the neighbourhood occupied by low houses built in the 50s and 60s -there are several medium-rise blocks, institutionally promoted, which have been occupied on a regular basis by the working classes
Why should they be intervened?	Everything that is not in the centre of Iasi needs an urban regeneration.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Since 2007 Shanghai has been the subject of interventions and projects aimed at countering marginality and intervening in support of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goal of Campus Dammweg is to transform the long-closed and abandoned property into a space that offers the opportunity to meet and connect, explore nature, use the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In this district there is an old and abandoned gold mine and we want to open it again and to become a

			citizenship (Contratto di quartiere II Livorno).	space for events and workshops, and make it accessible to neighbours, local initiatives and partners -Current status: The usage contract expires at the end of 2022	space for young people.
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7. Good practice. Mention at least 3 local regeneration programmes from the last 5 years.

In Romania:

-Nobody coordinates urban regeneration programs at local level, each civic organization, each group of volunteers of young residents initiates projects at local level according to needs, creative ideas, desire to get involved in the community.

In Portugal:

-Under the REAVIVA Programme, the Sintra Municipality authorised 70 thousand euros of aid for urban rehabilitation works. This financial support was for the execution of rehabilitation works of urban building. The Urban Rehabilitation Areas of Sintra cover about 78 thousand people. It allows the recovery of architectural elements, integrate materials with similar composition to the original ones, rehabilitate the image of the building and enhance interventions that are confirmed to be relevant.

-The 2nd year students of the course ACR, Conservation and Restoration Assistants, from the Patrimony School at Quinta Nova da Assunção, promoted a relevant intervention in the Fountain of embrechados.

-In addition, the union of Sintra parish councils is carrying out numerous renovations works in suburban areas.

In Italy:

-the Education and Youth Policies Sector has seen the approval of N.E.E.T. *Nuove Energie Emergono dai Territori* (New Energies Emerging from the Territories) for the realisation of a twinning project, an exchange of practices and methodologies between the Municipality of Genoa and of Livorno for the implementation of interventions in the field of youth policies. The project's objectives focus on harnessing the talents, motivations, interests, curiosity and ideas of young people through the activation of an experimentation workshop that can permanently involve institutions, associations, territories and citizenship, and initiate processes that invite girls and boys to 'take the floor'.

-The Effetto Link project aimed to redevelop the Shanghai area of the city of Livorno and to provide guidance on services and opportunities offered by the public administration, listening spaces for families, elderly reception spaces, after-school services, territorial education and mediation services, neighbourhood animation

activities, gambling prevention activities and others, in the Shanghai neighbourhood.

- The MuraLi Association, in a network with the LabroniCon Association, Arci Livorno and Linc- *Lavorare insieme nella comunità onlus* (Working together in the community) have developed a project named *Immaginarsi il dopo*, where young people and voluntary work promoted encounters and sociability, in the context of the values of voluntary work and solidarity despite social distancing measures, by involving young artists from Livorno and giving them the opportunity to express their ideas on the future through a free Comics, Illustration and Street Art workshop. The project also had more specific objectives concerning: the increase of spaces dedicated to sociability and artistic expression, a better knowledge of the resources and strengths of the community, the promotion of shared planning for the future, and the promotion of urban art as an element of redevelopment and protagonism in the community.

In Germany:

- In 2015, the initiative Haus der Statistik, a group of committed artists, architects, cultural workers and politicians came together and prevented the sale of the building to investors and the planned demolition.

- The floating university has been an urban practice on and in the rainwater retention pool of former Berlin Tempelhof airport since 2018. A temporary campus was installed atop an enormous concrete rainwater basin in Tempelhof in 2018. Conceived as an artificial island, the Floating University Berlin (FUB) distances itself both spatially and programmatically from the city's urban dynamics, and in doing so, offers visitors the chance to gain an alternative view of urban processes. The FUB programme brings international experts and students enrolled at partner universities together with city residents, artists and researchers who wish to share their knowledge. Presentations, workshops, laboratories and performative interventions will address a wide range of topics. Participants in these formats will research, as well as collaboratively develop and implement new forms of urban action.

- The Baupalast am Dragoner is a prototype of a self-designing urban laboratory of urban practice, situated on the Rathausblock, a model project for urban development in Berlin. Initiatives and civil society work together with the municipality for a public welfare-oriented use and development of the new neighborhood in Berlin-Kreuzberg.

In Spain:

- The Santa Adela Project concerns the Santa Adela neighbourhood (Granada). The intervention consists of the total urban reform of an area comprising almost 1,500 dwellings, which were built at the end of the 1950s for the victims of the 1956 earthquake in Granada. One of the main objectives has been to improve the quality of life and health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, favouring the maintenance of the resident population, social integration and the socio-economic revitalisation of the area. To achieve this, it has been necessary to carry out an integral intervention, of a public nature, which combines 5 areas, where the demolition and construction of new buildings, public spaces and green areas is proposed, as well as 2 other areas of rehabilitation of existing buildings, which are in a better state of conservation. All of

this is accompanied by a socio-educational process, through the participation of the resident population.

-The neighbourhood of La Chana in the capital of Granada will benefit from several interventions. Council from Granada has already started the contracting process for the remodelling works of this square, along with other actions that affect more than twenty streets in the popular neighbourhood of Granada, like the university square reform, roundabout to improve traffic flow and the replacement of the lighting in 22 streets in the Chana neighbourhood with more efficient lighting that pollutes less and saves on the cost of the bill.

-Granada Metr poli, the " great project" of the Provincial Council to transform the capital's central district. This project includes energy efficiency actions in schools, sports facilities, social centres, heritage recovery, landscape regeneration, air quality and acoustic comfort.

To see the full description of the projects go to the paragraph 2ⁱⁱ at the end of the document.

8. Local youth engagement: is this aspect included in educational curricula in your country?

	YES	NO	COMMENT
ROMANIA		X	Romania has a centralized educational system, the only one able to introduce new courses.
PORTUGAL		X	However, certain schools have VET courses where they can have this educational offer
ITALY		X	The Municipality of Livorno, through the CRED and CIAF offices, promotes special PCTOs, extra-curricular activities that recognise training credits within the school curriculum, to stimulate participation in the city's political life.

		The instrument adopted is the 'School and City' programme.
GERMANY	X	Citizenship education is a fixed subject in all schools and years from 9th grade onwards.
SPAIN	X	subjects: -Education in civic and ethical values -Geography and history -Citizenship competence -Civic and social commitment

ⁱ the complete list of laws:

ROMANIA:

- Romanian Youth Law - LAW No 350 of 21 July 2006: The law is the main document that sets the framework for youth policy in Romania. The document clarifies the terminology defining the age of young people (14-35), youth work and the responsibilities of central and local authorities in the field of youth policy. The Youth Law defines Romanian youth NGOs: organisations with young members (over 50%) or organisations that aim to support and promote the rights of young people. State authorities are responsible for developing programmes to ensure the social inclusion of young people. The law establishes rights and facilities for young people in several areas: Education, Culture, Research, Health, Economy (facilities for young entrepreneurs), Housing, Employment, Volunteering. A special section of the Youth Law is dedicated to the funding of youth activities in Romania. Local and county authorities must create a special fund for youth activities and must support youth groups and youth NGOs, providing space (where local infrastructure exists) for youth projects.

- The National Youth Policy Strategy 2015-2020 was adopted by the government-by-Government Decision in 2015: The Youth Strategy covers the period 2015-2020.

The strategy aims to support young people to participate in economic, social, cultural and political life, ensuring equal opportunities for education, employment and decent living conditions for all young people, including vulnerable groups of young people. The Strategy integrates several policy areas into 5 main pillars / core areas of intervention:

- culture and non-formal education;
- health, sport and leisure;
- participation and volunteering;
- employment and entrepreneurship;
- social inclusion of young people.

In the text of the Strategy, the situation of Romanian youth in 2014 and the years before the Strategy was approved is quite detailed. Consultation of young people took place in the form of debates before the strategy was adapted.

Although the Ministry of Youth and Sport is supposed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the strategy, a monitoring plan was not developed until October 2017. The youth strategy is closely linked to national strategies on employment, social inclusion, health, administration and education. However, none of these strategies directly refer to an overall national development policy.

-The National Youth Policy Strategy 2020-2025/ does not exist yet: In November 2021 - the youth field was transferred, in theory, from the former Ministry of Youth and Sport (which, in fact, turned out to be more the Ministry of Sport) to the new Ministry of Family, Youth and Equal Opportunities (MFTES). In reality, however, the whole process is stagnating and the situation of the staff employed at the MFTES and the transfer of youth assets is uncertain to say the least, with the Ministry of Family, Youth and Equal Opportunities receiving the least funding from the state budget in 2022 and youth programmes receiving the lowest budget in the last 5 years.

-Youth Law - PL-x no. 716/2018: -still on debate (will change the Romanian Youth Law)
LAW No 350 of 21 July 2006.

This law should be an update and improvement of the current Youth Law 350/2006. The project was initiated in 2018, but even now it is blocked in the Committee for Youth and Sport of the Chamber of Deputies, due to the fact that when a point of view was requested from the relevant ministry, the governmental reorganization took place, so the bill is stalled because the new Ministry of Family, Youth and Equal Opportunities does not issue this point of view.

-National Youth Policy Strategy 2021 – 2026: In 2020, a public consultation on the development of this new national youth strategy started, given the expiry of the 2015-2020 strategy. This strategy was debated including in the National Youth Council, but the draft National Youth Policy Strategy 2021-2026 has not yet been finalized and there is not even a draft of it in the public domain. Therefore, for almost two years, the central state authorities have been operating without a vision for the youth sector in Romania, without a strategy and/or an action plan to guide them. Also, the National Youth Policy Strategy 2015 - 2020 has had no visible results and there is no monitoring of its implementation.

-Youth Resolution: The Romanian Youth Council (CTR), together with 27 initiating organisations, launched on 19.11.2020, the Romanian Youth Resolution, - together with a Supporting Document containing plans for measures to improve the quality of life of young people in Romania. The Youth Resolution is a supporting document for the youth sector in Romania and is a link to the 11 European Youth Goals. It focuses on how the quality of life of young people in Romania can be improved.

This Romanian Youth Resolution contains more than 150 pages of background information in a document with a comprehensive vision for the youth sector.

The Youth Resolution is the public policy proposal drafted by representatives of and for youth from the non-governmental sector in Romania. It is the basis for dialogue between the authorities and the youth sector.

The Youth Capital of Romania: The Youth Capital of Romania is the most ambitious national youth programme, because it focuses on the development of youth ecosystems in Romanian areas in general and on the development of urban youth ecosystems in particular. In this programme initiative, local authorities work together with youth and non-governmental organisations and the private sector and put young people at the centre of the urban development process.

The initiators have created the Governance Commission. The role of this commission is to ensure the management of this title, including the creation and management of the methodological framework, the creation of the prerequisites for a permanent secretariat, the creation of an independent jury and the creation of conditions for professional monitoring of the programmes through which Romanian cities implement large-scale youth programmes under this title.

Partners involved in Governance:

The Romanian Youth Council, the representative entity of youth in Romania;

Cluj Youth Federation, an entity created in the context of the Cluj-Napoca 2015 European Youth Capital programme;

The PONT Group, youth expert group

Romanian Commercial Bank, leader of the Romanian banking system.

-The Youth Capital of Romania is a nationally created youth framework programme that operates on similar principles as the European Youth Capital (www.europeanyouthcapital.org). The programme enables youth and youth organisations to promote the issues that are important to the social category they represent and helps local authorities to identify their problems and attract public and private investment to solve them and develop supportive ecosystems. Every year, one city in Romania is awarded the title of Youth Capital of Romania following a concept competition and is supported financially, i.e. through training and consultancy, in the preparation and implementation of the initiatives in the application.

With each city holding the title of Youth Capital of Romania, this framework will be transformed into one with national impact, with long-term benefits for our country. In this way, the Youth Capital of Romania can become the most effective tool for mobilising existing local resources for better economic and social development, based on the real needs and objectives of young people.

-CNE (National Council of Students): The Romanian Council of Students (Consiliul Elevilor) is a network of associative students' organizations which aims to be representative and consultative. The main and adjacent structures conduct various formal and informal activities across the educational sector, for the pre-university levels.

PORTUGAL:

-Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 77/2022: II National Youth Plan.

-Artigo 70.º da Constituição da República Portuguesa: Constitution of the Portuguese Republic: "Young people shall enjoy special protection for the realisation of their economic, social and cultural rights".

ITALY:

-Art. 31 Costituzione: “ (...)The Republic protects mothers, children and the young by adopting necessary provisions”.

- Law n. 145/20218: Establishment of the National Youth Council

GERMANY:

- Book 8 German Social Code – Child and Youth Services (Sozialgesetzbuch Achtes Buch – Kinder- und Jugendhilfe, SGB VIII): Governing the services and structures of child and youth services including youth work and youth social work.
- Youth Courts Act (Jugendgerichtsgesetz, JGG): Criminal law relating to young people.
- Protection of Young Persons Act (Jugendschutzgesetz, JuSchG): Regulating the protection of children and young people in public, including restrictions on the sale, supply and consumption of legal drugs, access to films and computer games, gambling, and the presence of children and young people in restaurants and discos.
- Young Persons (Protection of Employment) Act (Gesetz zum Schutze der arbeitenden Jugend, JArbSchG): Regulating employment protection for young people, including working hours, overtime and holiday entitlement.
- Act to Promote Youth Voluntary Services (Gesetz zur Förderung von Jugendfreiwilligendiensten, JFDG): Regulating the Voluntary Social Year (Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr, FSJ) and the Voluntary Ecological Year (Freiwilliges Ökologisches Jahr, FÖJ).
- Act on Proceedings in Family Matters and in Matters of Non-contentious Jurisdiction (Gesetz über das Verfahren in Familiensachen und in den Angelegenheiten der freiwilligen Gerichtsbarkeit, FamFG): Regulating proceedings in family matters, including divorce, parentage, adoption, estate.
- Act on cooperation and information in child protection matters (Gesetz zur Kooperation und Information im Kinderschutz, KKG): Protecting the welfare of children and young people and promoting their physical, mental and emotional development.
- Adoption Placement Act (Adoptionsvermittlungsgesetz, AdVermiG): Regulating adoption placement and prohibiting surrogacy.
- German Interstate Treaty on the Protection of Minors in the Media (Jugendmedienschutz-Staatsvertrag, JMStV): JMStV is an agreement between all federal states (Länder) to ensure the same level of protection for young people across Germany. The regulations aim to prevent broadcasting and television services that could harm or endanger the development or upbringing of children and young people.
- Federal Training Assistance Act (Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz, BAföG): Regulating individual financial assistance for young people in training.
- Book 12 German Social Code – Social Assistance (Sozialgesetzbuch Zwölftes Buch – Sozialhilfe, SGB XII): expenses, and cost reimbursements for placement with another family, to name just a few.
- German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB): Regulating legal relationships between private individuals. Specific to young people, it regulates areas such as the age of majority and capacity to contract.
- Book 3 German Social Code – Employment Promotion (Sozialgesetzbuch Drittes Buch – Arbeitsförderung, SGB III): Specific to young people, it regulates areas such as vocational training assistance.
- Book 2 German Social Code – Basic Security for Jobseekers (Sozialgesetzbuch Zweites Buch – Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende, SGB II): Aiming to enable recipients to live a dignified existence by providing basic security for jobseekers.
- German Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch, StGB): StGB only applies to criminal acts by young people and adolescents where such acts are not covered by the provisions of the Youth Courts Act (Jugendgerichtsgesetz, JGG).
- Book 9 German Social Code – Rehabilitation and Participation of Disabled Persons (Sozialgesetzbuch Neuntes Buch – Rehabilitation und Teilhabe von Menschen mit Behinderungen, SGB IX): Setting out regulations for people with disability and people at risk of disability. Specific to young people, SGB IX contains rules on the scope of application, and support for young apprentices with disability.
- Federal Elections Act (Bundeswahlgesetz, BWahlG): Regulating young people's right to vote (aktives Wahlrecht) and right to be elected (passives Wahlrecht).
- Youth Strategy (Jugendstrategie) (2019): The German government's youth strategy. Was negotiated over two years by the federal ministries via an interministerial working group chaired by BMFSFJ.

SPAIN:

- Constitution, Article 48 - Youth participation: "The public authorities shall promote conditions directed towards the free and effective participation of young people in political, social, economic and cultural development."

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- ROYAL DECREE 486 /2005, of May 4th: The Statute of the autonomous agency Instituto de la Juventud is approved.
 - Law 18/1983, of November 16, 1983: Creation of the Autonomous Organisation of the Spanish Youth Council (CJE).
 - Royal Decree 1923/2008, of November 21, 2008: The Interministerial Commission for Youth is created and its functions, composition and operation are regulated.

ii *Full description of the projects:*

ROMANIA:

n/a

PORTUGAL:

1. Under the REAVIVA Programme, the Sintra Municipality authorised 70 thousand euros of aid for urban rehabilitation works. During 2021, 18 applications were approved for a total amount of 184 thousand Euros.

In 2019, 3 applications were approved in the total amount of 15.8 thousand euros. In 2020, 13 applications were approved in the amount of 141 thousand euros.

The REAVIVA Programme grants non-refundable financial support, reserved for the execution of rehabilitation works of urban buildings, whose co-participation is reflected on the common parts of the same, integrated in Urban Rehabilitation Areas, with financial support of up to 30 thousand euros.

Finally, it should be noted that, currently, the Urban Rehabilitation Areas of Sintra cover about 78 thousand people. The execution of works in buildings allows the recovery of architectural elements, integrate materials with similar composition to the original ones, rehabilitate the image of the building and enhance interventions that are confirmed to be relevant.

2. The 2nd year students of the course ACR, Conservation and Restoration Assistants, (from the Patrimony School) are at Quinta Nova da Assunção, promoting a relevant intervention in the Fountain of embrechados located near the main entrance of the Quinta.

In the surveys carried out they identified the original colours of the Fountain and accepted the challenge of recovering them.

3. The union of Sintra parish councils is carrying out numerous renovations works in suburban areas.

ITALY:

-Neet- Sinergie: The Municipality of Livorno, in cooperation with other institutions, is committed to generating policies to support and sustain the younger generations with various initiatives. The Education and Youth Policies Sector has seen the approval of N.E.E.T. Nuove Energie Emergono dai Territori (New Energies Emerging from the Territories) for the realisation of a twinning project, an exchange of practices and methodologies with the Municipality of Genoa for the implementation of interventions in the field of youth policies. The Municipality of Genoa is the project leader and the Municipality of Livorno, as the reusing body, will exploit the path and method already used and tested in Genoa in the N.E.E.T. project in 2018. In addition to the Municipality of Livorno and the Municipality of Genoa, several third sector associations, including Arci and Linc, universities and research centres participated in the project.

Objectives → The project's objectives focus on harnessing the talents, motivations, interests, curiosity and ideas of young people through the activation of an experimentation workshop that can permanently involve institutions, associations, territories and citizenship, and initiate processes that invite girls and boys to 'take the floor'.

Timing → June 2021 - April 2022

Results → The project seems to have focused on university students in 'transition', it seems to have posed the possibility of breaking out of the individualistic frame operated by the Italian school by posing a dimension of horizontality of proposals and methods, to which, the young people are displaced.

- Personal autonomy: subjects recorded good autonomy
- Self-realisation: subjects recorded good self-realisation in the project
- Activity-Intensity: an increase in intensity was recorded
- Foresight: slight increase in the ability to imagine a future
- Responsibility: the young people are aware of their responsibilities

-Effetto Link → The project aims to redevelop the Shanghai area of the city of Livorno. The project participants are: Arci Livorno, SVS Public Assistance, Aps 'La Solidarietà', Coop. San Benedetto, and the collaboration of Casalp.

Objectives → The aim of the project is to provide guidance on services and opportunities offered by the public administration, listening spaces for families, elderly reception spaces, after-school services, territorial education and mediation services, neighbourhood animation activities, gambling prevention activities and others, in the Shanghai neighbourhood.

Timing → Finished in June 2022 and refinanced a similar activity in October 2022

Results → Good results at the community and community intervention level

-Immaginarsi il dopo → Within the framework of the call for proposals promoted by Cesvot I giovani e il volontariato (Young people and voluntary work), the Murali Association, in a network with the LabroniCon Association, Arci Livorno and Linc- Lavorare insieme nella comunità onlus (Working together in the community) have developed a project to enhance the protagonism of young people in the world of associations and to promote relations with the communities of reference that allow them not only creative expression but also active participation. The project, financed with the contribution of GiovaniSi, the Region of Tuscany in agreement with the Department for Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, enabled young artists from Livorno to give voice to their ideas and imagination, to address the lack of sharing and sense of community that young people increasingly need. The title of the project is intended to recall the lockdown experience and act in the direction of finding spaces for participation and sociality that enable young people to remain anchored in a positive plan for the future, promoting a sense of belonging to the community and active citizenship and putting new energy back into circulation.

Objectives → To promote encounters and sociability, in the context of the values of voluntary work and solidarity despite social distancing measures, by involving young artists from Livorno and giving them the opportunity to express their ideas on the future through a free Comics, Illustration and Street Art workshop. The project also has more specific objectives concerning: the increase of spaces dedicated to sociability and artistic expression, a better knowledge of the resources and strengths of the community, the promotion of shared planning for the future, and the promotion of urban art as an element of redevelopment and protagonist in the community.

Timing → January/July 2021

Results → The works of the young artists were collected in an Anthology printed with the support of the Municipality of Livorno, copies of which were distributed free of charge in the city and online in digital format.

GERMANY:

-Modellprojekt Haus der Statistik

For 10 years, the Haus der Statistik has stood empty in the middle of Berlin. In 2015, the initiative Haus der Statistik, a group of committed artists, architects, cultural workers and politicians came together and prevented the sale of the building to investors and the planned demolition.

The impulse of the initiative Haus der Statistik was taken up by the Berlin-Mitte district council and later in the coalition agreement of the red-red-green government of Berlin. In order to realize the public welfare-oriented model project, the building was acquired by the state of Berlin from the Bundesanstalt für Immobilienaufgaben (BImA) at the end of 2017.

This cleared the way for a community-oriented development on the site. In the existing building and through approximately 65,000 m² of new construction, space will be created for art, culture, social services and education, affordable housing, as well as a new city hall for Mitte and administrative uses. To achieve this goal, an innovative and effective constellation of actors was formed. The five cooperation partners ("Koop5") - Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing, the Berlin-Mitte district office, the state-owned companies WBM Wohnungsbaugesellschaft Berlin-Mitte and BIM Berliner Immobilienmanagement, and ZUSammenKUNFT Berlin eG - have been working cooperatively and with joint responsibility on the public welfare-oriented development of the Haus der Statistik since January 2018.

To create the planning law required for the new buildings, an urban planning workshop procedure with three planning teams ran from September 2018 to February 2019, the results of which were presented at the end of February 2019 and later in an exhibition on site.

-Floating University:

The floating university has been an urban practice on and in the rainwater retention pool of former Berlin Tempelhof airport since 2018.

Amidst incessant social debate about the future of Berlin, a temporary campus was installed atop an enormous concrete rainwater basin in Tempelhof in 2018. Conceived as an artificial island, the Floating University Berlin (FUB) distances itself both spatially and programmatically from the city's urban dynamics, and in doing so, offers visitors the chance to gain an alternative view of urban processes. It creates a space which encourages reflection in those who assume that urban development is something they themselves cannot influence. FUB is an international place for sharing strategies of spatial production, an institution of mutual learning, and a laboratory for urban experiments. It focuses on cross-disciplinary learning and education, particularly with respect to disciplines which traditionally have very little overlap, e.g. urban development and dance, water management and the fine arts, architecture and waste management, scenography and city marketing, historical preservation and cultural reflection, or Islamic theology and urban design.

To promote such cross-disciplinary interaction, the FUB programme brings international experts and students enrolled at partner universities together with city residents, artists and researchers who wish to share their knowledge. Presentations, workshops, laboratories and performative interventions will address a wide range of topics. Participants in these formats will research, as well as collaboratively develop and implement new forms of urban action.

The rainwater basin is part of Berlin's infrastructure, which, despite its advanced age, continues to fulfil its purpose. It is a place which defies the urban logic of economic exploitation and enables participants to become engaged.

Artistic direction: Benjamin Foerster-Baldenius, Licia Soldavini, Dorothee Halbrock, Florian Stirnemann (CH)

-Baupalast am Dragoner

The Baupalast am Dragoner is a prototype of a self-designing urban laboratory of urban practice, situated on the Rathausblock, a model project for urban development in Berlin. In the Rathausblock, initiatives and civil society work together with the municipality for a public welfare-oriented use and development of the new neighborhood in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Accompanying and supporting the planning and construction site on the Rathausblock, the growing infrastructure of the Baupalast enables the implementation of ideas of the initiatives and networking with the neighborhood through practice, artistic research and dialogue, for example through open workshops, project work and discourse formats. The Baupalast is a cooperative project of different collectives: Constructlab, Guerilla Architects, the Institute for Applied Heterotopia, the film production OFFscreen, the Cairo Kulturkiosk, the bicycle workshop fahrrad3000 as well as the team of Books People Places form the foundation for an open and expanding network of city makers.

www.baupalast.berlin

SPAIN:

-Santa Adela Project -a slum area- The Santa Adela neighbourhood is located in the southern part of Granada. The intervention consists of the total urban reform of an area comprising almost 1,500 dwellings, which were built at the end of the 1950s for the victims of the 1956 earthquake in Granada. One of the main objectives has been to improve the quality of life and health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, favouring the maintenance of the resident population, social integration and the socio-economic revitalisation of the area. To achieve this, it has been necessary to carry out an integral intervention, of a public nature, which combines 5 areas, where the demolition and construction of new buildings, public spaces and green areas is proposed, as well as 2 other areas of rehabilitation of existing buildings, which are in a better state of conservation. All of this is accompanied by a socio-educational process, through the participation of the resident population.

Investment of 13,292,398 euros, 6,490,388 euros will correspond to the Granada City Council: 4,362,000 euros to the central government and 6,490,388 euros to the Andalusian autonomous community (2021-2014)

-Strategy for Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development project (Edusi). The neighbourhood of La Chana in the capital of Granada will benefit from several interventions with a works budget of 915,552 euros and a total investment of more than 984,000 euros within the framework of the urban regeneration project Edusi, whose objective is to promote equality, health and social inclusion in municipalities of the Urban Agglomeration of Granada, managed by the Provincial Council.

Council from Granada has already started the contracting process for the remodelling works of this square, along with other actions that affect more than twenty streets in the popular neighbourhood of Granada.

- university square reform
- roundabout, improve traffic flow
- replacement of the lighting in 22 streets in the Chana neighbourhood with more efficient lighting that pollutes less and saves on the cost of the bill.

-(October 2021) Granada Metr poli, the " great project" of the Provincial Council to transform the capital's central district. More than 65 projects will be developed over two years under the Edusi funds (Within the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) we find that 5% of this Fund has to be allocated to projects or Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategies (EDUSI).

This project includes energy efficiency actions in schools, sports facilities, social centres, heritage recovery, landscape regeneration, air quality and acoustic comfort.

Within Granada capital, the following districts will benefit: the districts of Chana and Norte in Granada. Situation in June 2022: 41% of the actions of the above-mentioned strategies are already in tender or under contract, more than a quarter are in tender and 16% have been awarded and contracts have been formalised. The President of the Provincial Council said: "We are quite happy with the progress of this great project that is Granada Metropolis, even though circumstances such as the pandemic and the war in Ukraine have slowed everything down due to the rising cost of building materials and supply problems".

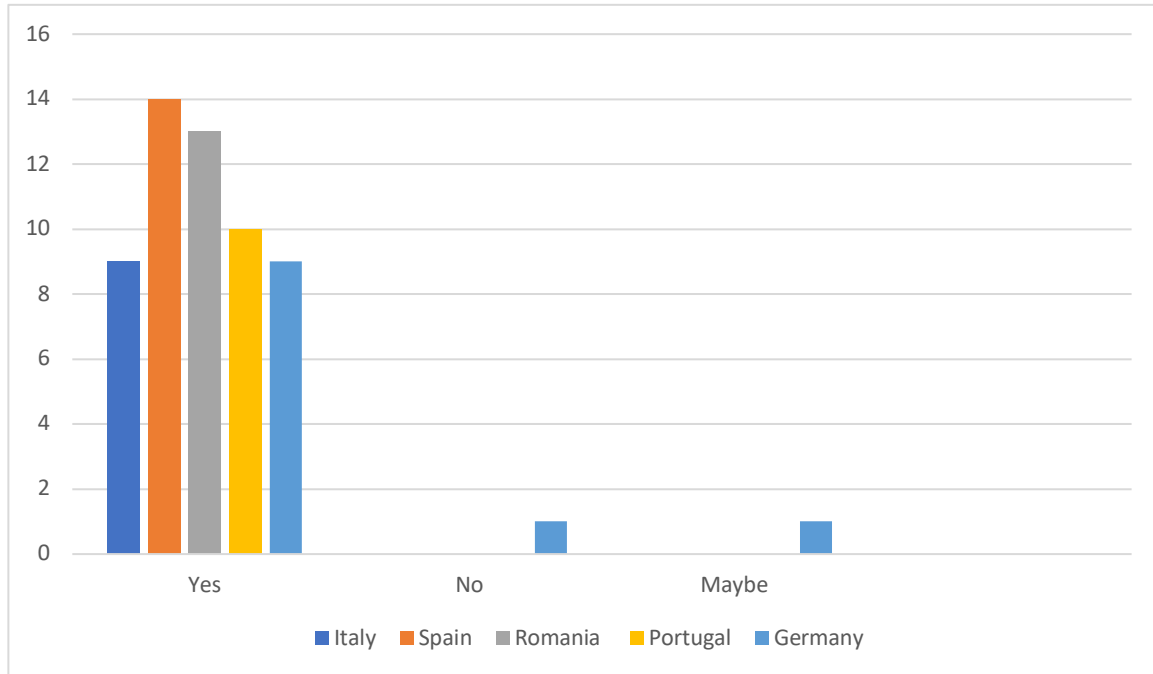
Listening the Community

Report of interviews and focus groups

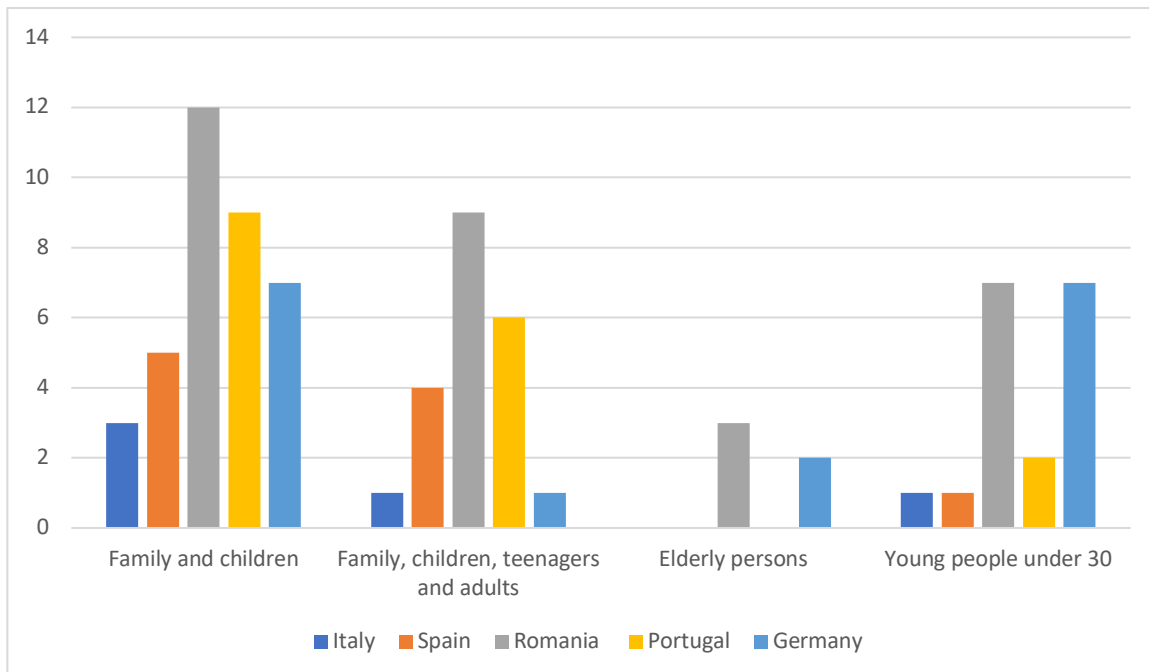
TOTAL QUALITY AND QUANTITY REPORT

1 SPACE AND COMMON GOODS

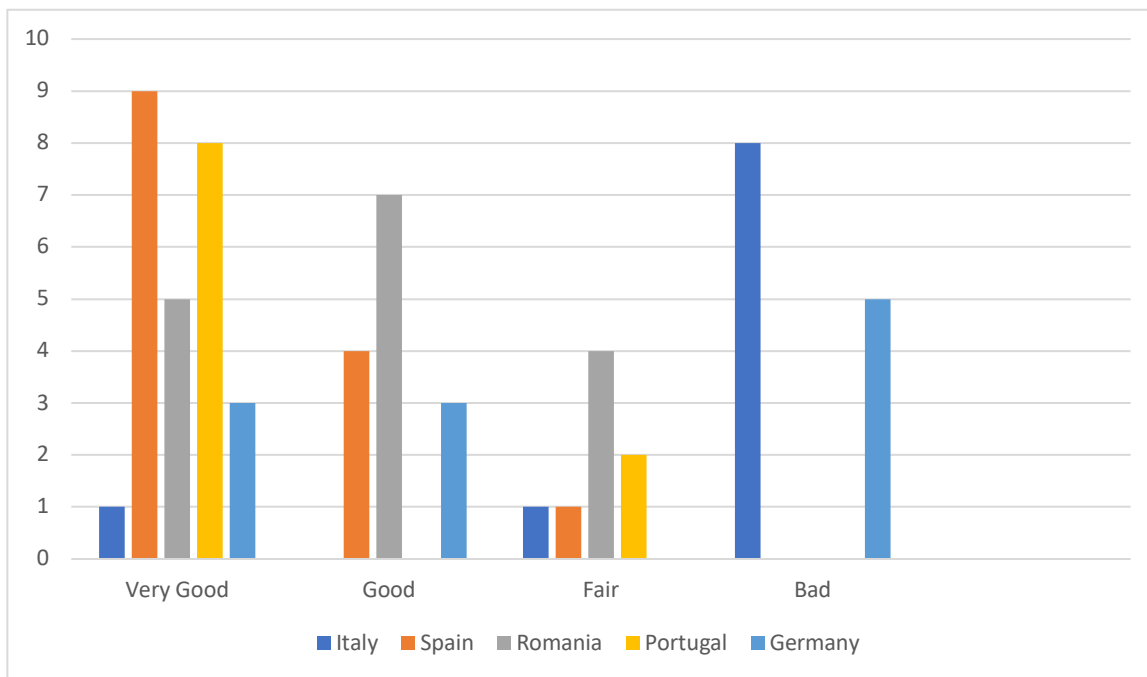
1.1 Do you think that in your neighborhood there are public spaces for community use?



1.2 Who makes most use of these spaces?

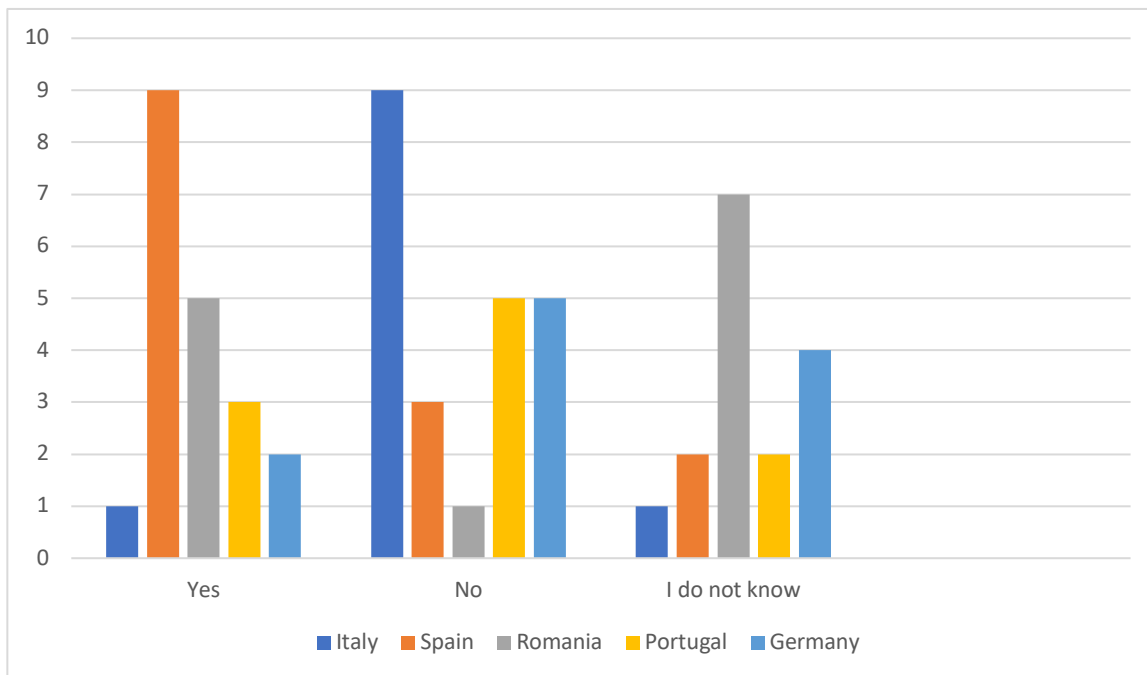


1.3 What is the condition of these spaces? (easy access, well maintained, etc.)

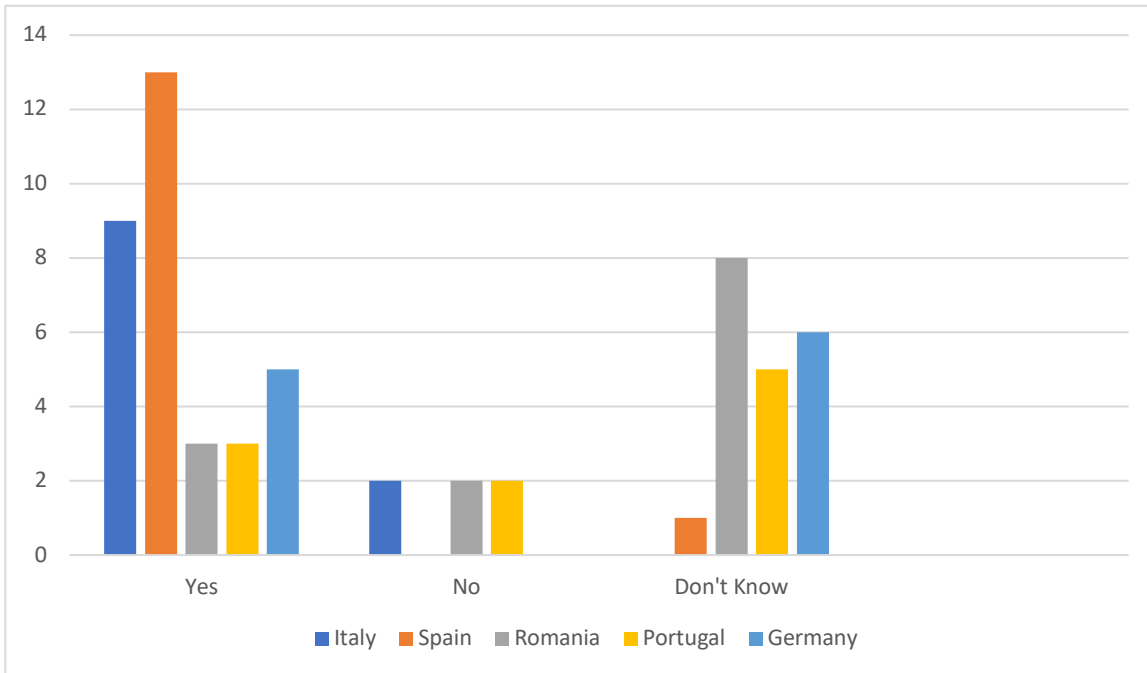


2 ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

2.1 Do you think citizens participate in decisions that affect the neighborhood? How?

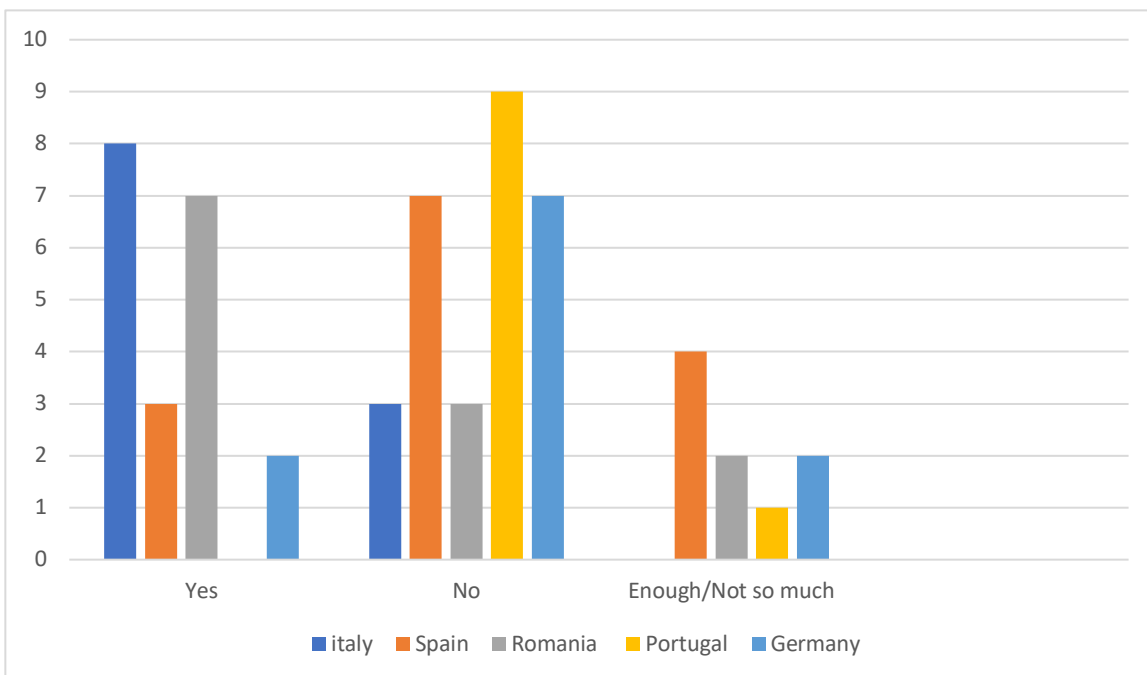


2.2 Are there citizen’s associations or other organizations involved in volunteering and caring for the community and neighborhood?

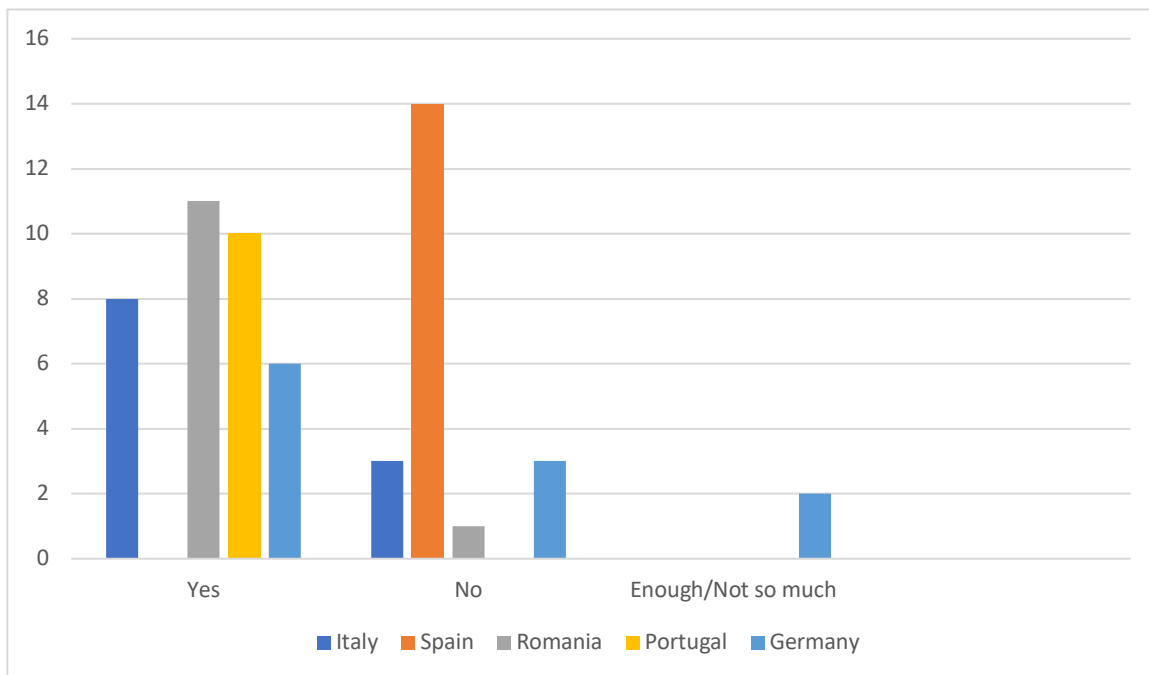


3 COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVE IDENTITY

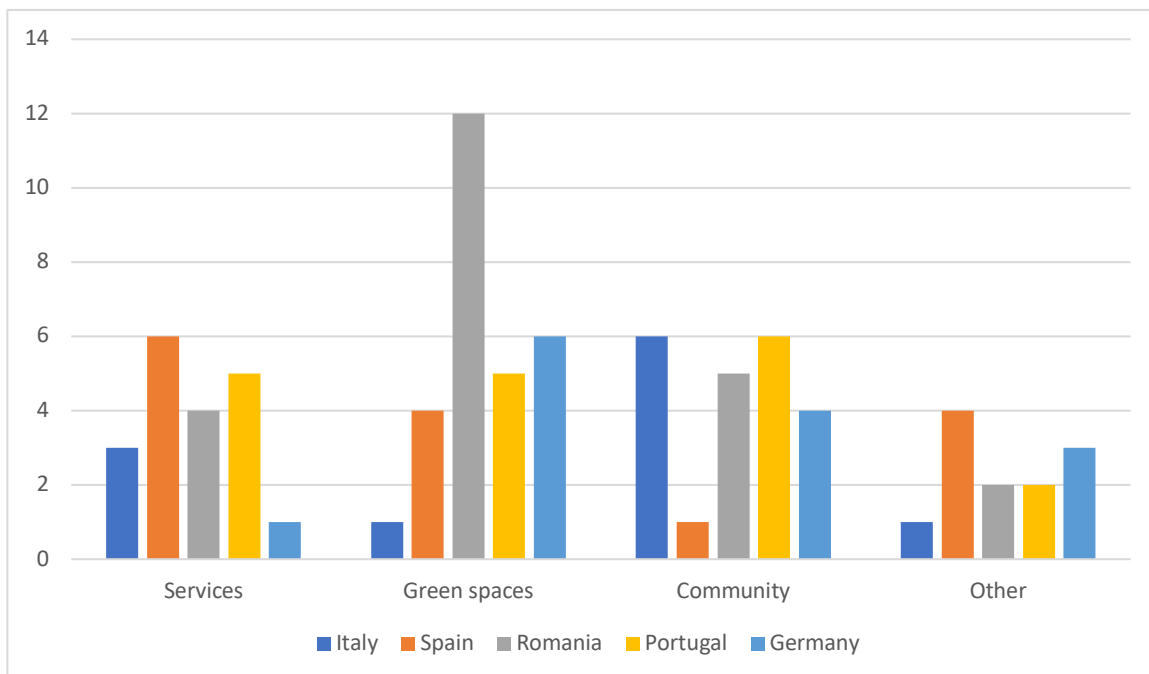
3.1 Do you know the history of your neighborhood?



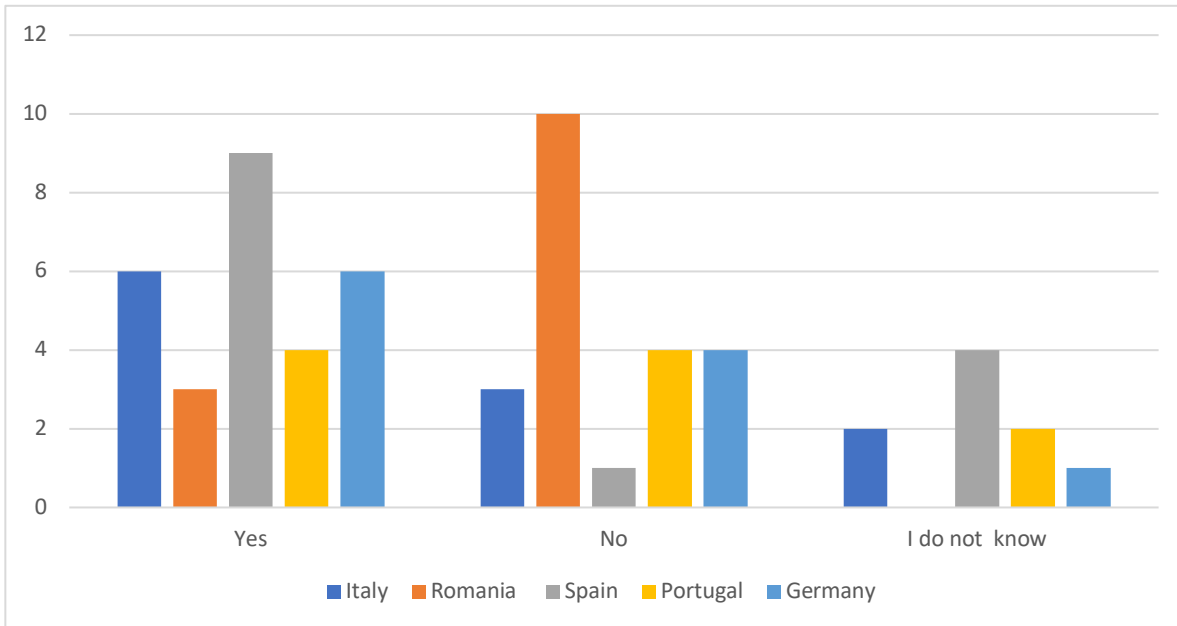
3.2 Do you Like living in your neighborhood?



3.3 What do you like most about your neighborhood/city?

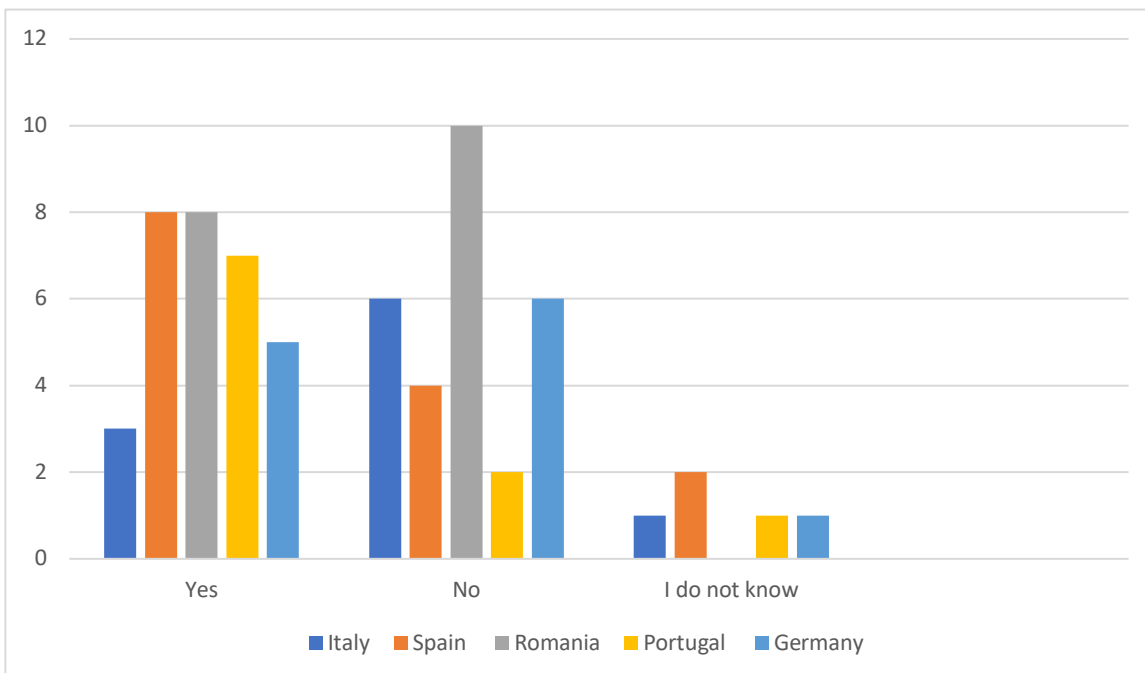


3.4 Do you feel there is a strong sense of community in your neighborhood? If so, what behavior and actions does this translate into?

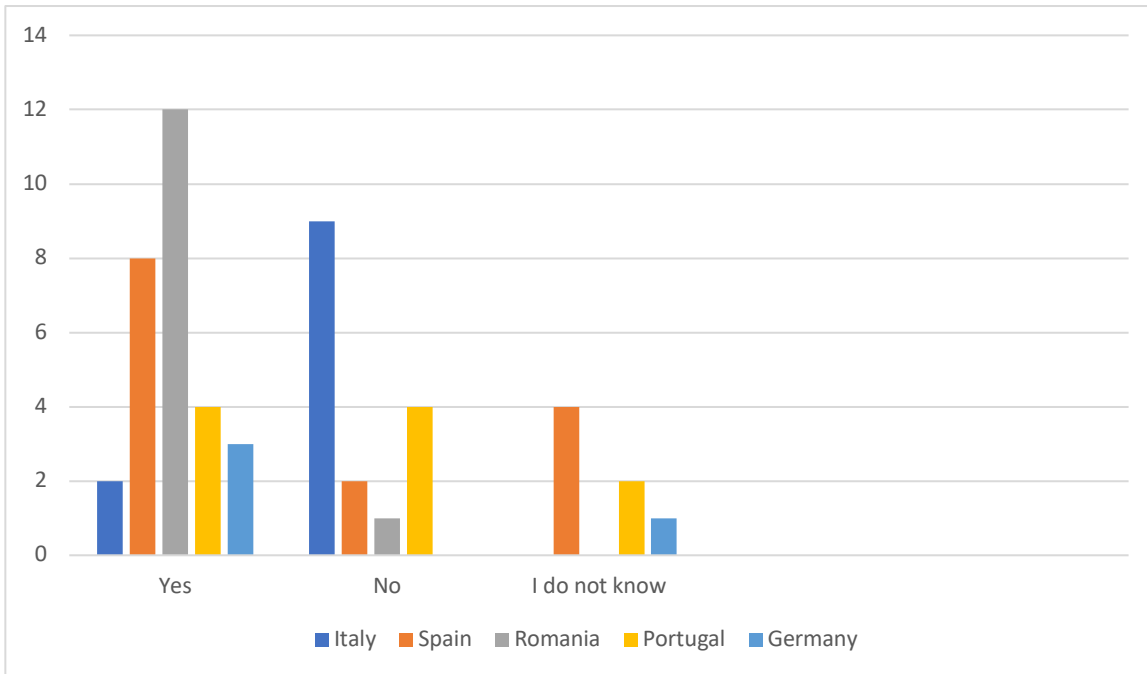


4 URBAN REGENERATION

4.1 Do you know of any regeneration projects and/or interventions in your district/city?

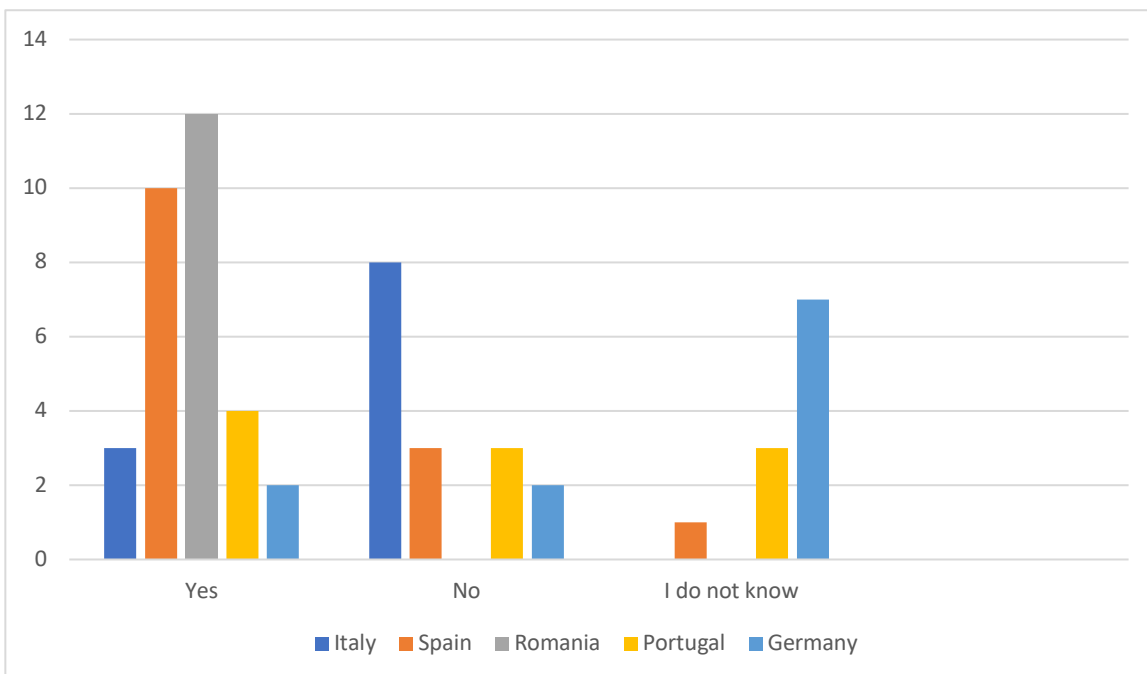


4.2 Do you think these interventions have benefited the community? In which ways?



5 THE PRESENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Do you feel the presence of the institutions in the district?



5.2 If yes, which services do they give you access to?

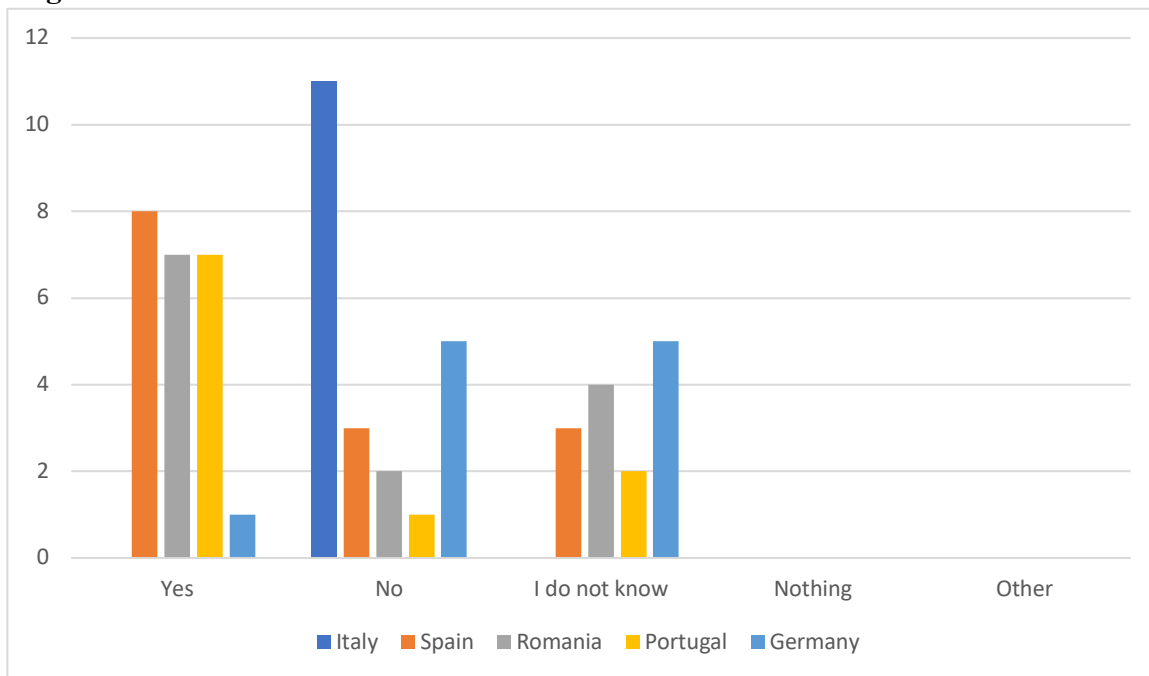
Bar; shops; pharmacy; school; library; counter Casalp; Health center, Parish council, post office, local center; public transport; public park; cultural institution; sport and leisure time; tax office; kindergarten and school; recycling services; clean streets and parks; medical services; education services; police; fire brigade services; various benefits; Neighborhood Platforms and road safety; Green zones; shops; restaurants; gyms.

5.3 If not, which services, which are not present should be present?

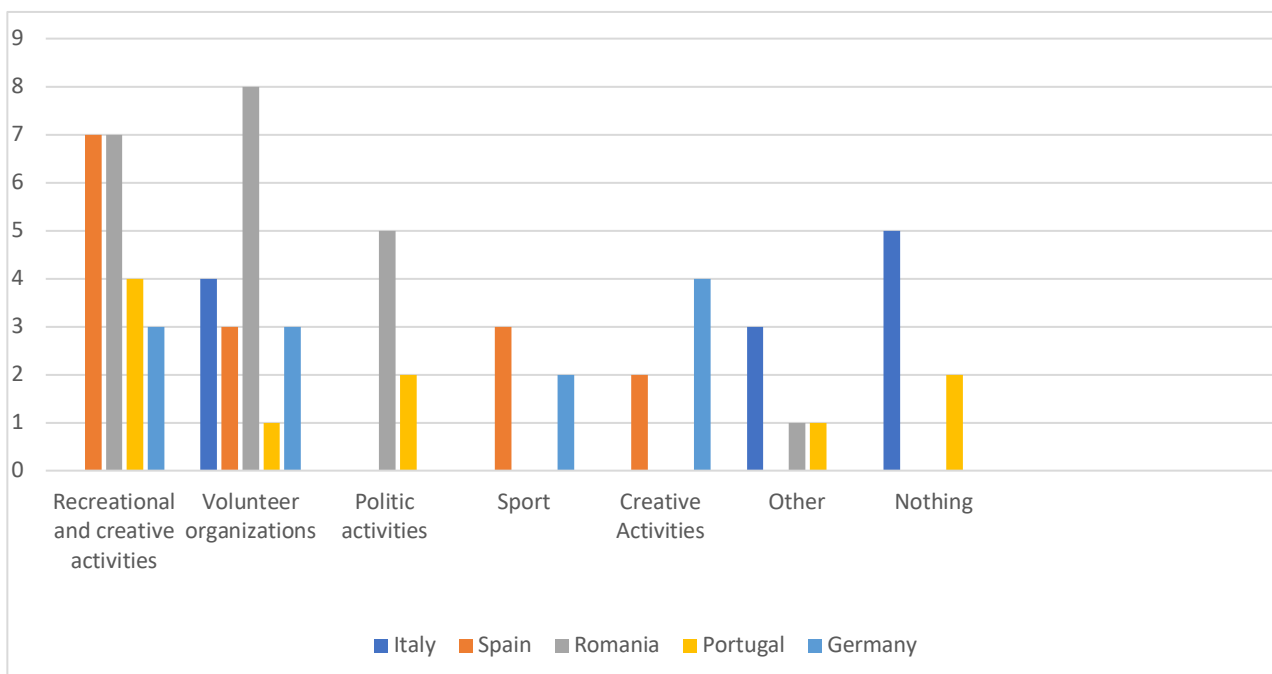
Bank, post office; doctor for children; assistance and support for families; recreational spaces; community spaces; more kindergartens and playground; means of transport; more care in primary school; youth associations; support from universities and bureaucracy; metro; aquapark; authorities.

6 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CITY DISTRICT

6.1 Does that make you consider that young people are actively involved in the social life of the neighborhood? Yes/No



6.2 What are the activities where the presence of young people is most noticeable? (Voluntary organizations, recreational and cultural activities, other)



QUALITY AND QUANTITY REPORT

ITALIA- ARCI LIVORNO/LINC

Questionnaire responses

Analyzed subject:

A over 60 Retired

B over 60 Retired

C 28 Student

D 25 Worker

E 32 Employee

F 73 Retired

G 60 Housewife

H 75 Retired

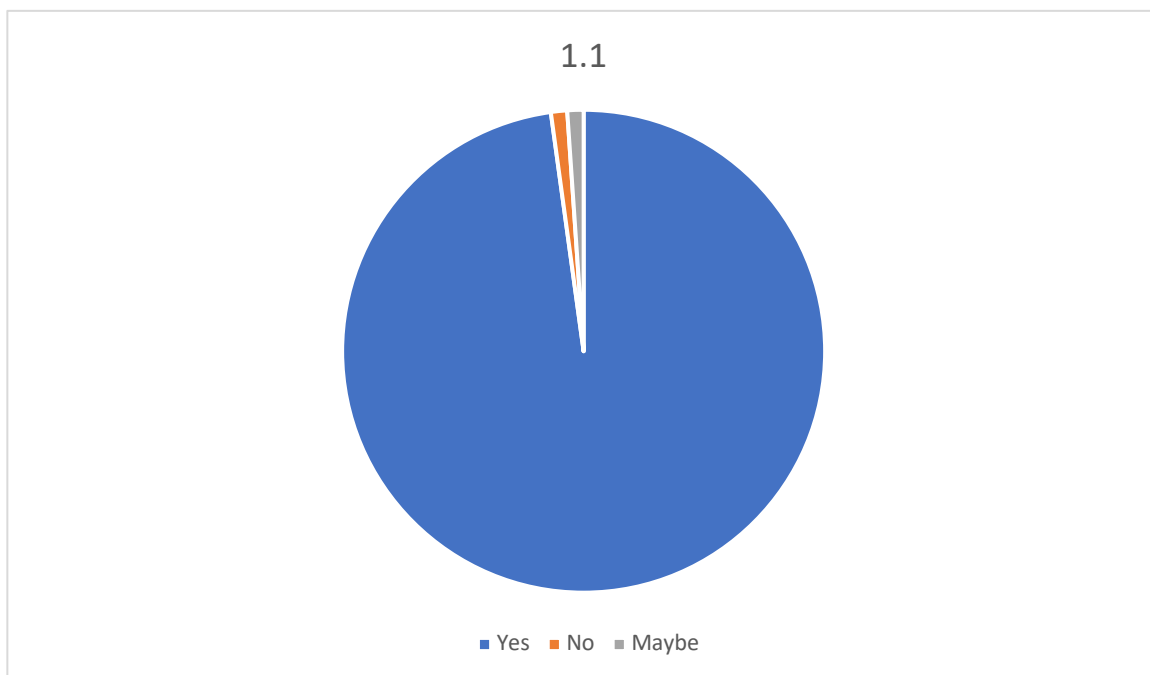
I 30 Pharmacist

J 38 Educator

K 30 Librarian

1 SPACE AND COMMON GOODS

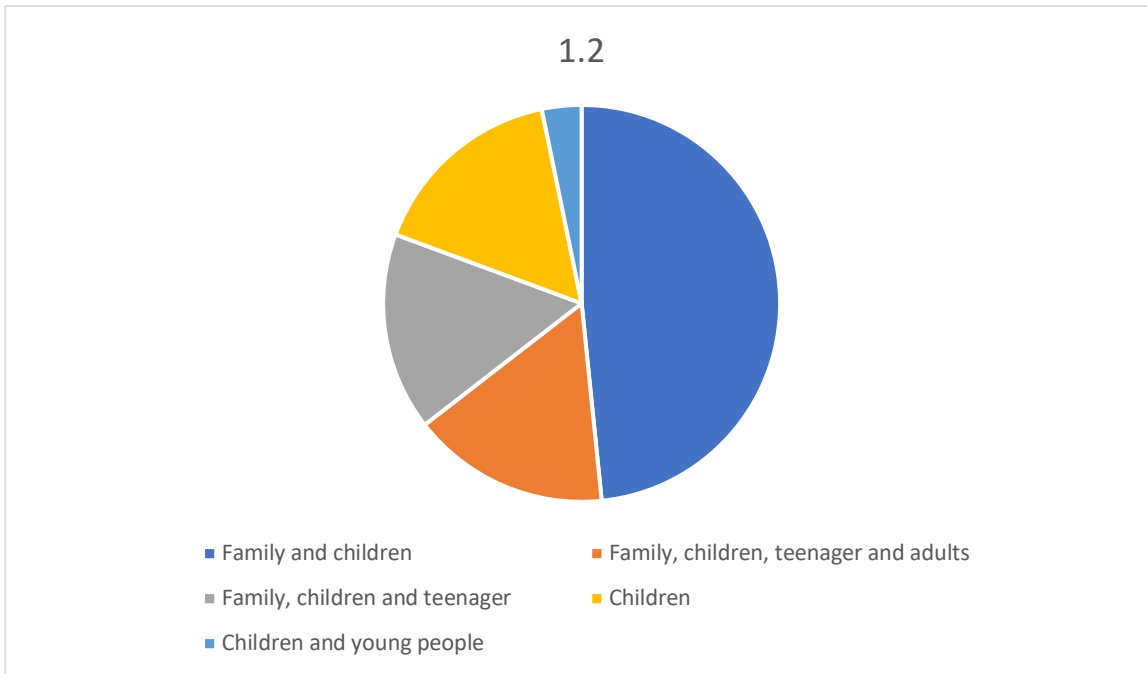
1.1 Do you think that in your neighborhood there are public spaces for community use?



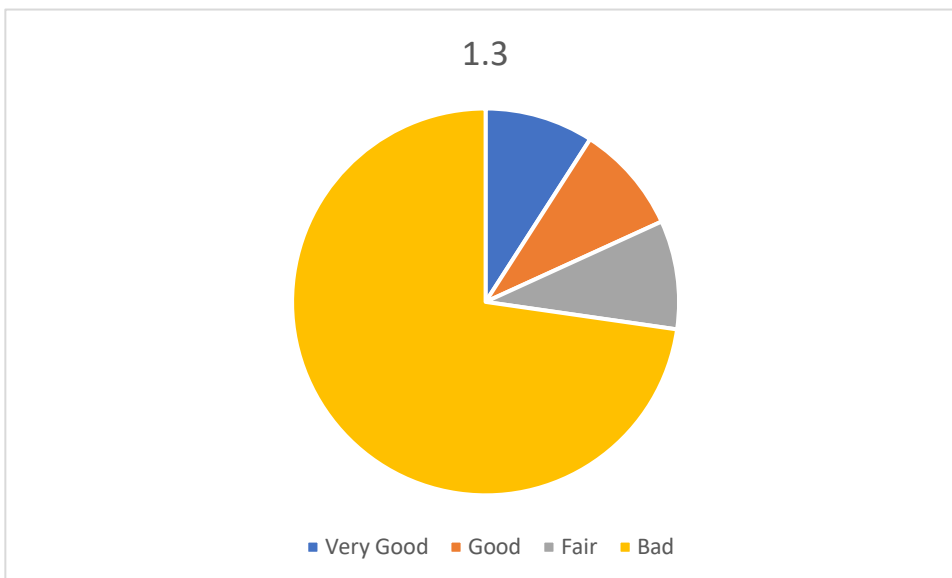
Further information:

Squares; Football camp; playground; civic center; Amphitheatre; library.

1.2 Who makes most use of these spaces?



1.3 What is the condition of these spaces? (Easy access, well maintained, etc.)

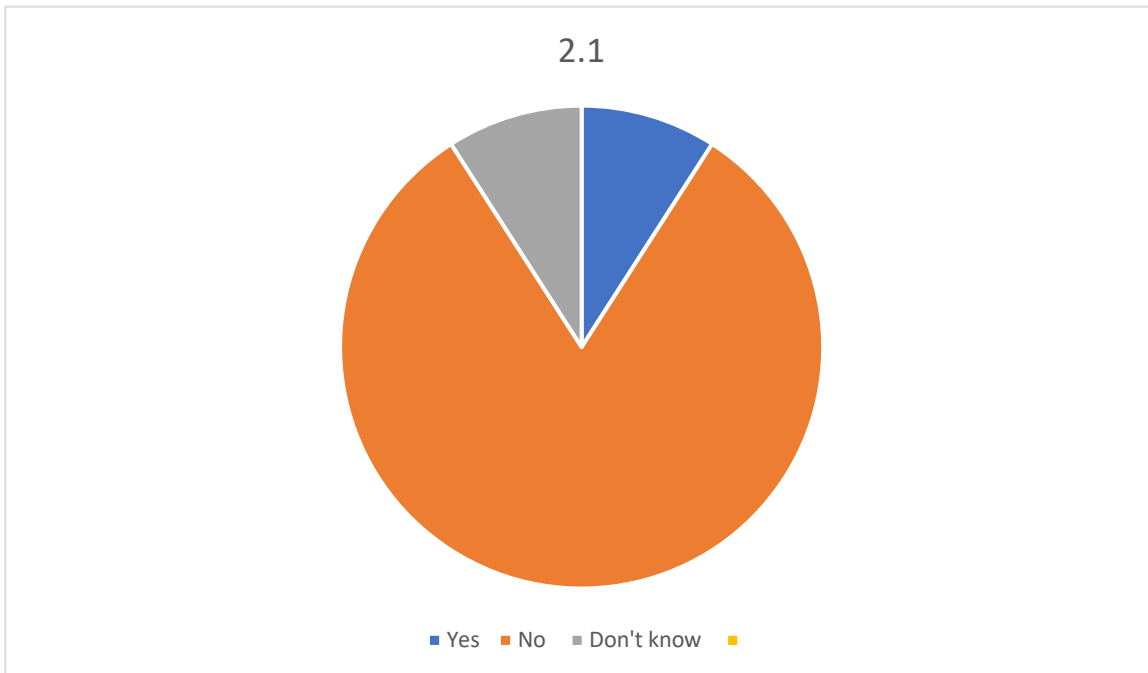


Further information:

Places in a state of decay and neglect that should be redeveloped.

2 ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

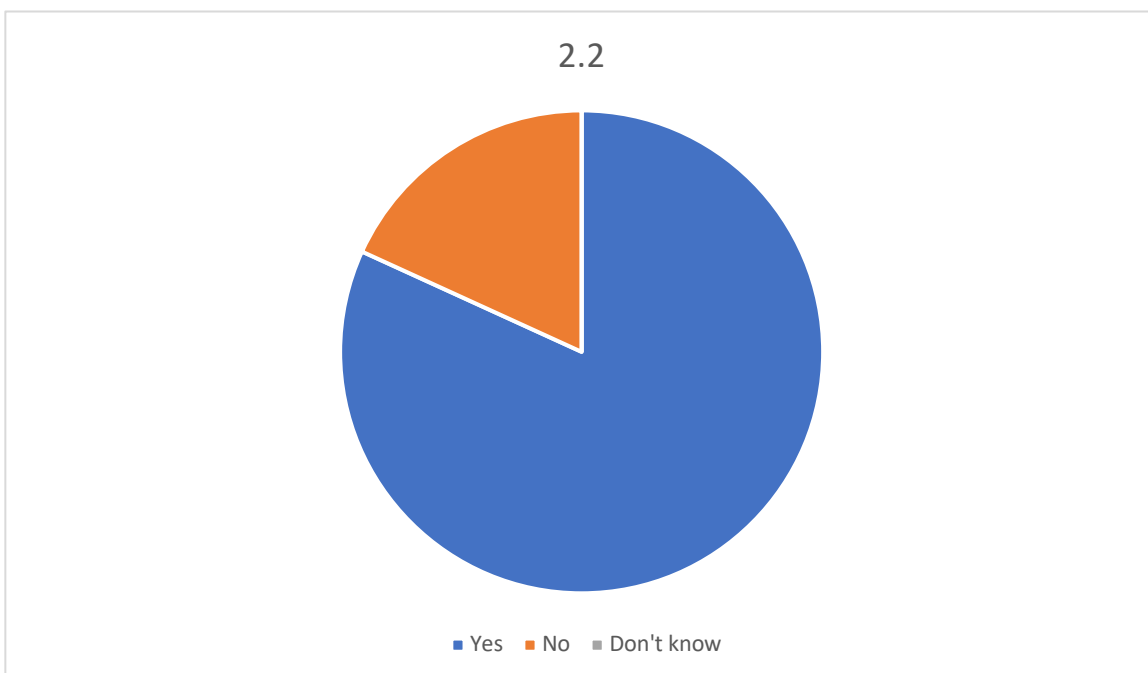
2.1 Do you think citizens participate in decisions that affect the neighborhood? How?



Further information:

There is no participation by young people; there is no intervention by politics; there is no sense of community; young people do not actively participate; they only participate during elections; there is not enough involvement.

2.2 Are there citizen's associations or other organizations involved in volunteering and caring for the community and neighborhood?

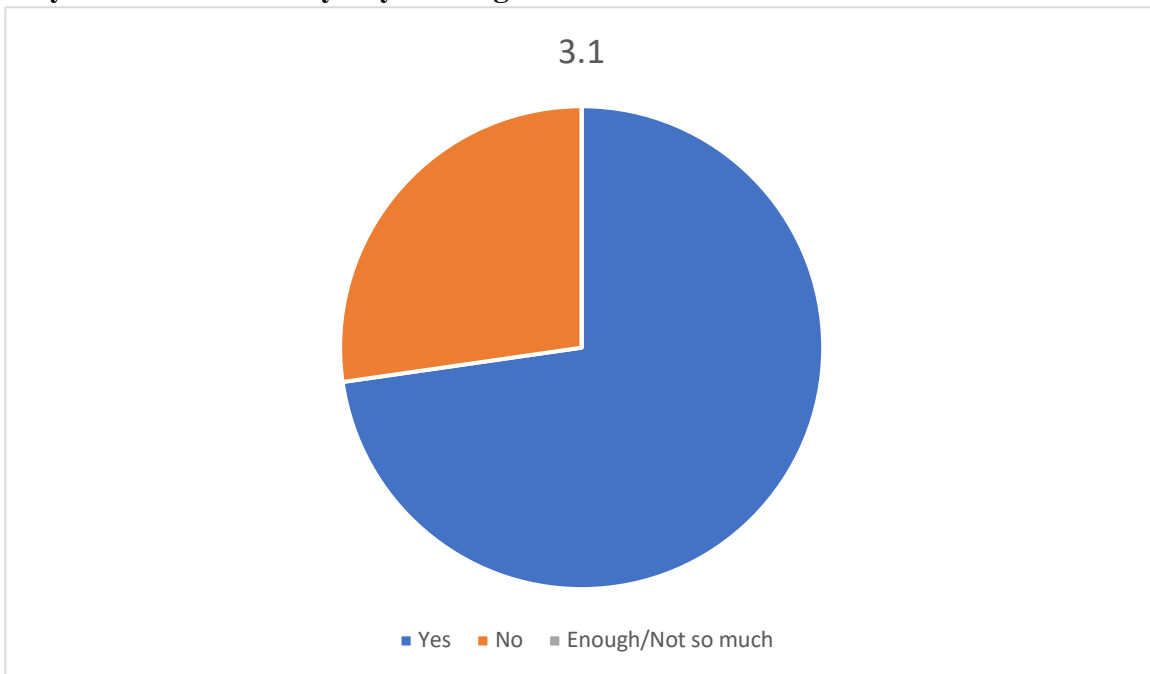


Further information:

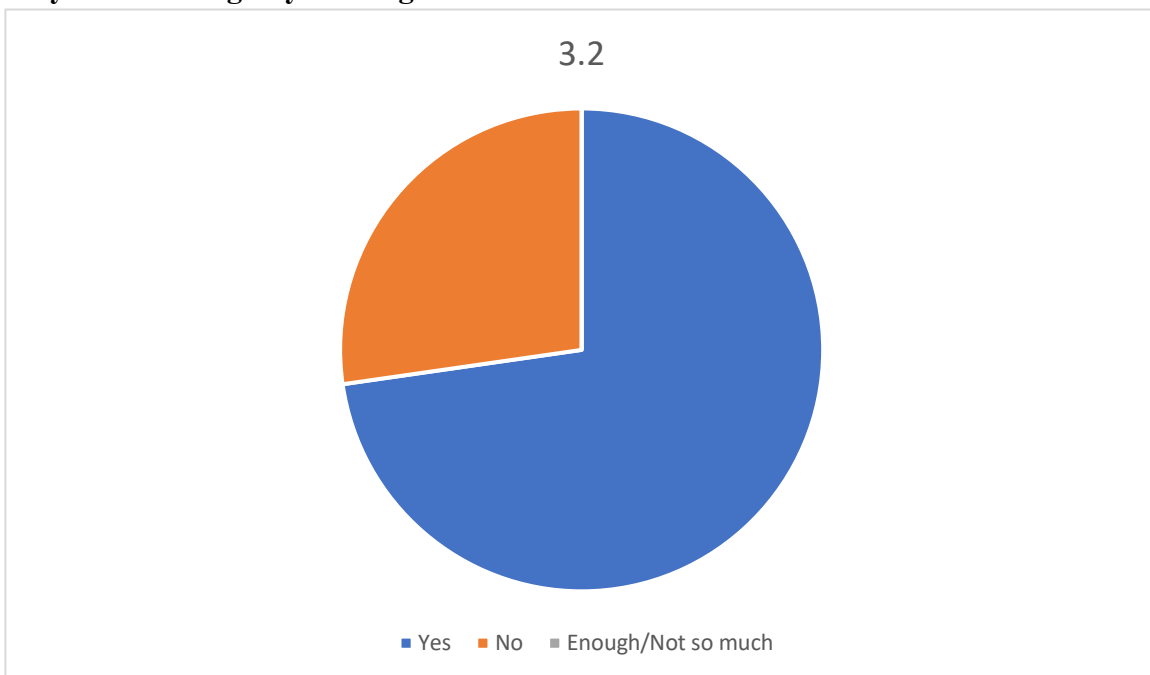
Punto Donna; Associazione A. Nesi; Arci and other collaboratives associations; Civic center; Sister of the church/Caritas; Civic center associations; Associazione A.Nesi; Arci; Sister (Church); Don Nesi Caritas; Punto donna; SVS.

3 COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVE IDENTITY

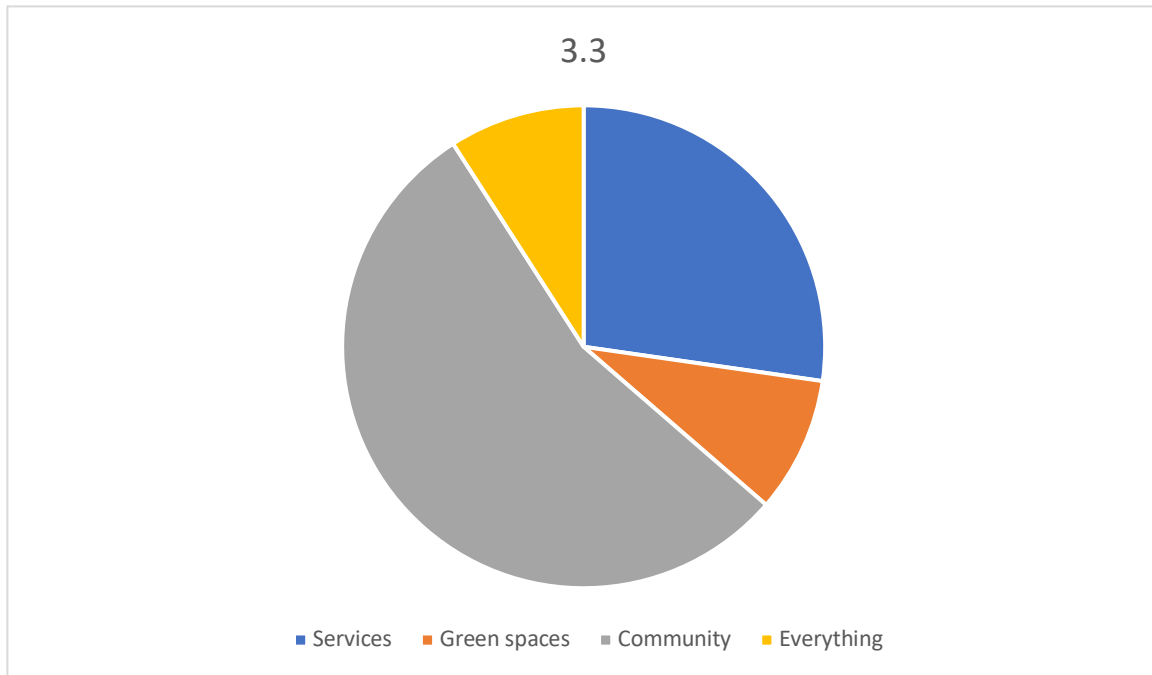
3.1 Do you know the history of your neighborhood?



3.2 Do you like living in your neighborhood?



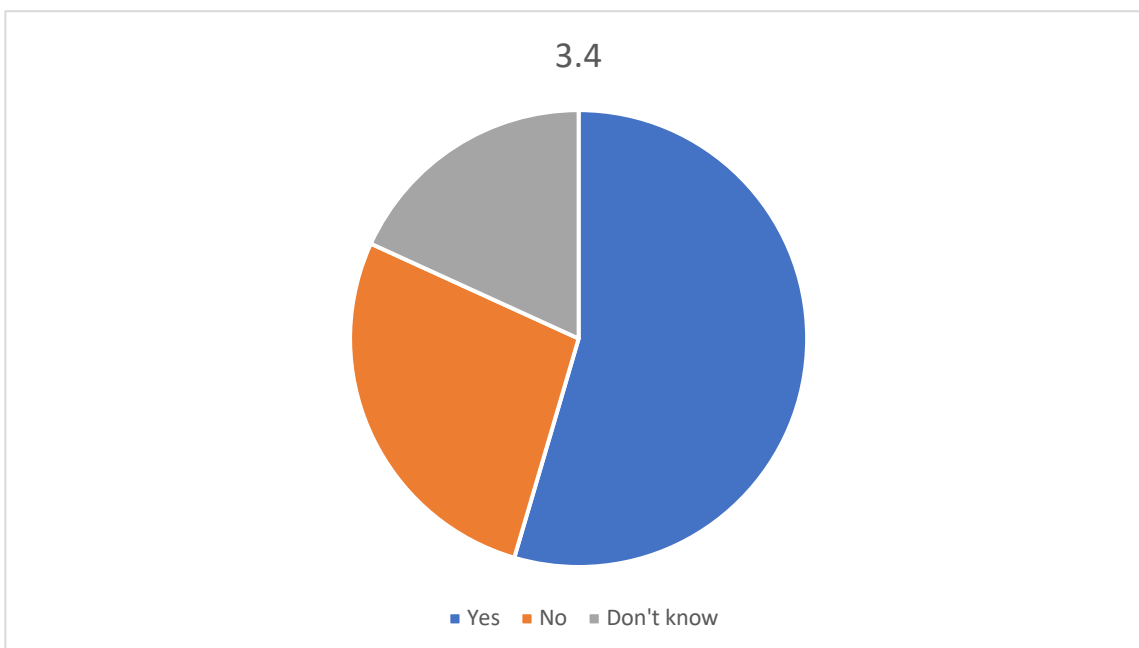
3.3 What do you like most about your neighborhood/city?



Further information:

Challenges and problems: Drug dealing, delinquency and illegality, decay, squatting, lack of respect for public spaces.

3.4 Do you feel there is a strong sense of community in your neighborhood? If so, what behavior and actions does this translate into?

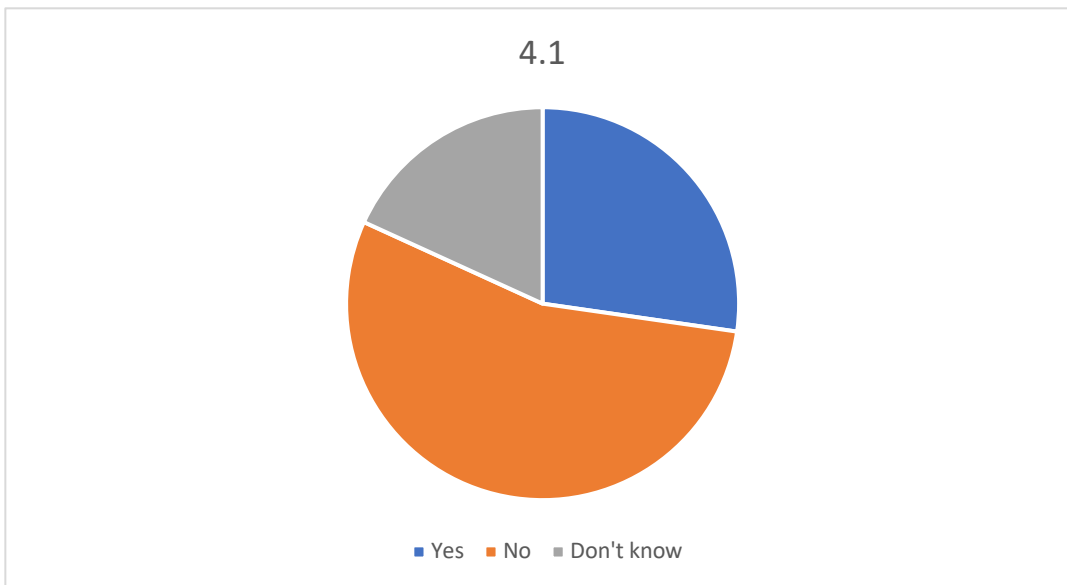


Further information:

Playground renovation; school theater; destruction of ruined buildings; restoration of public housing; In the past, the sense of community was stronger; the square succeeds in giving unity to the community; the sense of community exists more with those who belong to the neighborhood.

4 URBAN REGENERATION

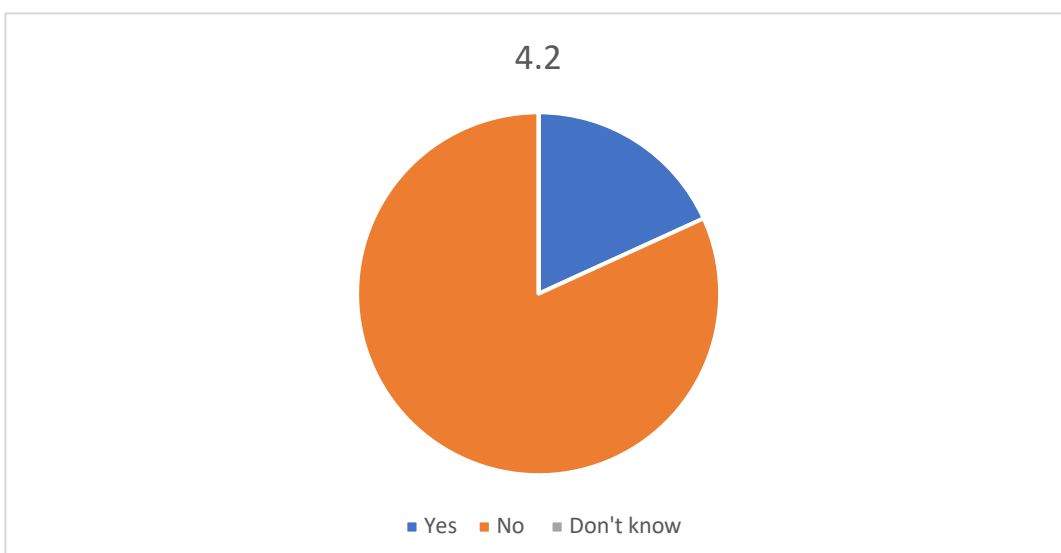
4.1 Do you know of any regeneration projects and/or interventions in your district/city?



Further information:

Playground renovation; School theater; Destruction of ruined buildings; Restoration of public houses; Playground; School amphitheater "Multipurpose center"; Reconstruction and demolition of abandoned buildings or public houses

4.2 Do you think these interventions have benefited the community? In which ways?

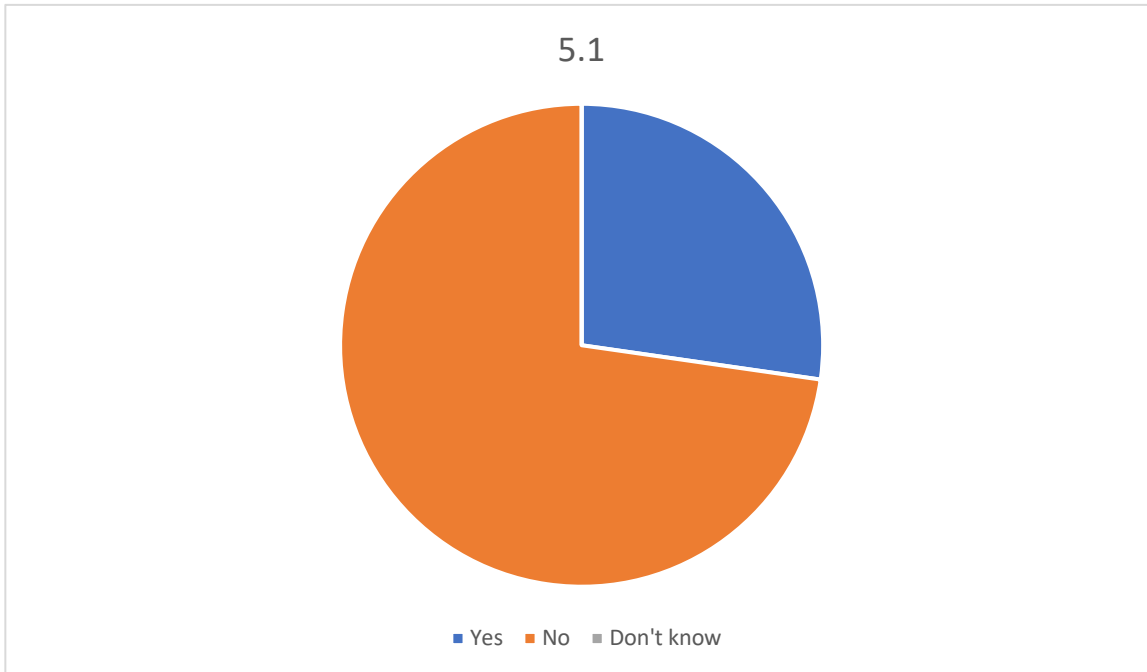


Further information:

They are not done yet; most of the intervention was unnecessary.

5 THE PRESENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Do you feel the presence of the institutions in the district?



Further information:

5.2 If yes, which services do they give you access to?

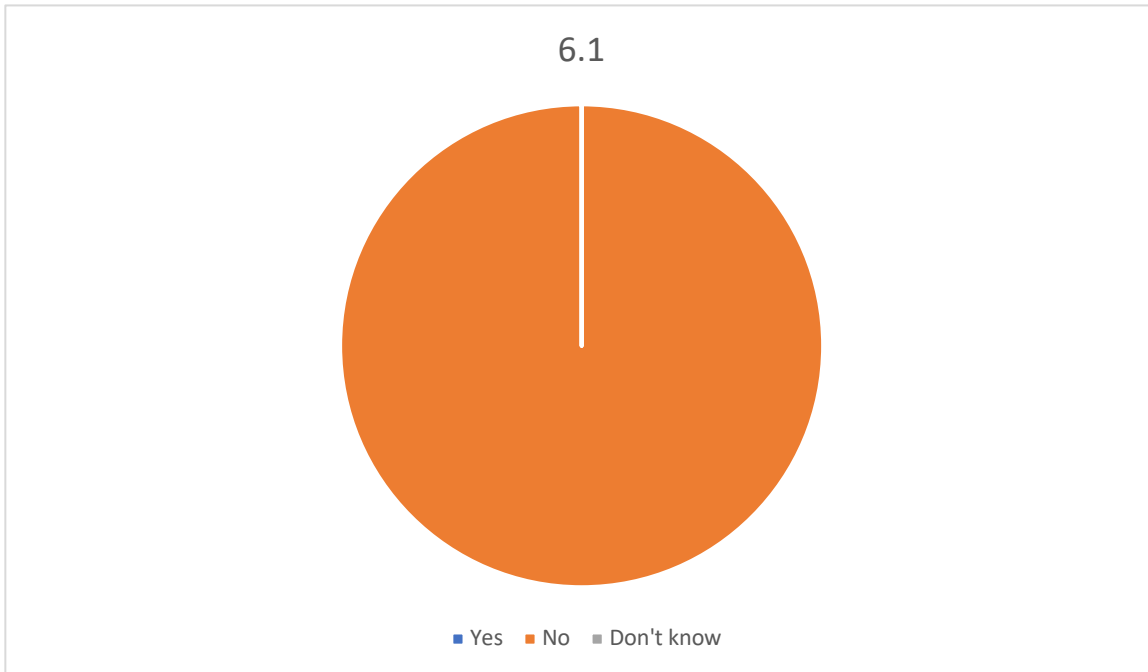
Bar; stores; pharmacy; school; library; Bar; stores; pharmacy; Casalp counter.

5.3 If not, which services, which are not present should be present?

Bank, Post Office; Children's doctor; Family care and support; Recreational spaces; Bank; Recreational and community spaces; Citizens' counters

6 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CITY DISTRICT

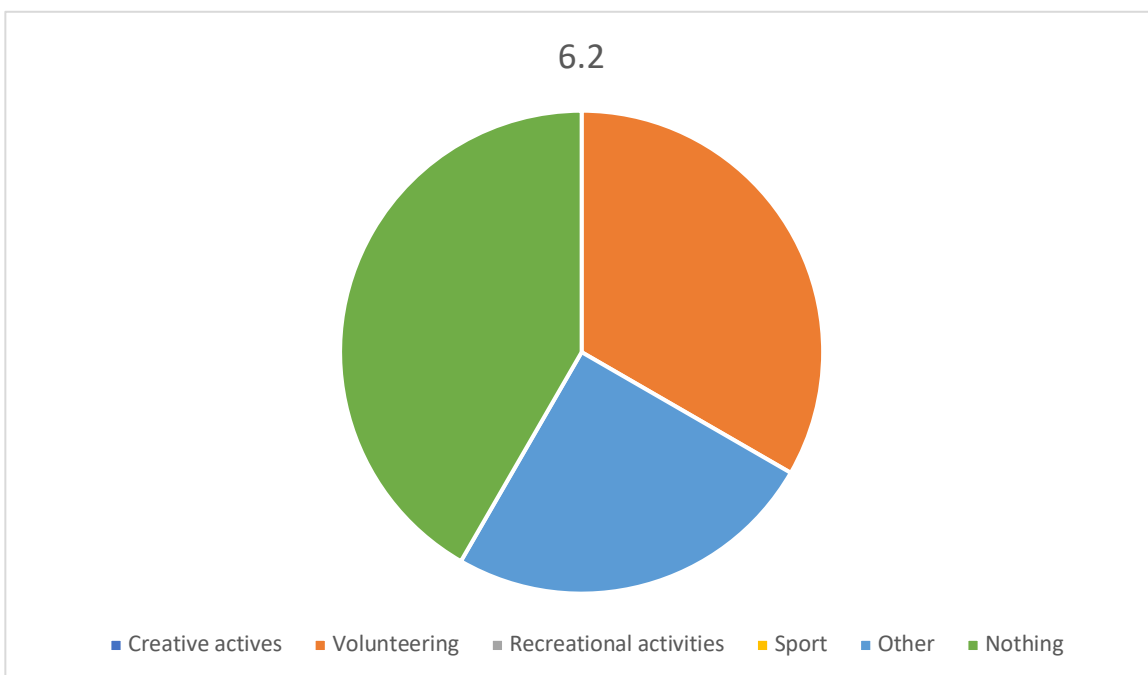
6.1 Does that make you consider that young people are actively involved in the social life of the neighborhood? Yes/No



Further information:

Young people leave the neighborhood because there is nothing for them.

6.2 What are the activities where the presence of young people is most noticeable? (Voluntary organizations, recreational and cultural activities, other)



Further information: Young people do not like to live in the neighborhood.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY REPORT

SPAIN- AIFED

Questionnaire responses

Analyzed subject:

A 40 Housewife

B 43 Housewife

C 46 Professor

D 51 Small entrepreneur

E 44 Autonomous

F 62 Autonomous

G 76 Administrative retired

H 44 Administrator

I 39 Unemployed

J 34 Nurse

K 65 Retired receptionist

L 43 Professor

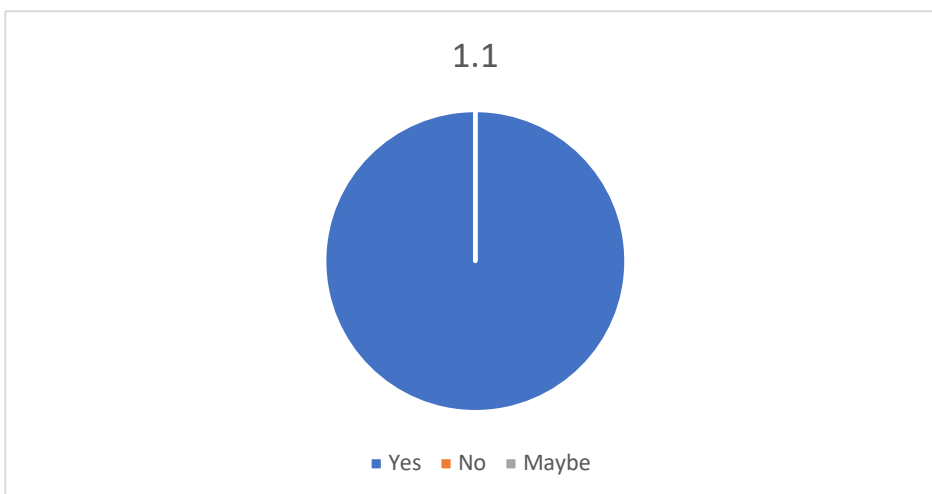
M 24 trainee/student

N 19 student

[14 participants]

1 SPACE AND COMMON GOODS

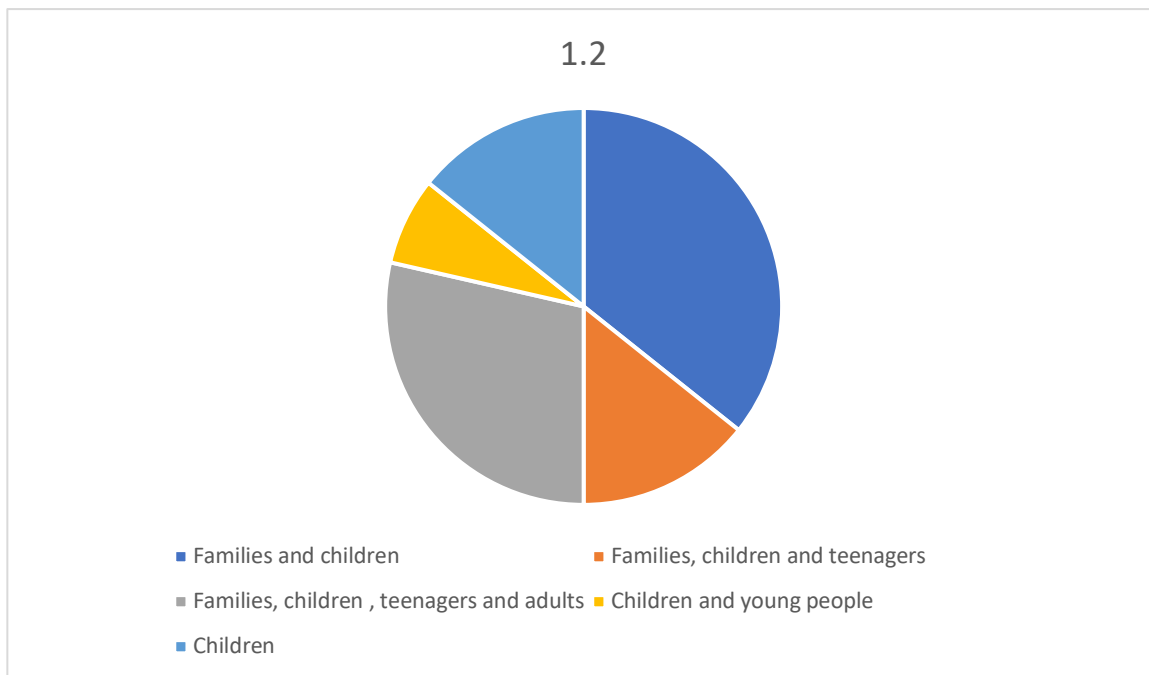
1.1 Do you think that in your neighborhood there are public spaces for community use?



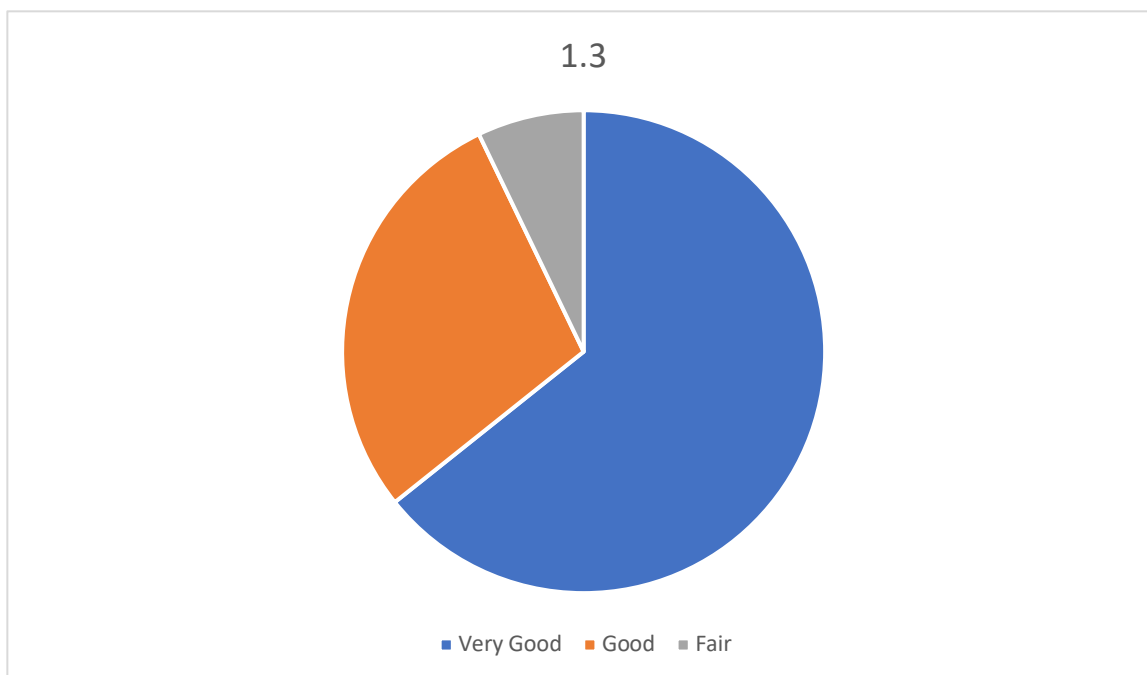
Further information:

Federico Garcia Lorca Park; La Hoja; Almuia; Ecuador.

1.2 Who makes most use of these spaces?



1.3 What is the condition of these spaces? (Easy access, well maintained, etc.)

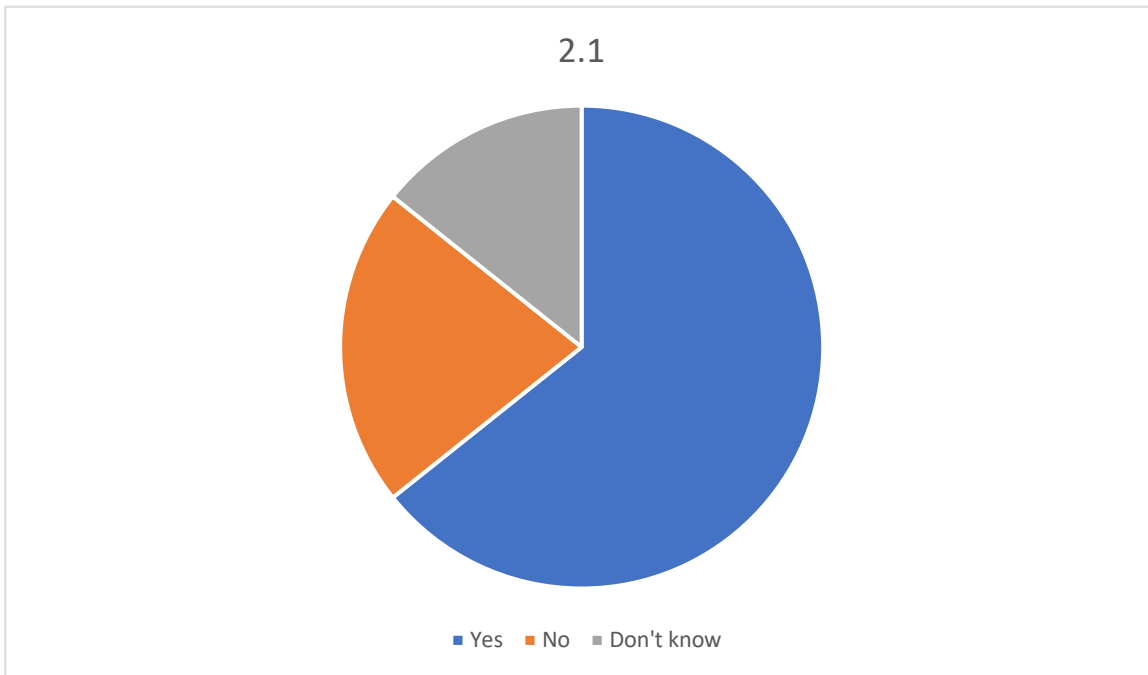


Further information:

Maintenance, cleanliness, and access could be improved.

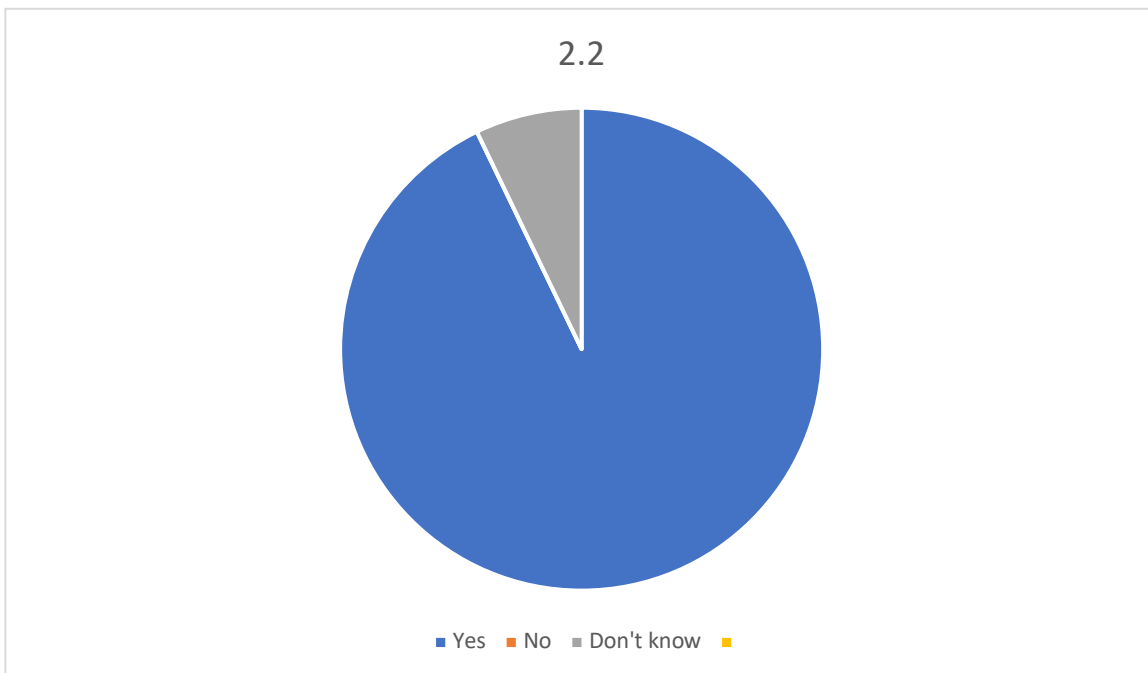
2 ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

2.1 Do you think citizens participate in decisions that affect the neighborhood? How?



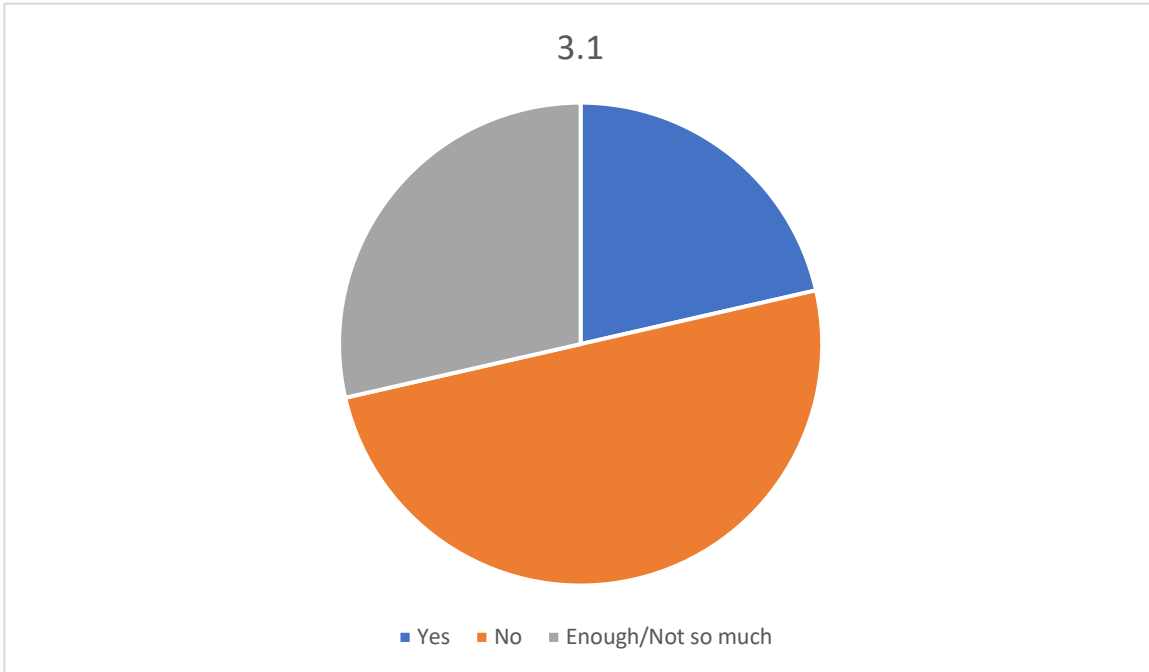
Further information: Through Associations.

2.2 Are there citizen's associations or other organizations involved in volunteering and caring for the community and neighborhood?

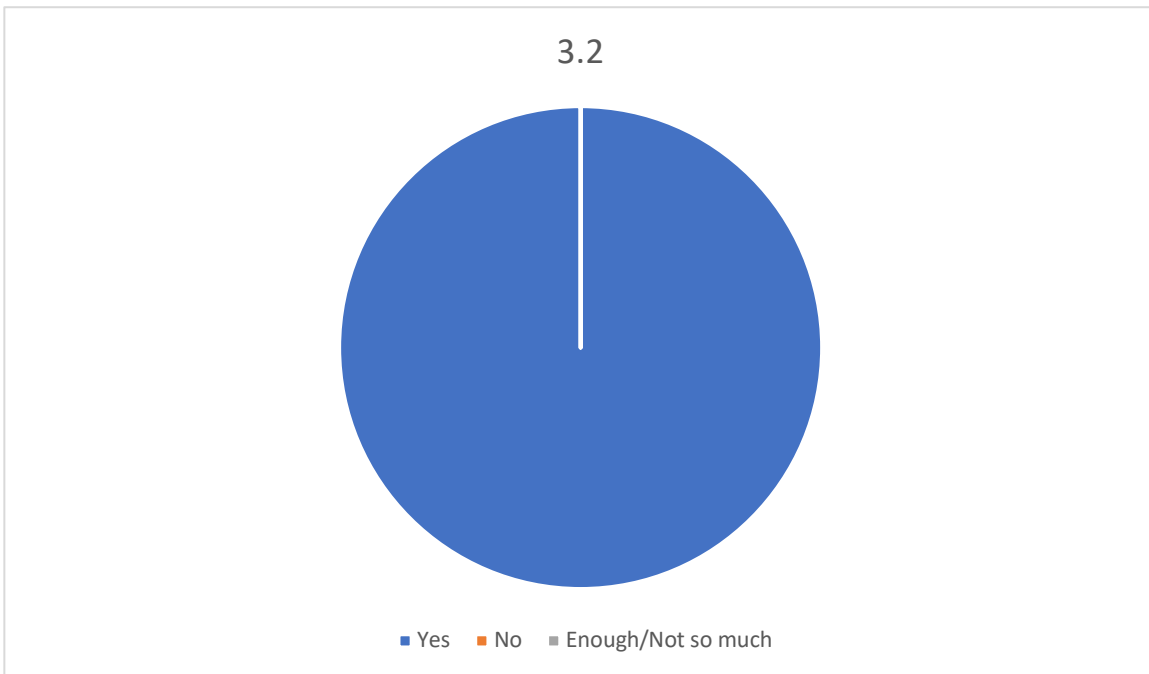


3 COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVES IDENTITY

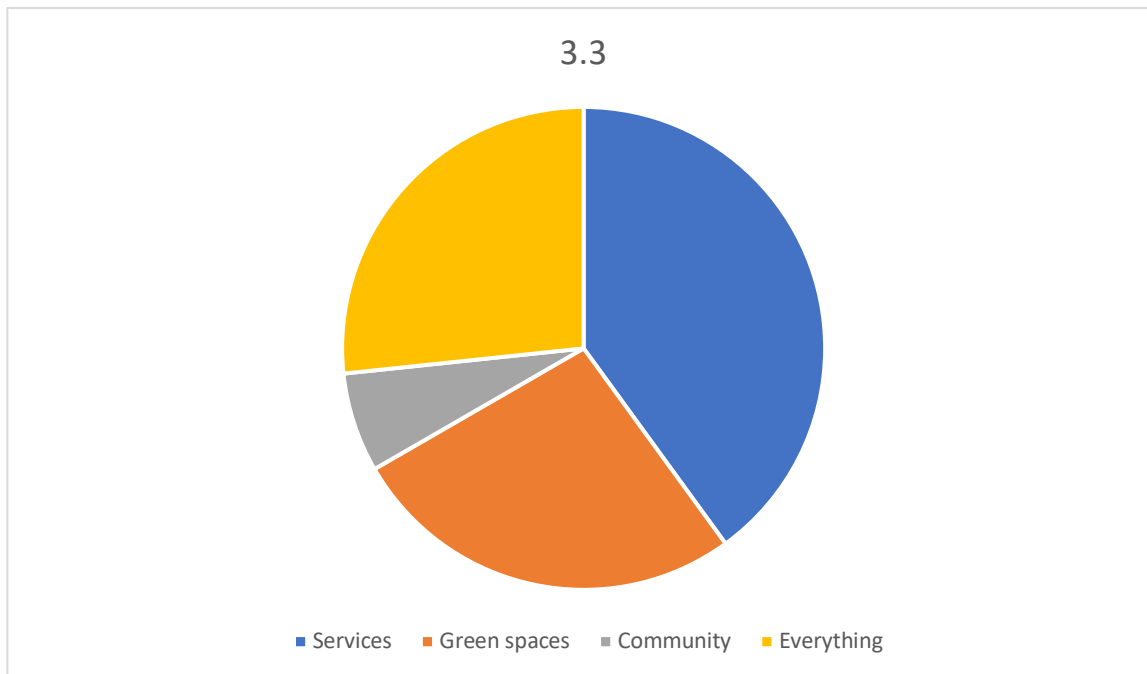
3.1 Do you know the history of your neighborhood?



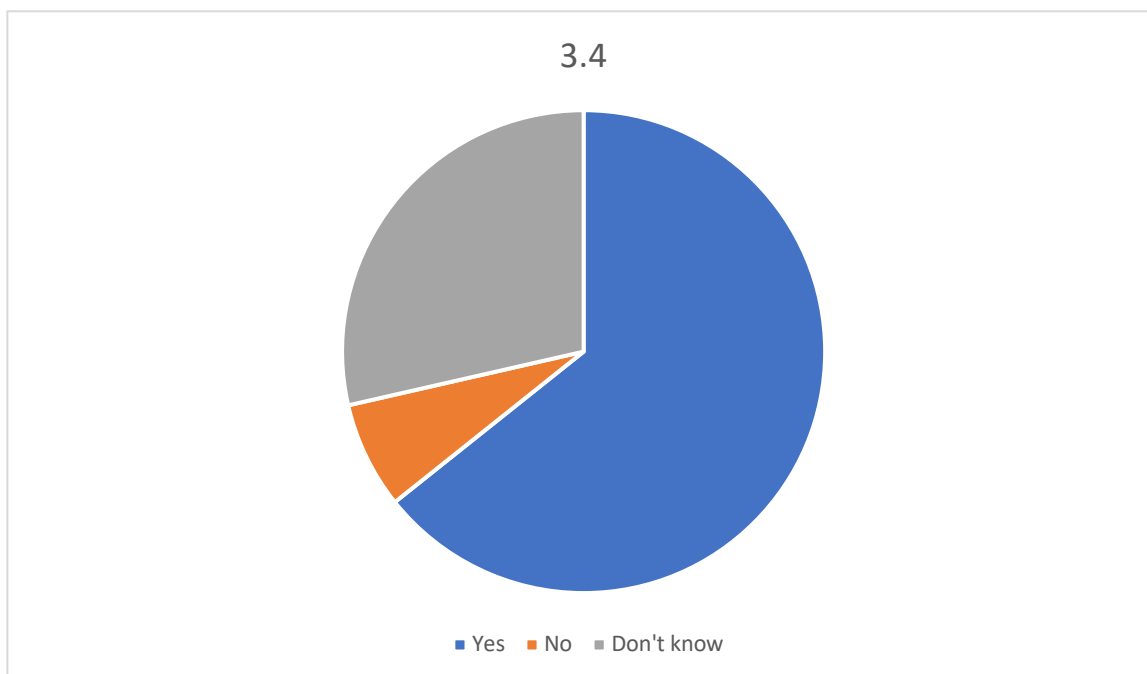
3.2 Do you like living in your neighborhood?



3.3 What do you like most about your neighborhood/city?



3.4 Do you feel there is a strong sense of community in your neighborhood? If so, what behavior and actions does this translate into?

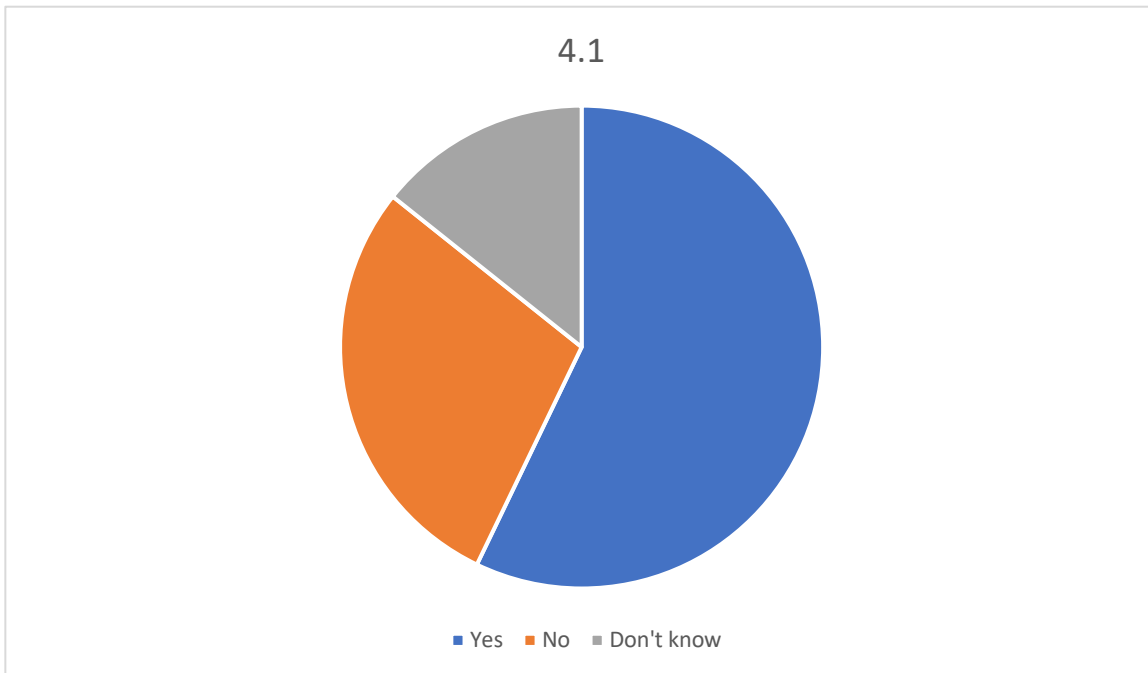


Further information:

Services; Family events, Community; Cleaning, Associations.

4 URBAN REGENERATION

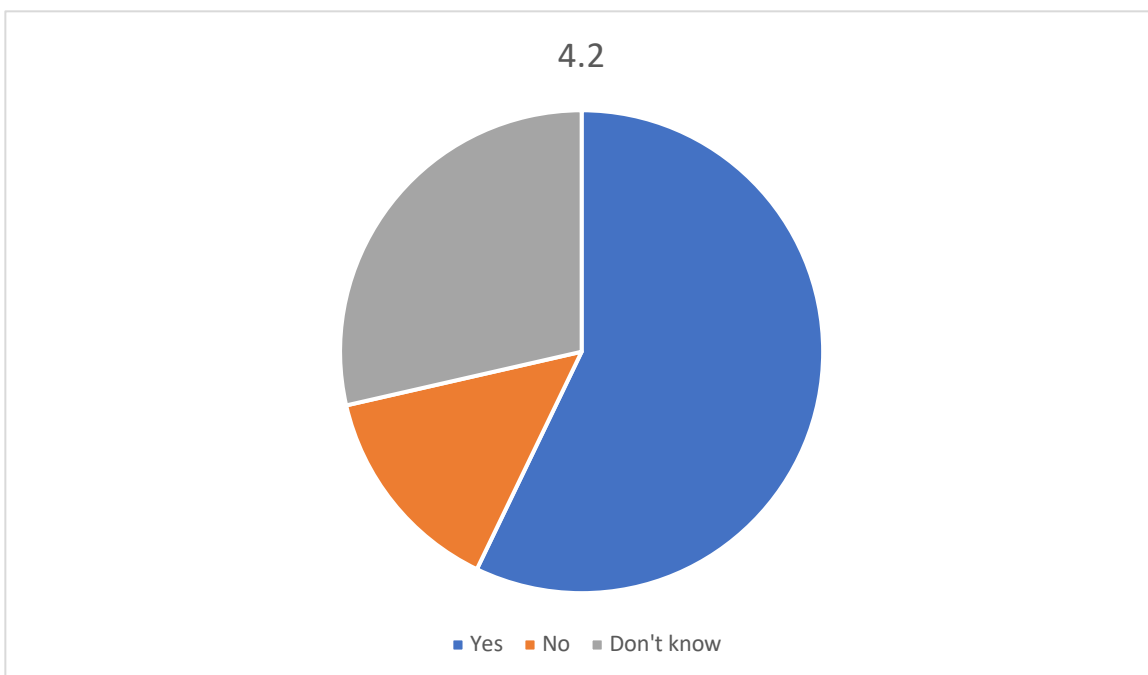
4.1 Do you know of any regeneration projects and/or interventions in your district/city?



Further information:

The renovation of Garcia Lorca Park; Ecuador Park; Park and gardens; Cleanup activities.

4.2 Do you think these interventions have benefited the community? In which ways?

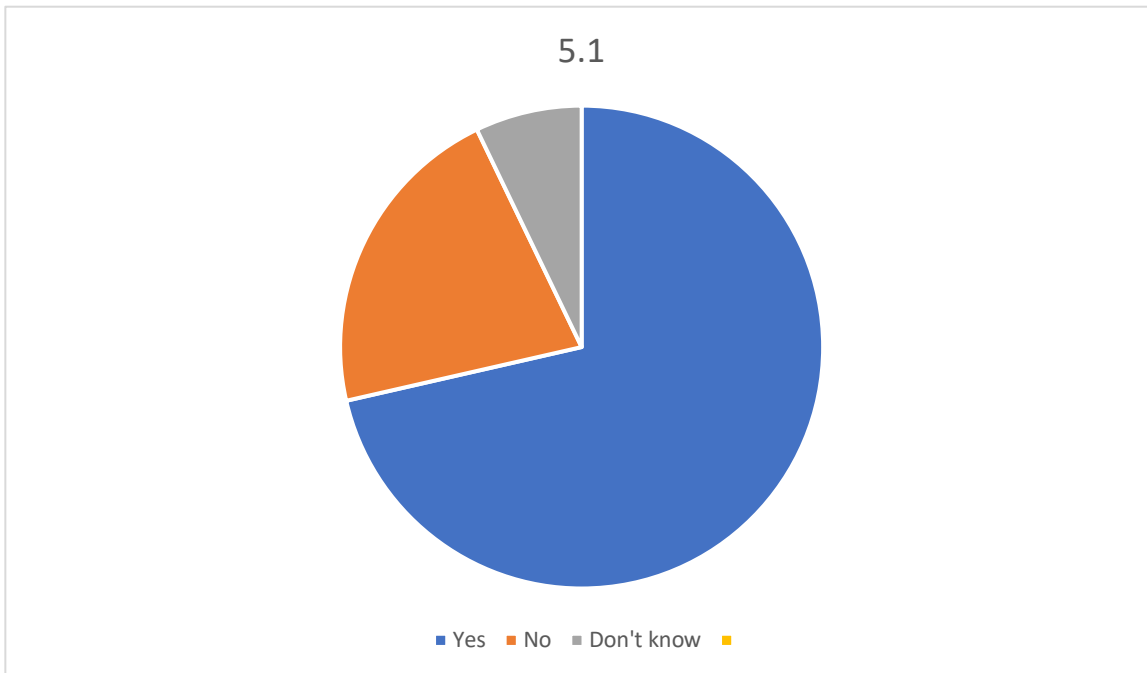


Further information:

Towards children; services and green areas; in bars, stores and gyms.

5 THE PRESENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Do you feel the presence of the institutions in the district?



Further information:

During elections; for children's activities; in the health center.

5.2 If yes, which services do they give you access to?

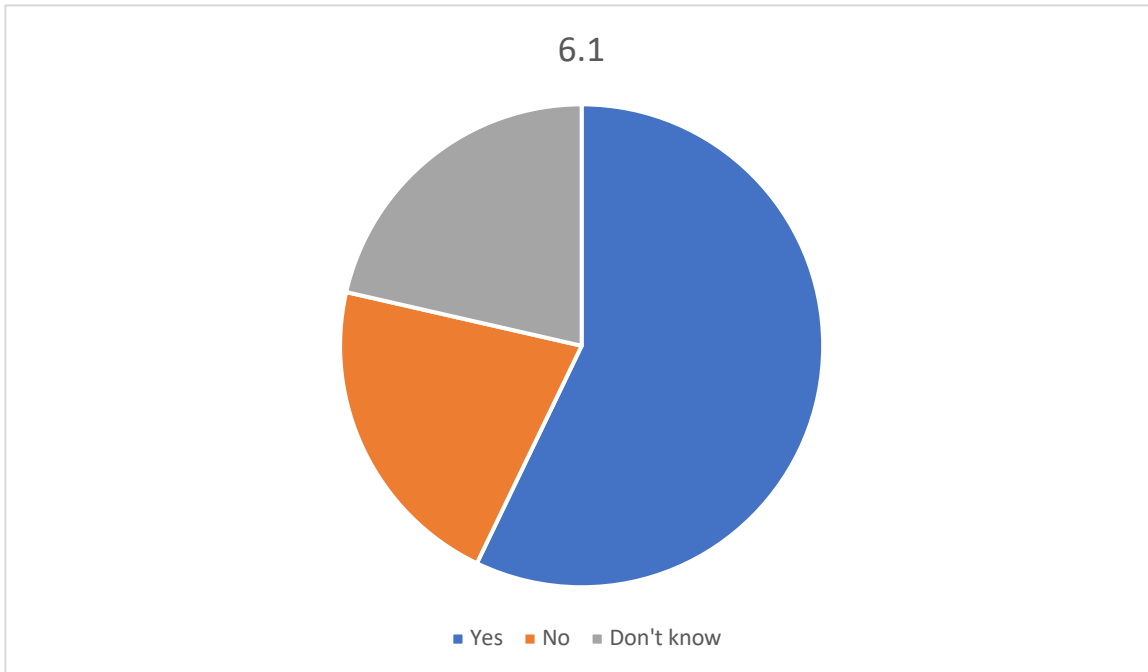
Health center; Neighborhood Platforms and road safety; Green zones; parks; shops; restaurants; gyms and bars (all those could be improved)

5.3 If not, which services, which are not present should be present?

More security, more services, more rehabilitation of green areas.

6 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CITY DISTRICT

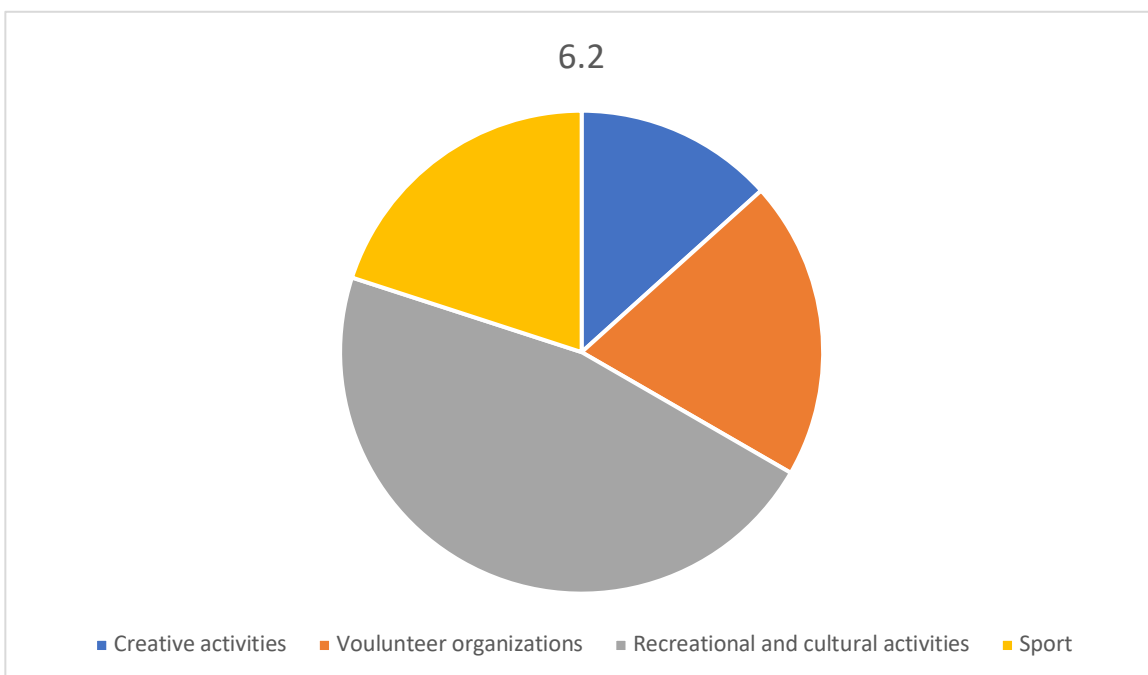
6.1 Does that make you consider that young people are actively involved in the social life of the neighborhood? Yes/No



Further information:

During the celebration, there should be more.

6.2 What are the activities where the presence of young people is most noticeable? (Voluntary organizations, recreational and cultural activities, other)



QUALITY AND QUANTITY REPORT

ROMANIA- EUROPANET

Questionnaire responses

Analyzed subject:

A 21 Student

B 24 Teacher

C 27 Teacher

D 21 Student

E 26 Engineer

F 19 Student

G 20 Student

H 20 Student

I 21 Student

J 24 Student

K 53 Worker in logistic

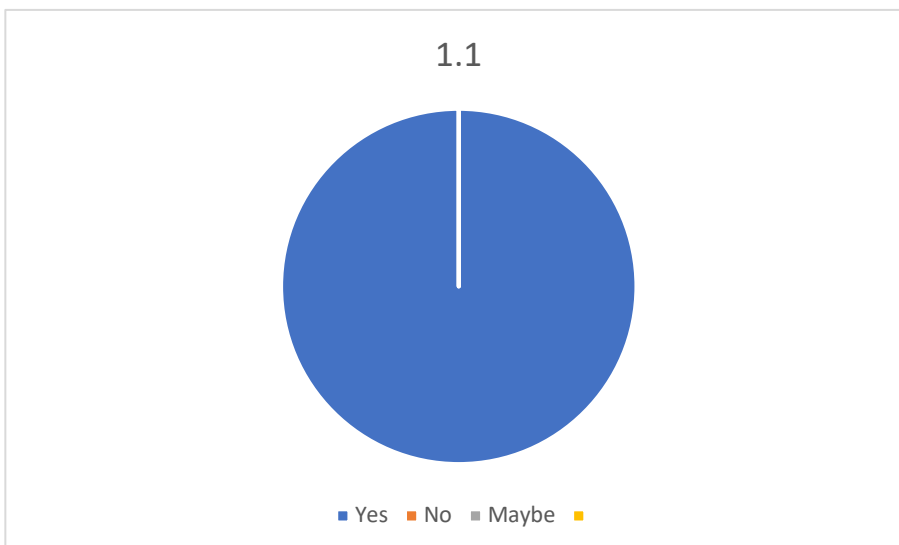
L 50 Entrepreneur

M 50 Social worker

13 respondents

1 SPACE AND COMMON GOODS

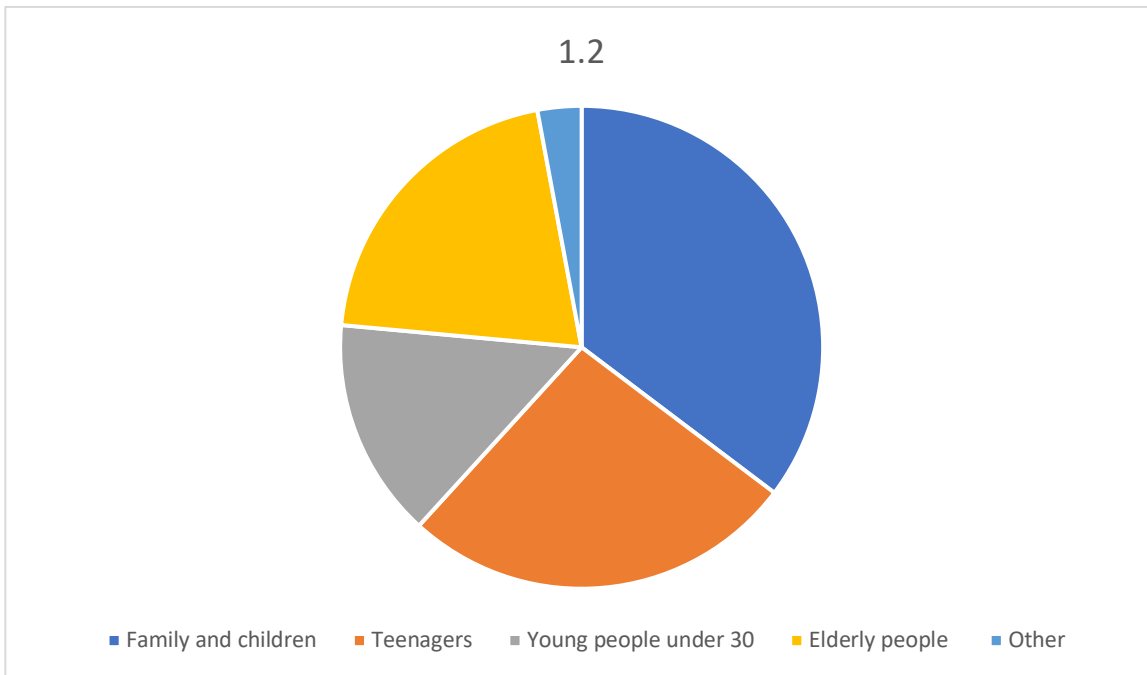
1.1 Do you think that in your neighborhood there are public spaces for community use?



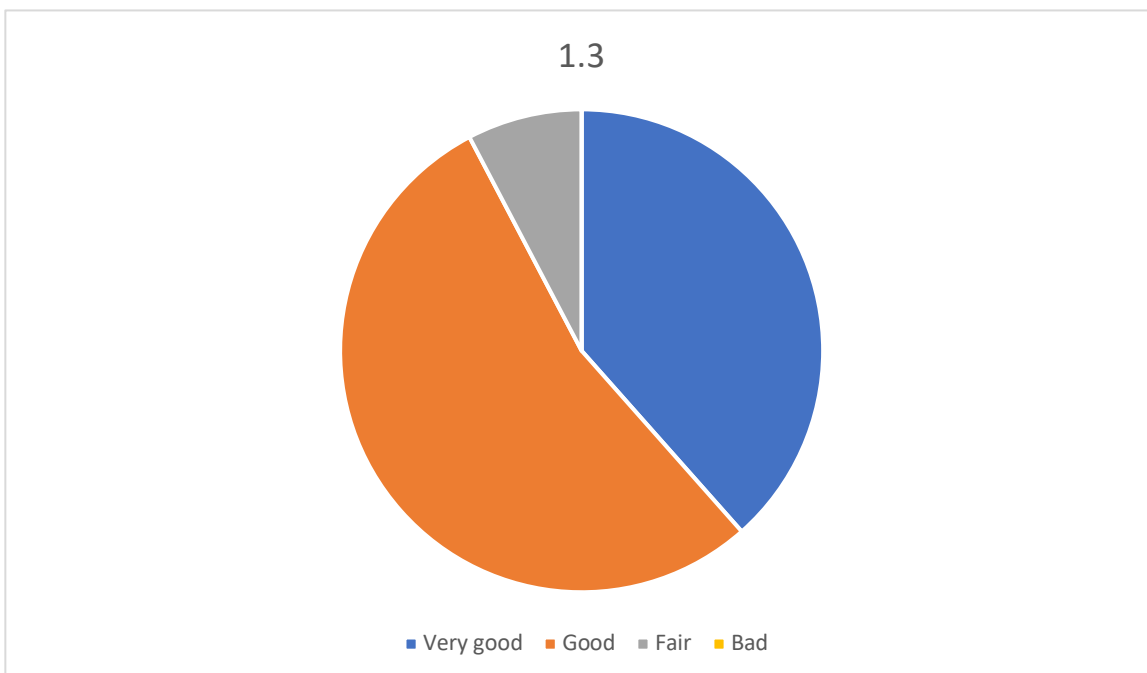
Further information:

Palace of Culture; Botanical Garden; Copou Park; Playgrounds; Theater; Multipurpose Hall; cafenele, squares, parks, Palace Park, City Hall, Mayor's Hall.

1.2 Who makes most use of these spaces?



1.3 What is the condition of these spaces? (Easy access, well maintained, etc.)

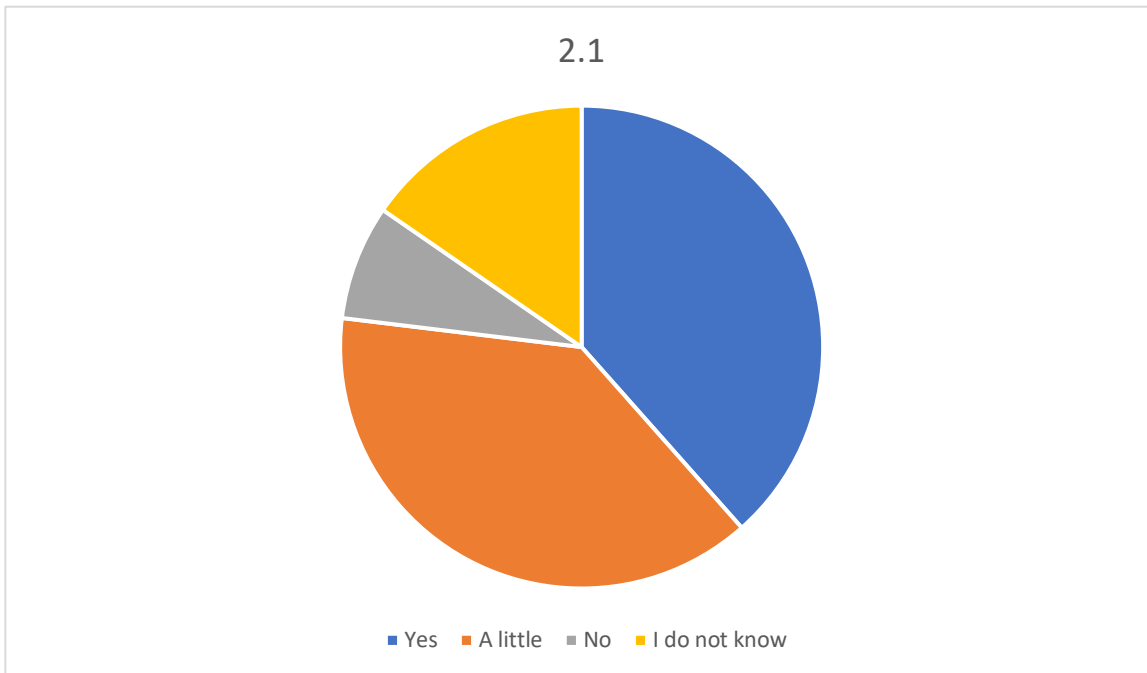


Further information:

Good condition; well maintained; good access; good cleanliness; not very safe at night.

2 ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

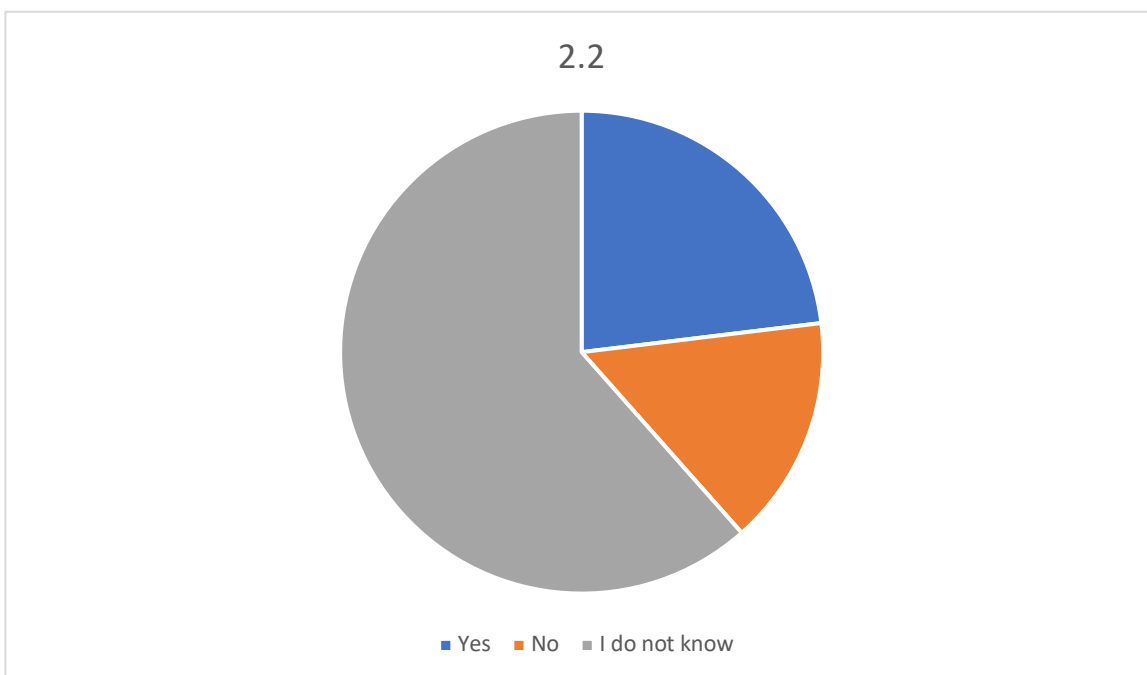
2.1 Do you think citizens participate in decisions that affect the neighborhood? How?



Further information:

Some citizens are involved others should be more involved; others think citizens are involved in decisions that affect the neighborhood; thanks to associations or NGOs.

2.2 Are there citizen's associations or other organizations involved in volunteering and caring for the community and neighborhood?

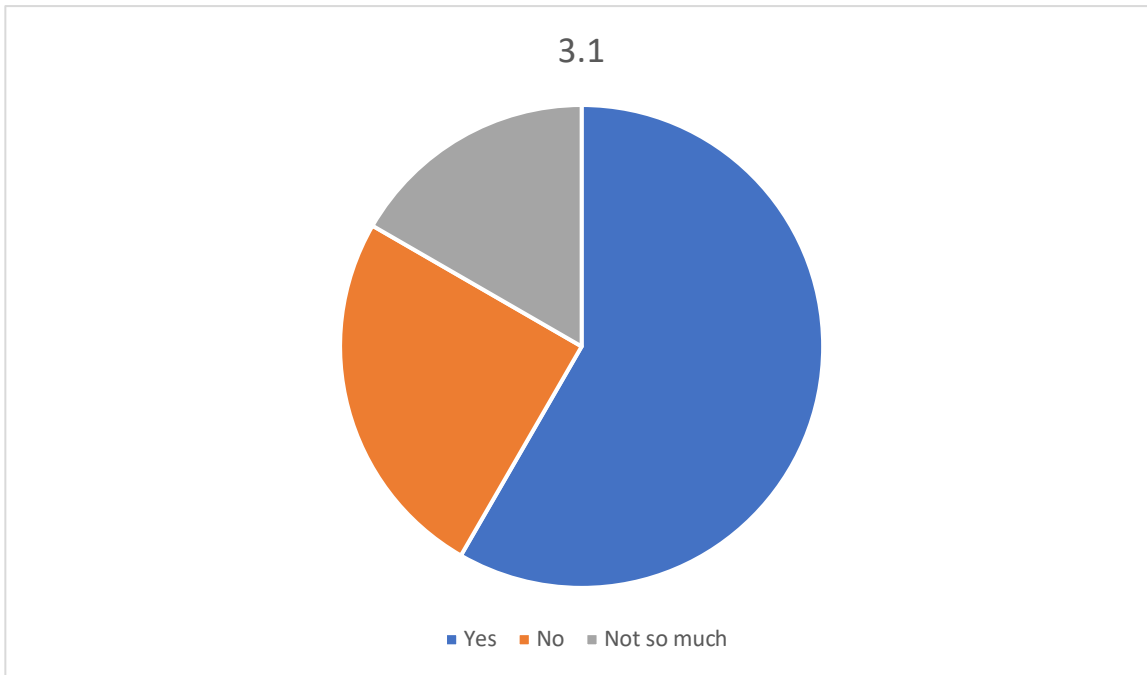


Further information:

Ngos; ASAHGIM; Salvati copii lasi; Sfantul Damian Association.

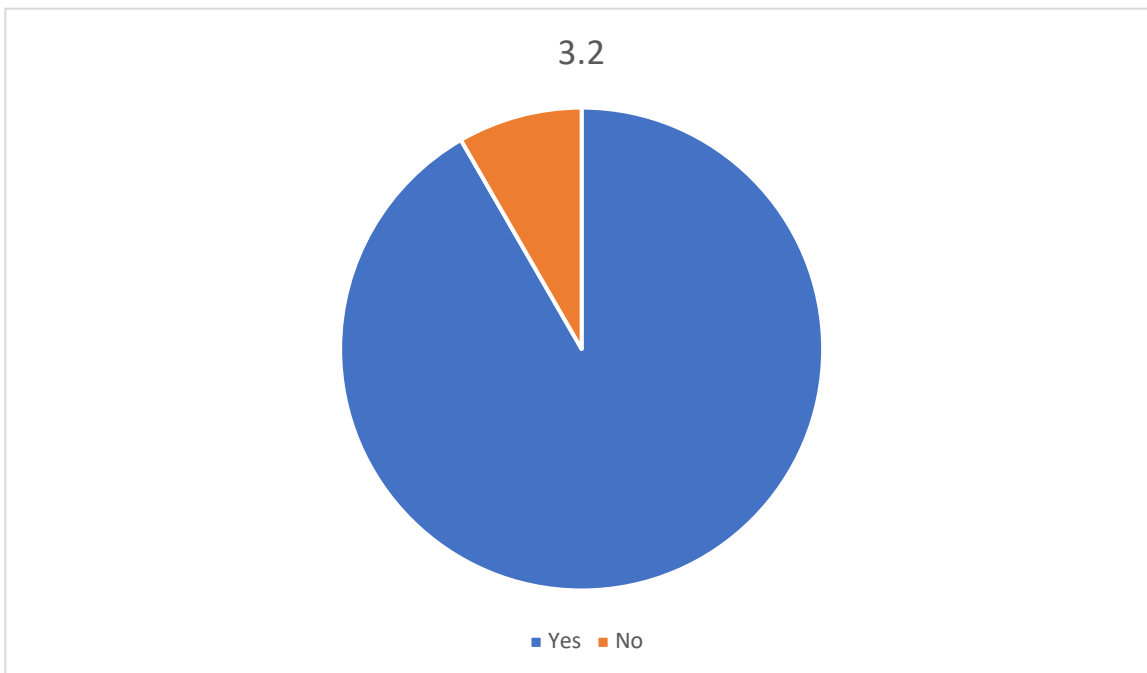
3. COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVES IDENTITY

3.1 Do you know the history of your neighborhood?



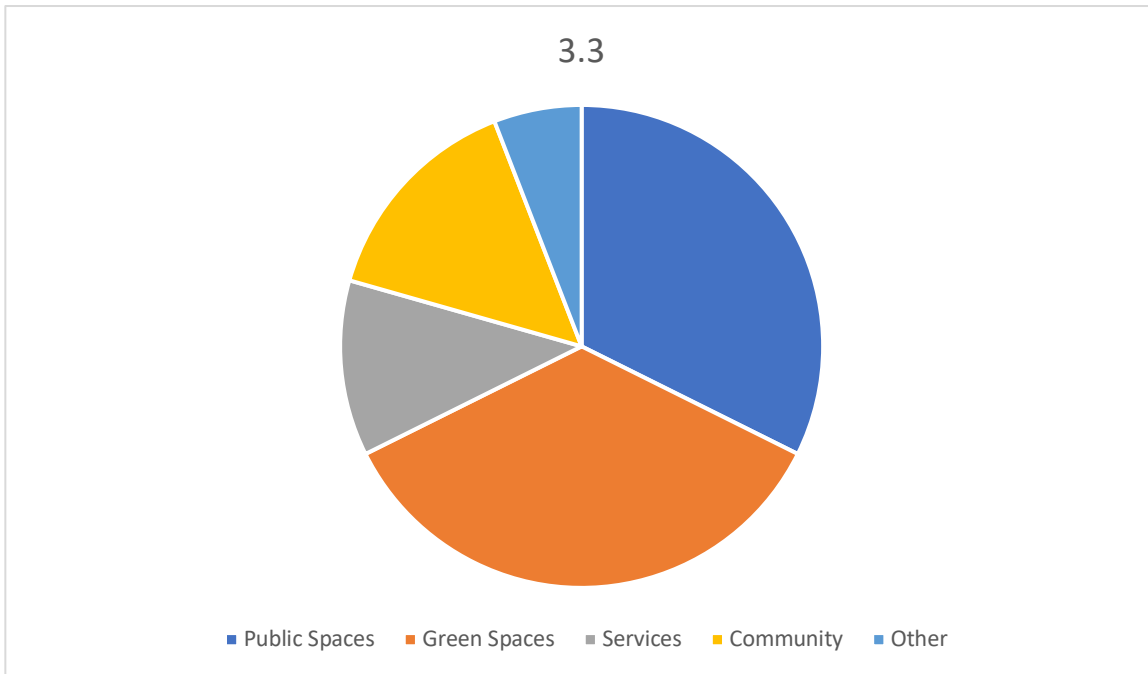
+1 = n/a

3.2 Do you Like living in your neighborhood?

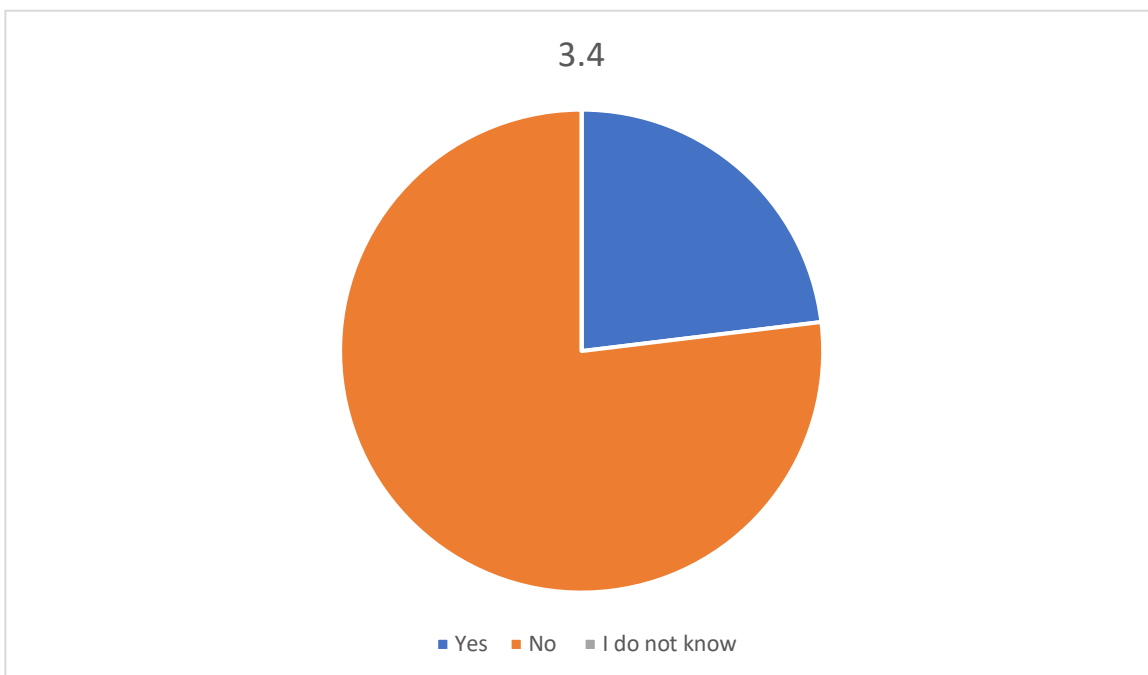


+1 = n/a

3.3 What do you like most about your neighborhood/city?



3.4 Do you feel there is a strong sense of community in your neighborhood? If so, what behavior and actions does this translate into?

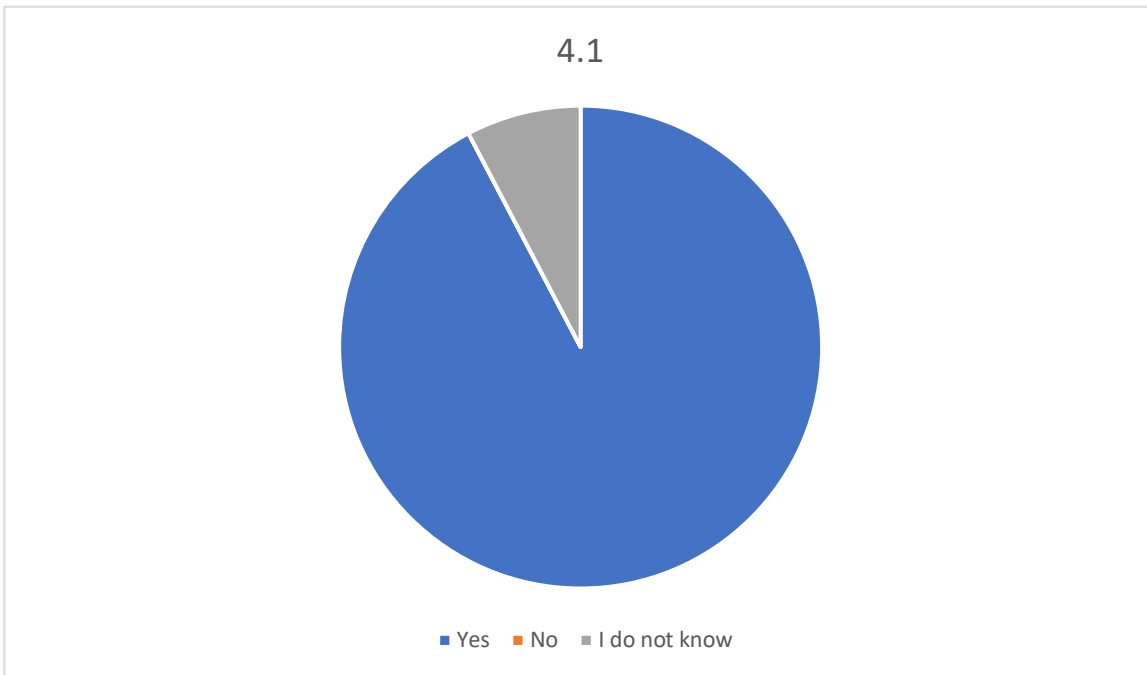


Further information:

There is no sense of community (also due to the fact that is a big city).

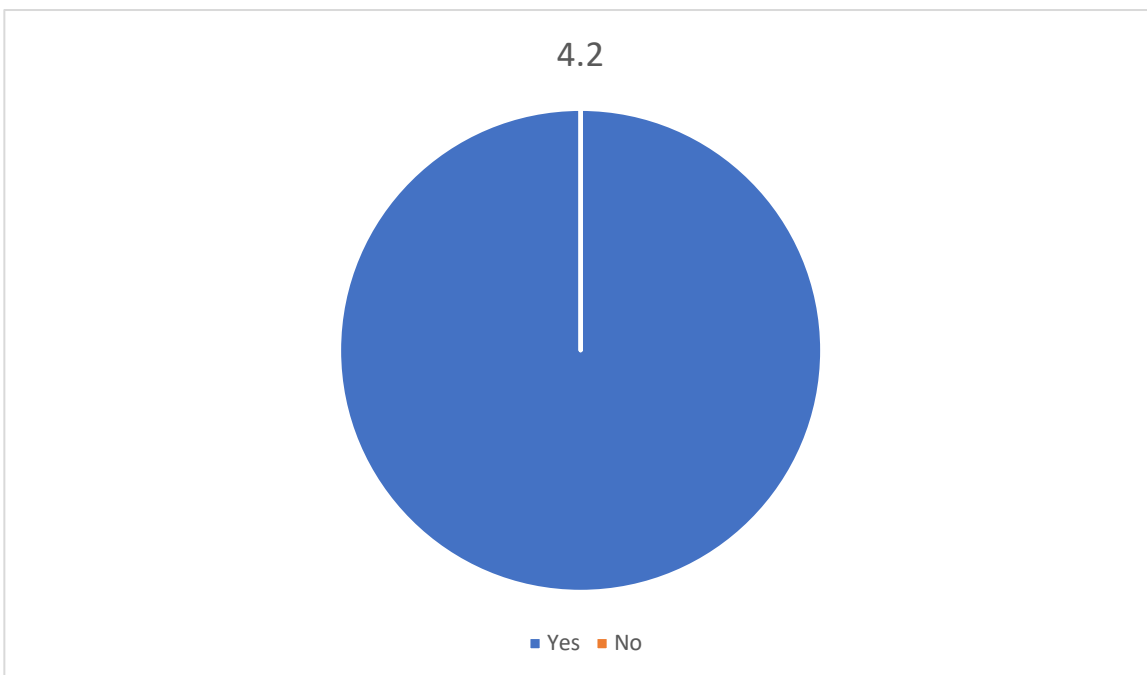
4 URBAN REGENERATION

4.1 Do you know of any regeneration projects and/or interventions in your district/city?



Further information:

Restoration carried out by public institutions; National Theatre and Union Square; Braunstein palace; public transport; office buildings and malls; cleaning from the trash.



4.2 Do you think these interventions have benefited the community? In which ways?

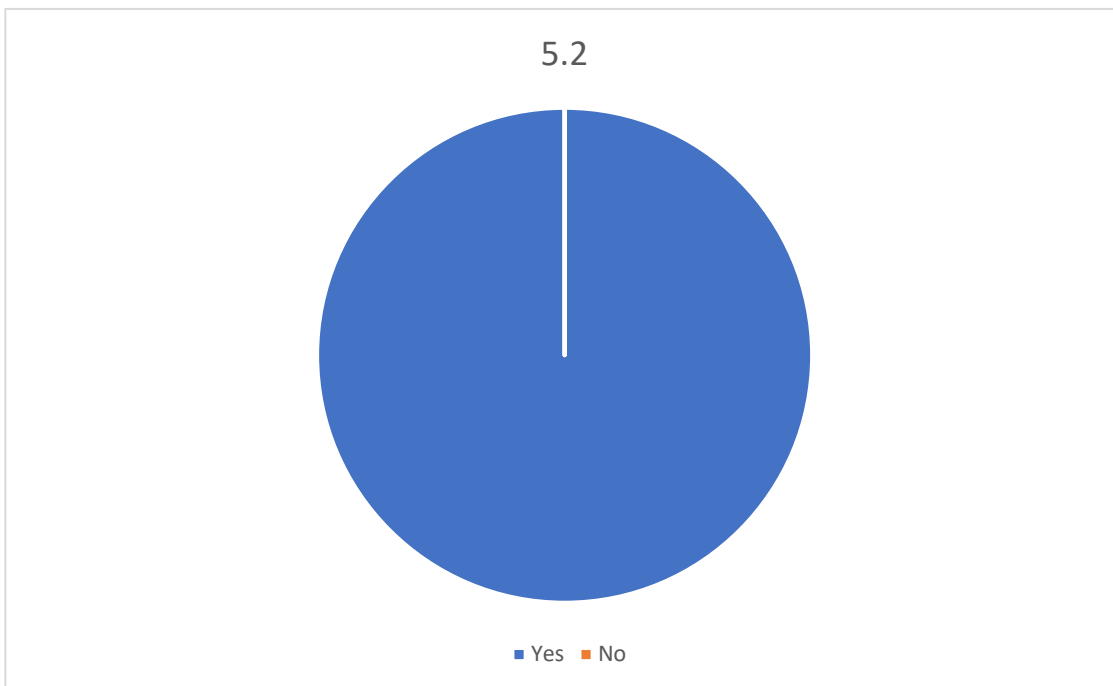
+1 = n/a

In which ways:

- Encouraging them to visit and enjoy the cultural heritage of the city
- Spend their free time in well-maintained spaces with cultural benefits
- More tourism
- Modern, green and sustainable neighborhood
- Reduction of air pollution: breath fresh air, better air, better health
- Better parks, better public transport and cleaner green zones
- They help us to get away from the stress of everyday life
- Iasi gained the first place on the London contest for Town Brand

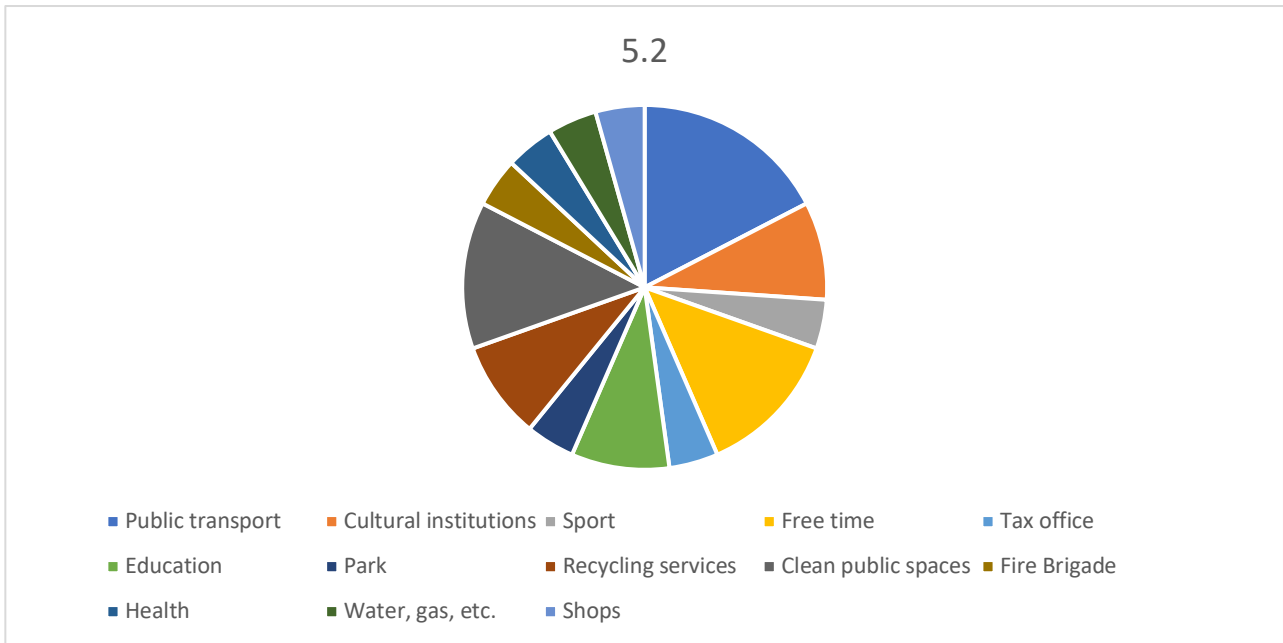
5 THE PRESENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Do you feel the presence of the institutions in the district?



+1 = n/a

5.2 If yes, which services do they give you access to?

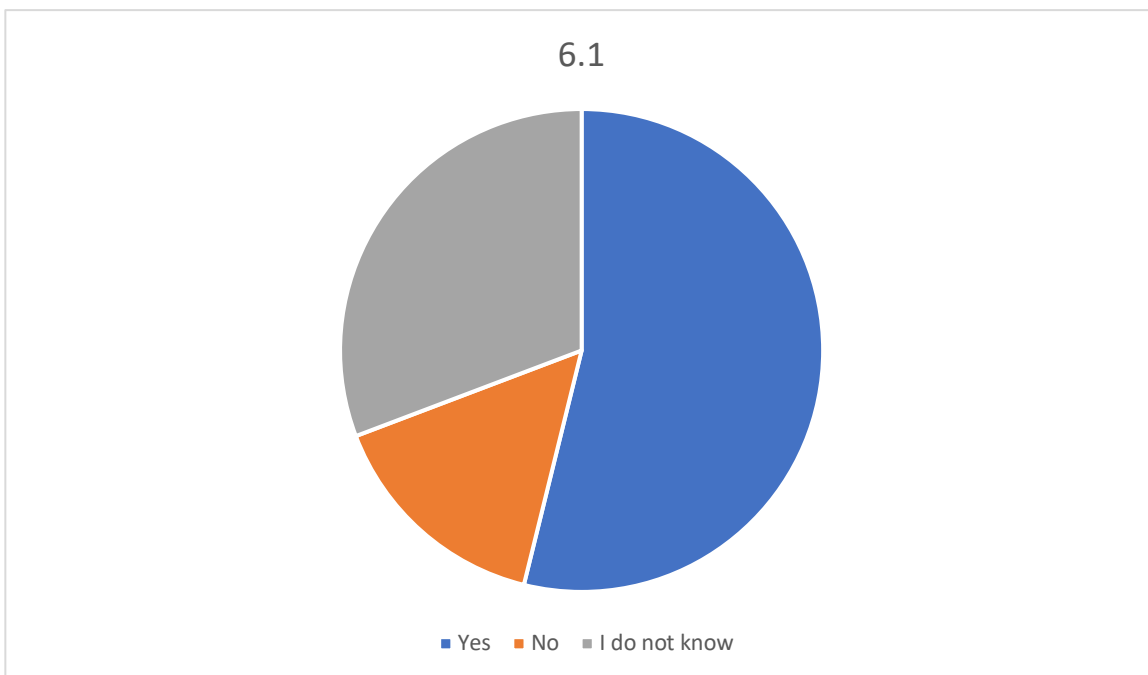


5.3 If not, which services, which are not present should be present?

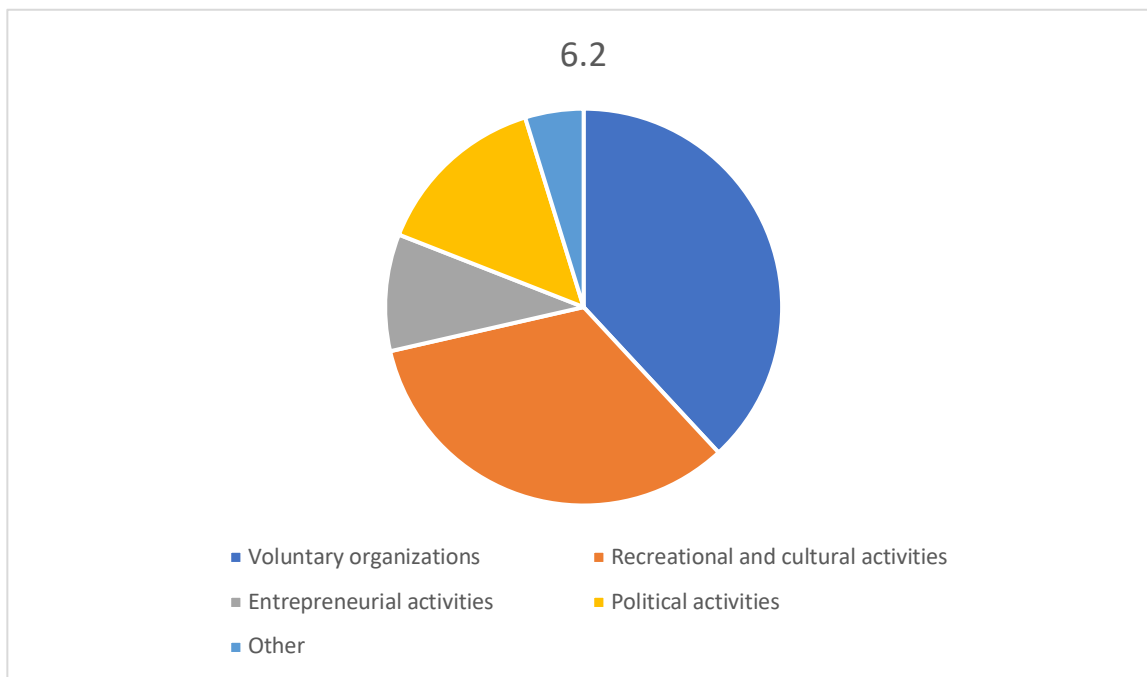
Metro; Aquapark; authorities

6 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CITY DISTRICT

6.1 Does that make you consider that young people are actively involved in the social life of the neighborhood? Yes/No



6.2 What are the activities where the presence of young people is most noticeable? (Voluntary organizations, recreational and cultural activities, other)



+3 = n/a

QUALITY AND QUANTITY REPORT

PORTUGAL - Form2you

Questionnaire responses

Analyzed subject:

A 23 Nutritionist

B 24 Trainee Nutritionist

C 28 Nutritionist

D 29 Researcher

E 24 Trainee

F 18 Student

G 25 Nurse

H 22 Student

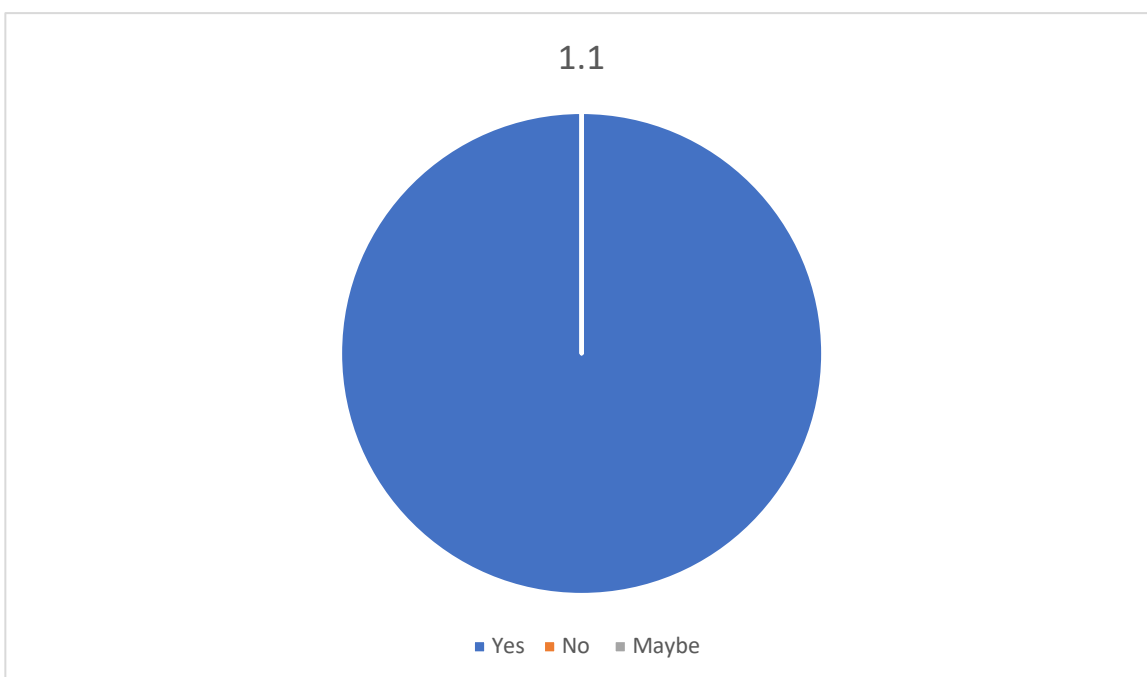
I 27 Military

J 24 Factory Worker/ actress

[10 respondents]

1 SPACE AND COMMON GOODS

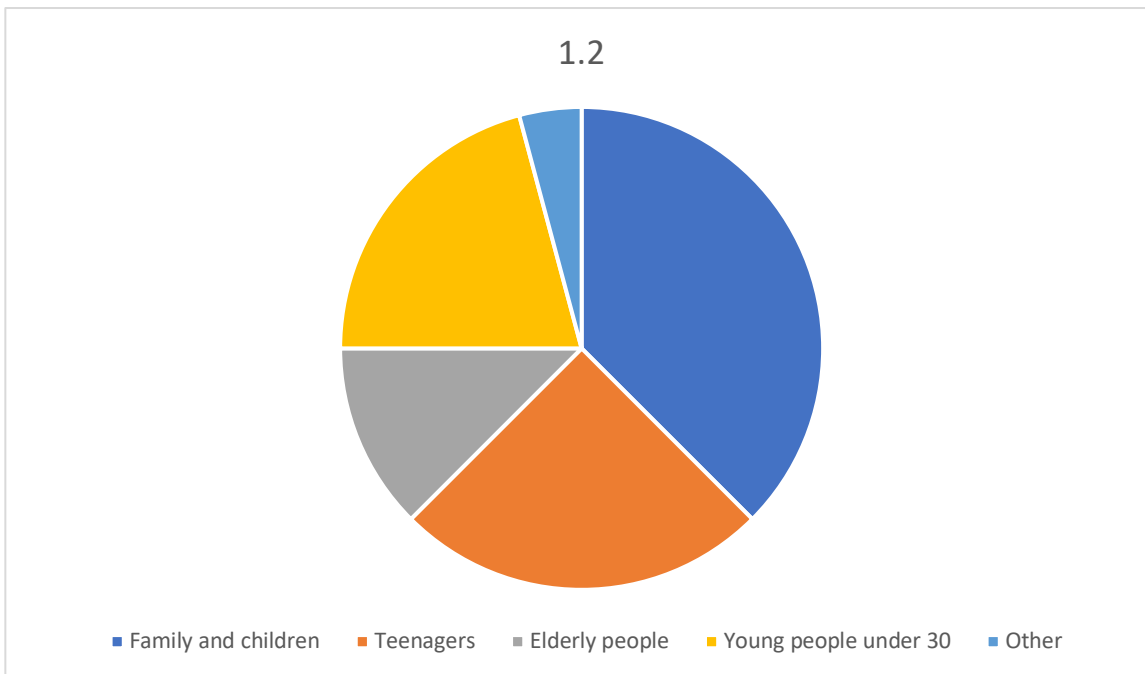
1.1 Do you think that in your neighborhood there are public spaces for community use?



Further information:

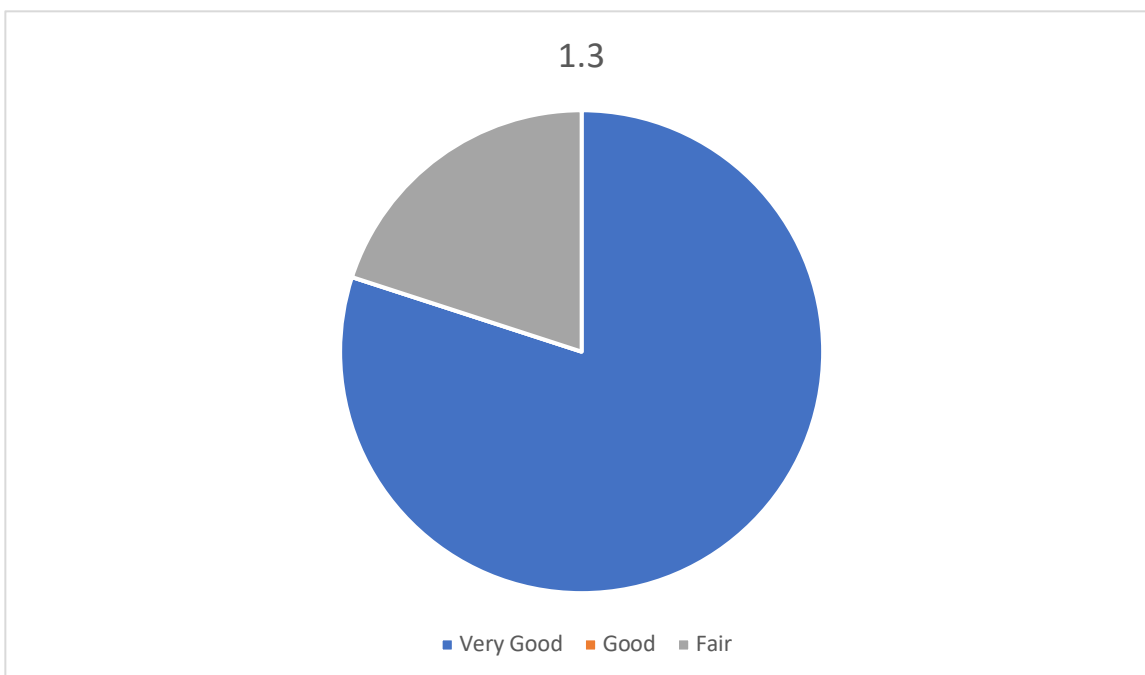
Pine Forest of Casalinhos; Casalinhense headquarters; Sports center; Football field, public gardens.

1.2 Who makes most use of these spaces?



***Other:** depending on the age of people the use of these spaces is very different

1.3 What is the condition of these spaces? (Easy access, well maintained, etc.)

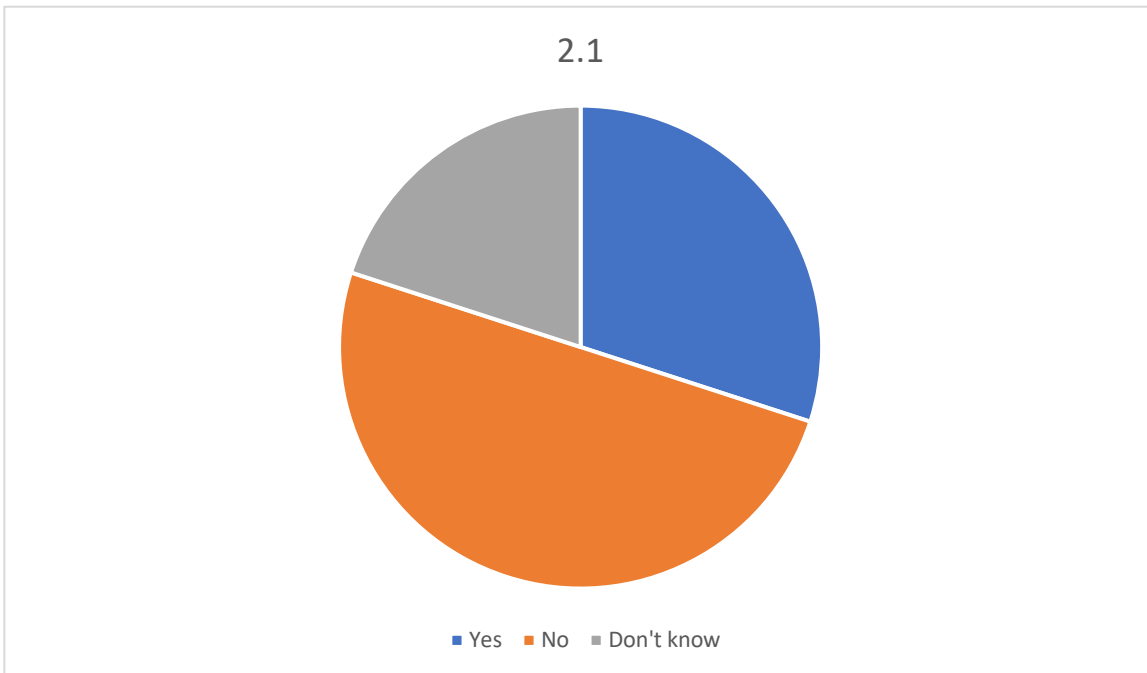


Further information:

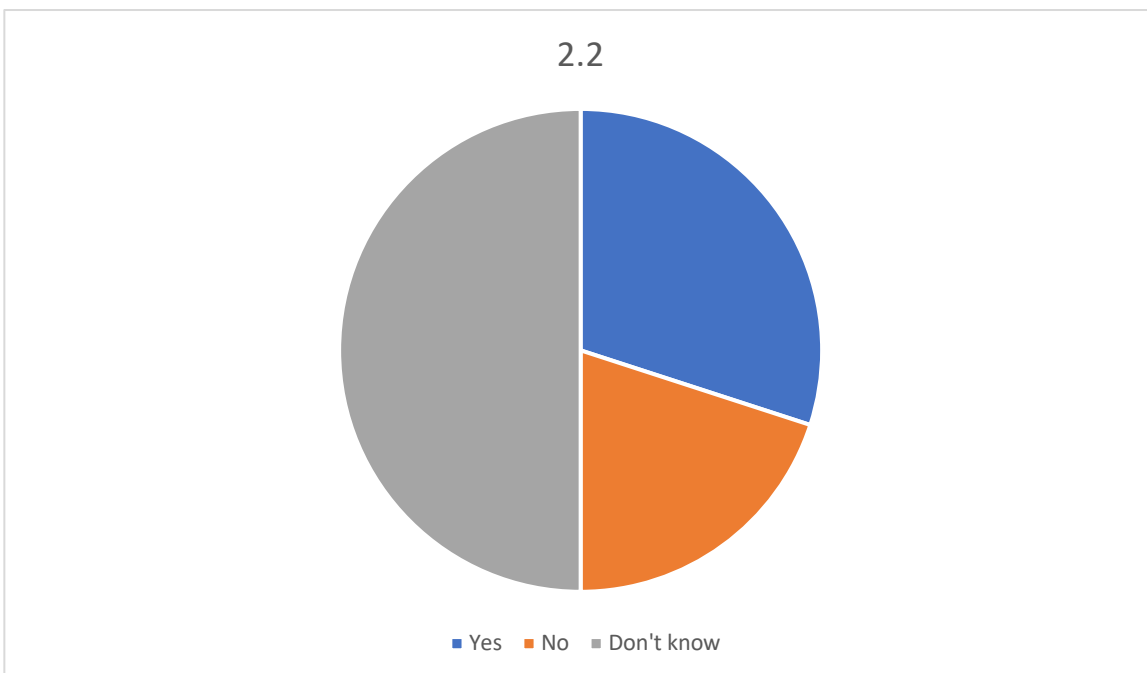
Easy access; well-maintained; good management; could be better; often the same people who use the spaces do not follow the rules.

2 ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

2.1 Do you think citizens participate in decisions that affect the neighborhood? How?



2.2 Are there citizen's associations or other organizations involved in volunteering and caring for the community and neighborhood?

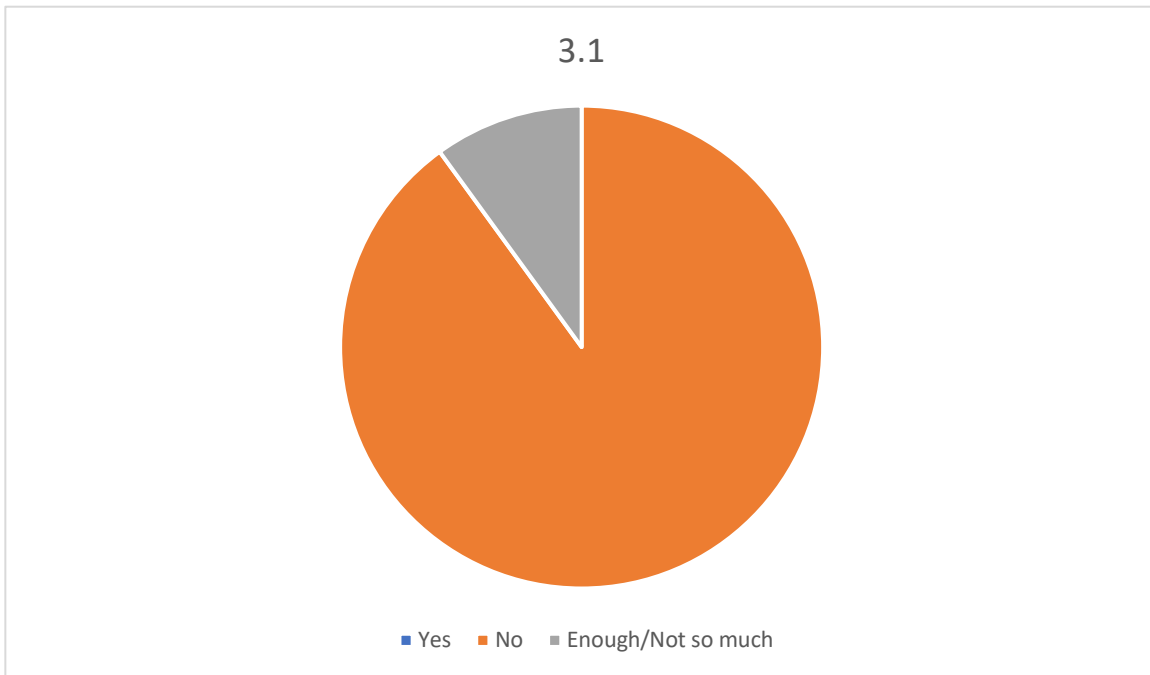


Further information:

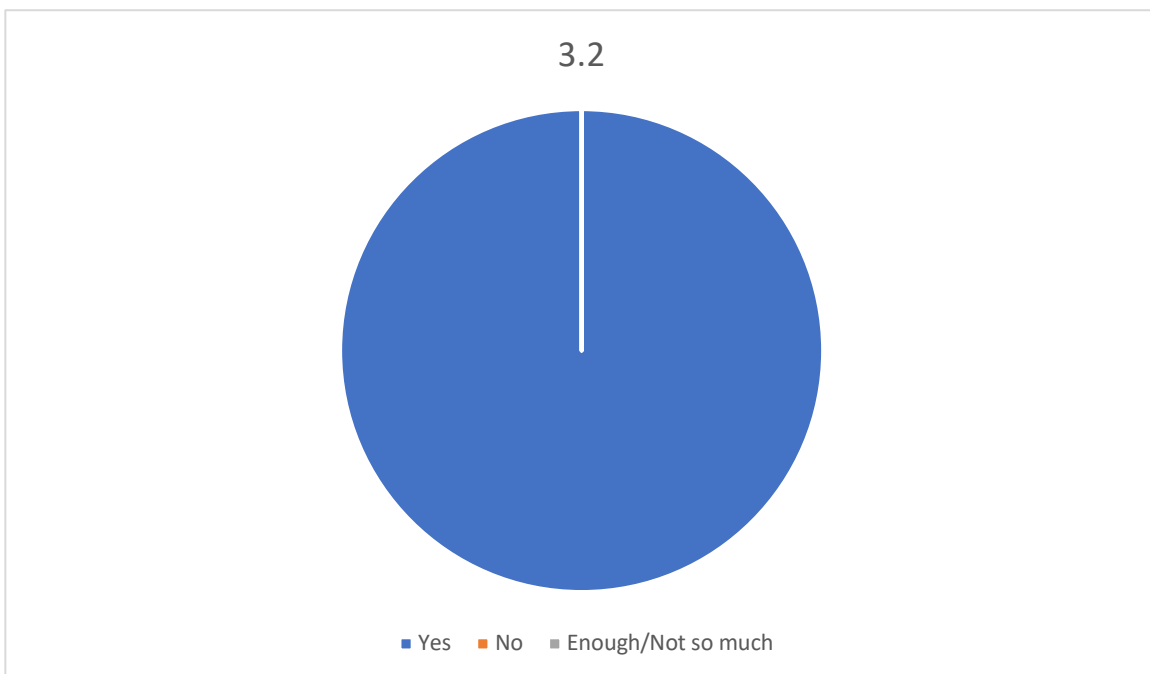
Refood; Banco alimentar contra a fome; Youth on the move; zambujal Voluntary Firemen Humanitarian Association

3 COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVES IDENTITY

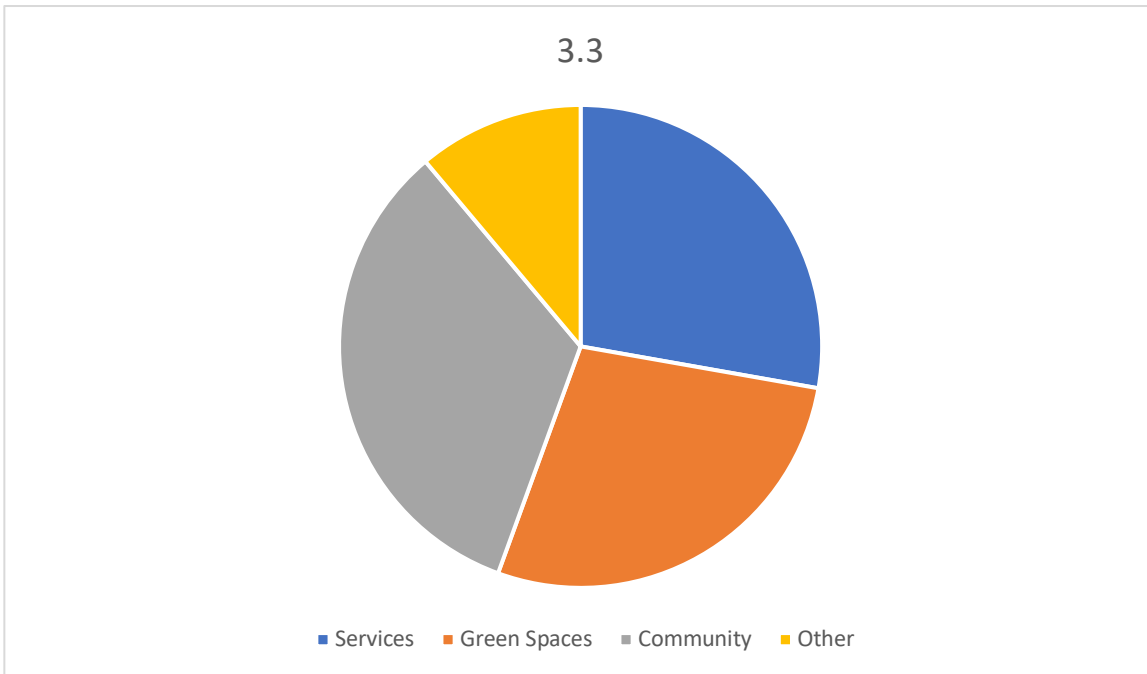
3.1 Do you know the history of your neighborhood?



3.2 Do you like living in your neighborhood?



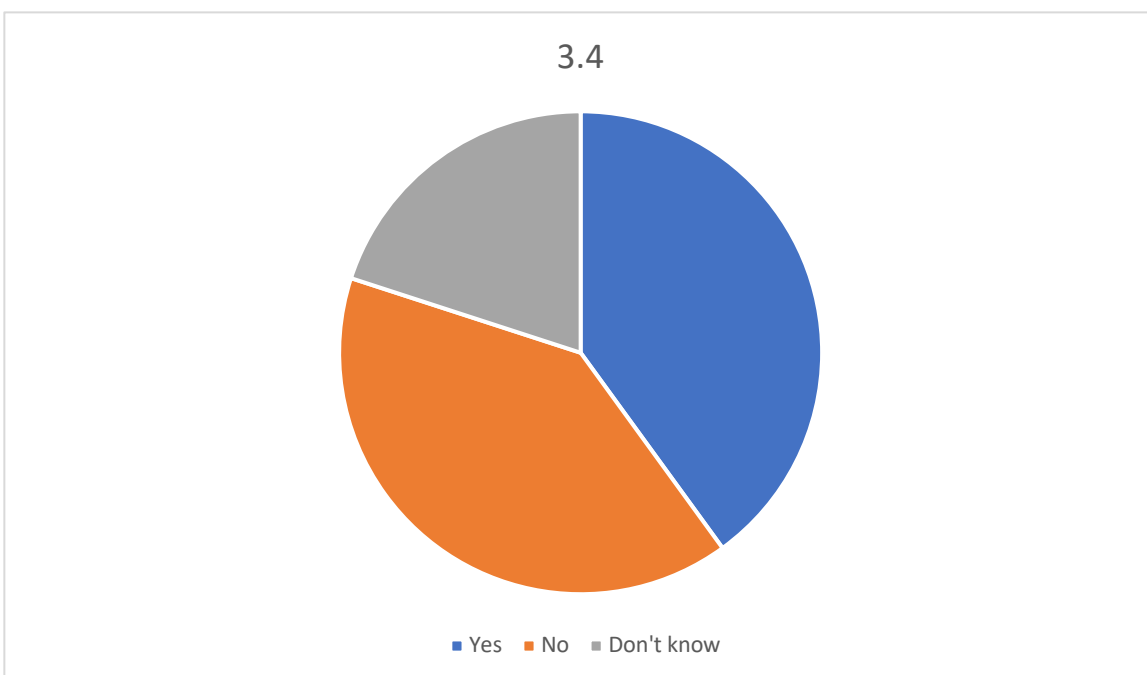
3.3 What do you like most about your neighborhood/city?



Further information:

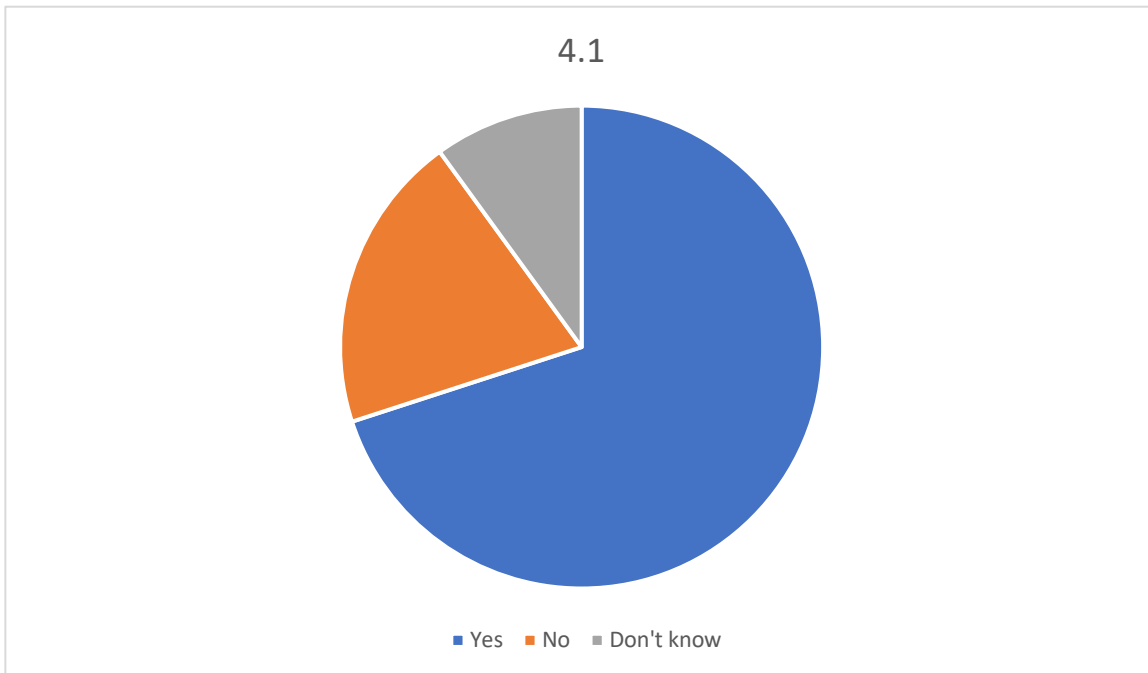
Challenges and problems: quality and frequency of public transport, rubbish, lack of green spaces and community spirit, sense of security.

3.4 Do you feel there is a strong sense of community in your neighborhood? If so, what behavior and actions does this translate into?



4 URBAN REGENERATION

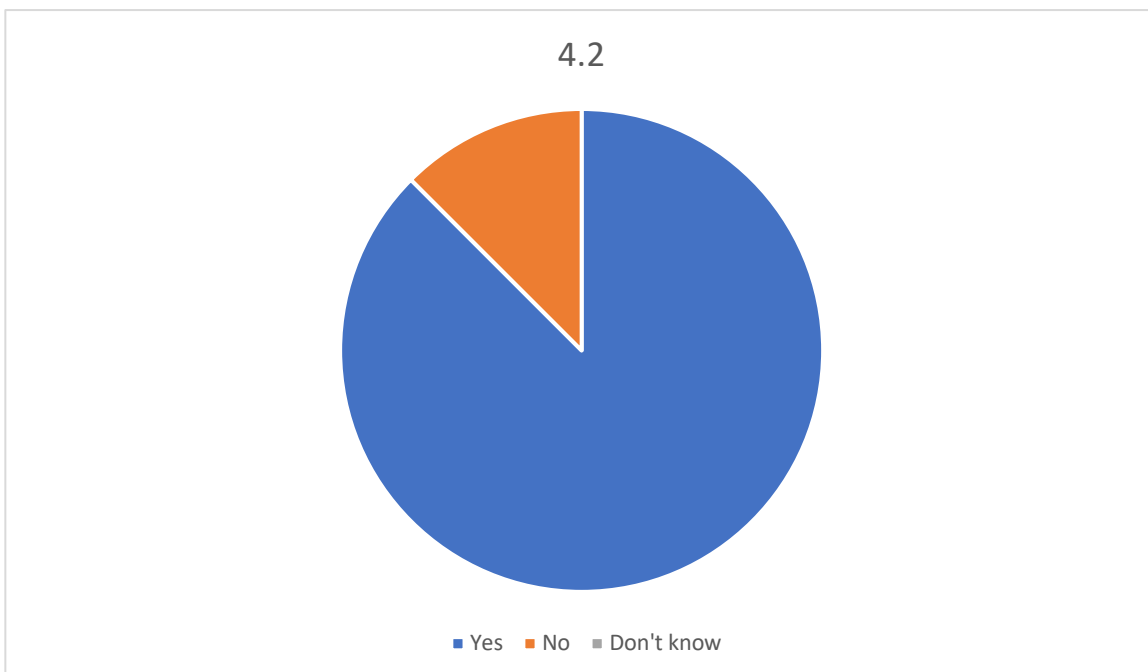
4.1 Do you know of any regeneration projects and/or interventions in your district/city?



Further information:

Degrade buildings; Historic buildings/monuments; Urban Park; Improvement of the public spaces; Choupal park; Santa Cruz Game Park

4.2 Do you think these interventions have benefited the community? In which ways?

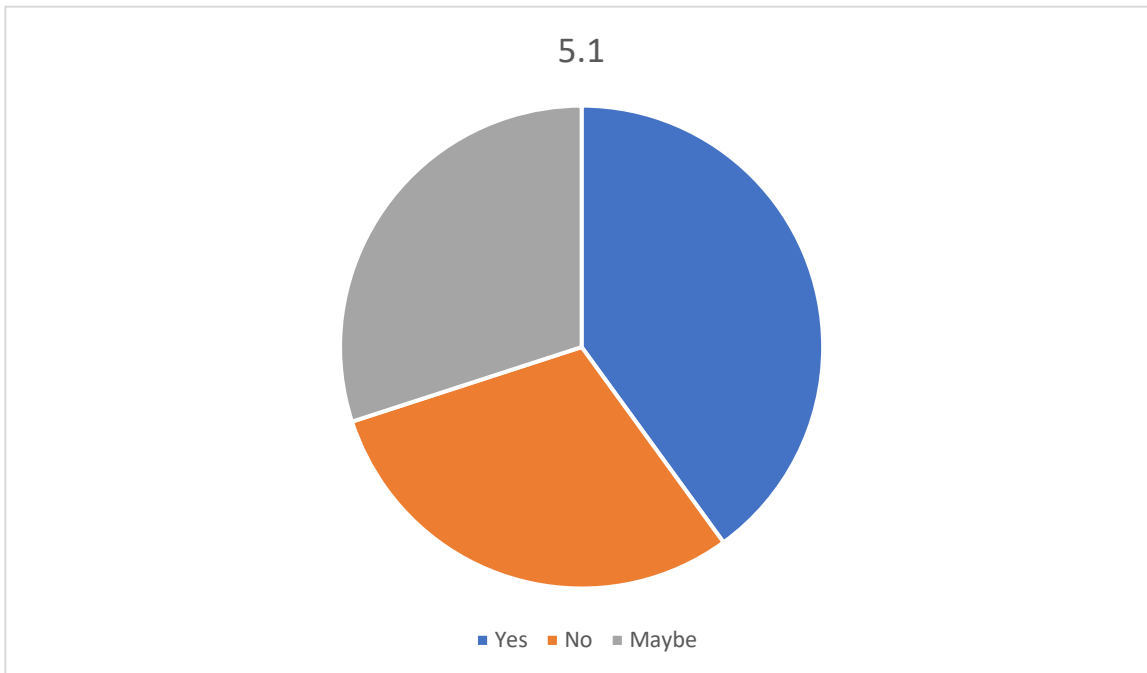


Further information:

Preservation of the country's history; affordable housing for young people; bike routes; increased visitors/tourism.

5 THE PRESENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Do you feel the presence of the institutions in the district?



5.2 If yes, which services do they give you access to?

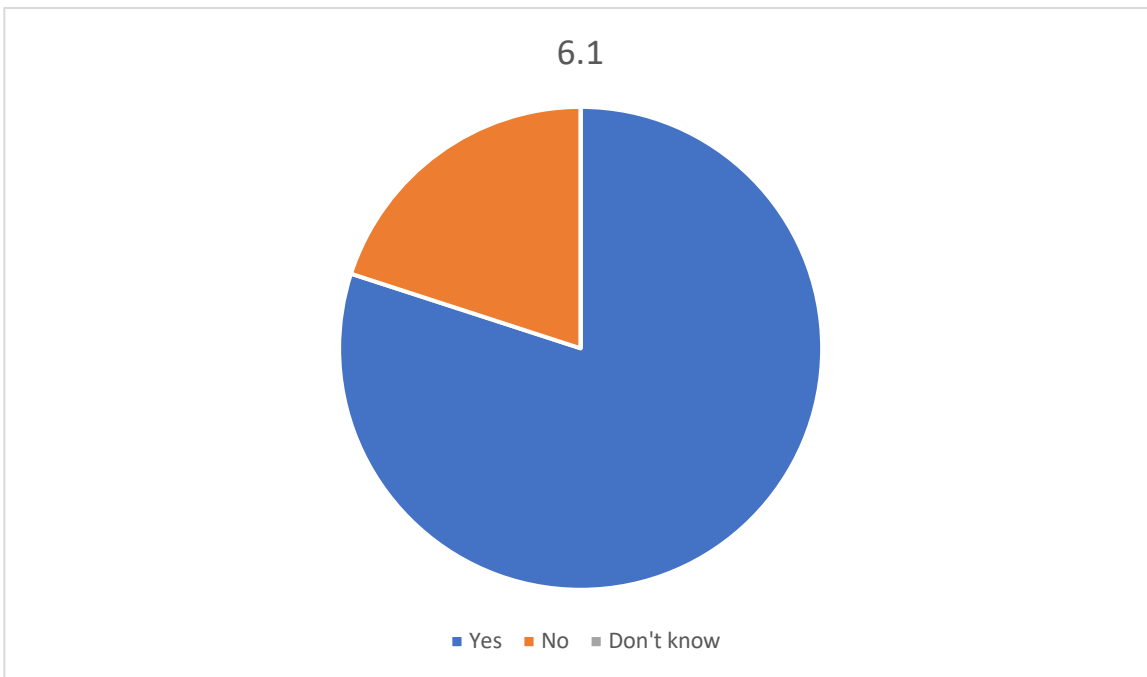
Health center, Parish council, post office, local center, public transport, public library, public park

5.3 If not, which services, which are not present should be present?

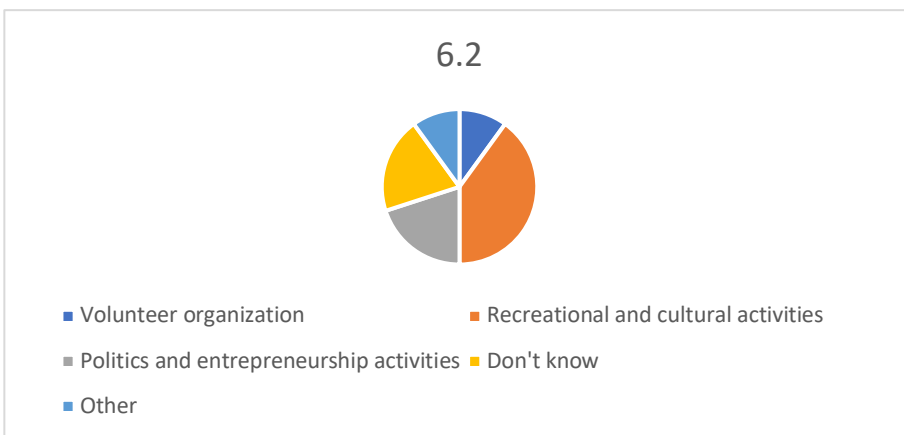
More kindergartens and playground, buses, more care in primary school; youth associations; support from universities and bureaucracy

6 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CITY DISTRICT

6.1 Does that make you consider that young people are actively involved in the social life of the neighborhood? Yes/No



6.2 What are the activities where the presence of young people is most noticeable? (Voluntary organizations, recreational and cultural activities, other)



QUALITY AND QUANTITY REPORT

GERMANY - CITIZENSLAB

Questionnaire responses

Analyzed subject

A 33 Nursery school teacher

B 46 Constructor

C 73 Retired

D 30 Housewife

E 77 Housewife/Retired

F 35 Neighbourhood Administrator

G 40 Social Mediator

H 25 Voluntary

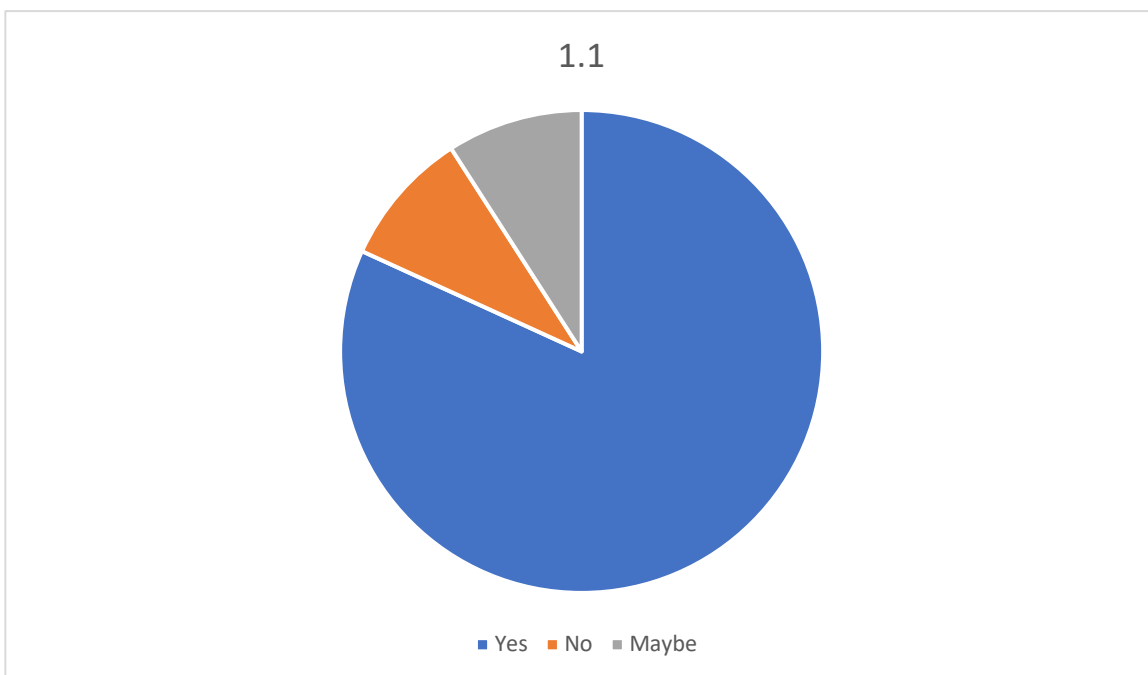
I 20 Social worker

J 34 Insurance and finance clerk

K 18 Student

1 SPACE AND COMMON GOODS

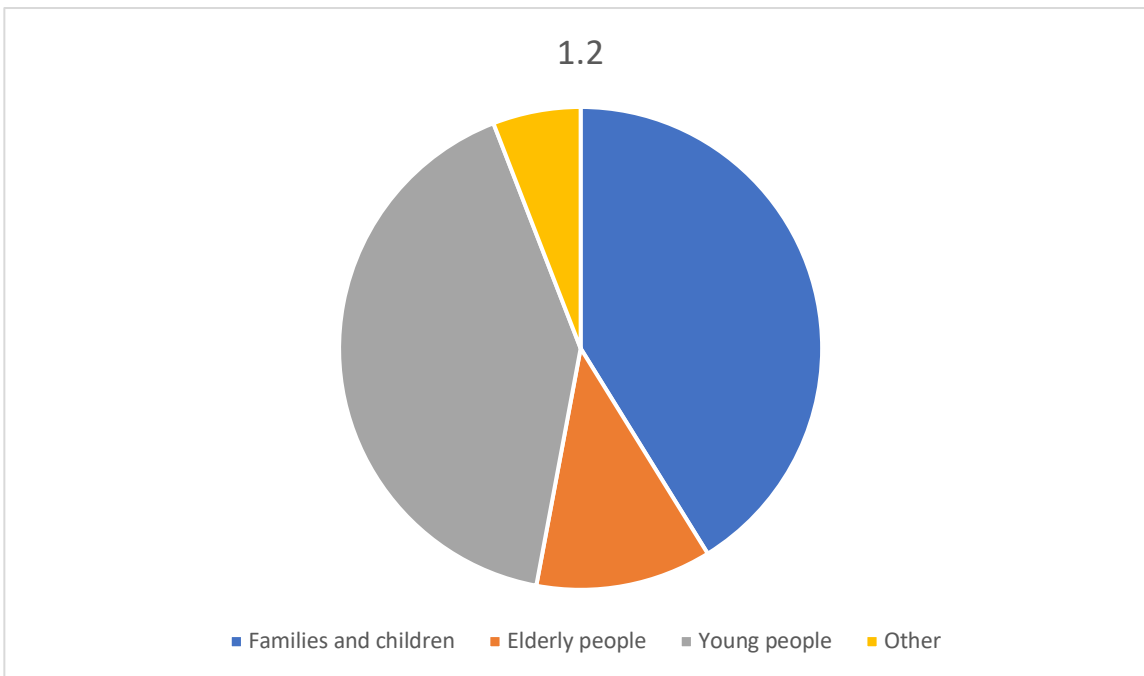
1.1 Do you think that in your neighborhood there are public spaces for community use?



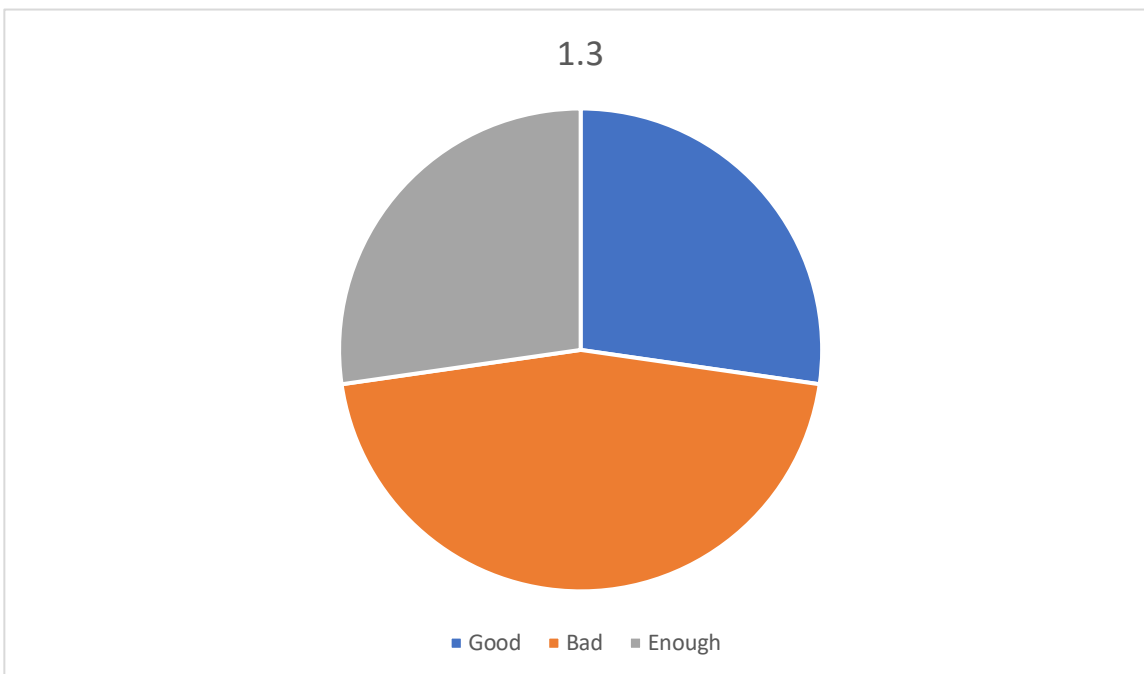
Further information:

Playground; Gardens, Squares.

1.2 Who makes most use of these spaces?

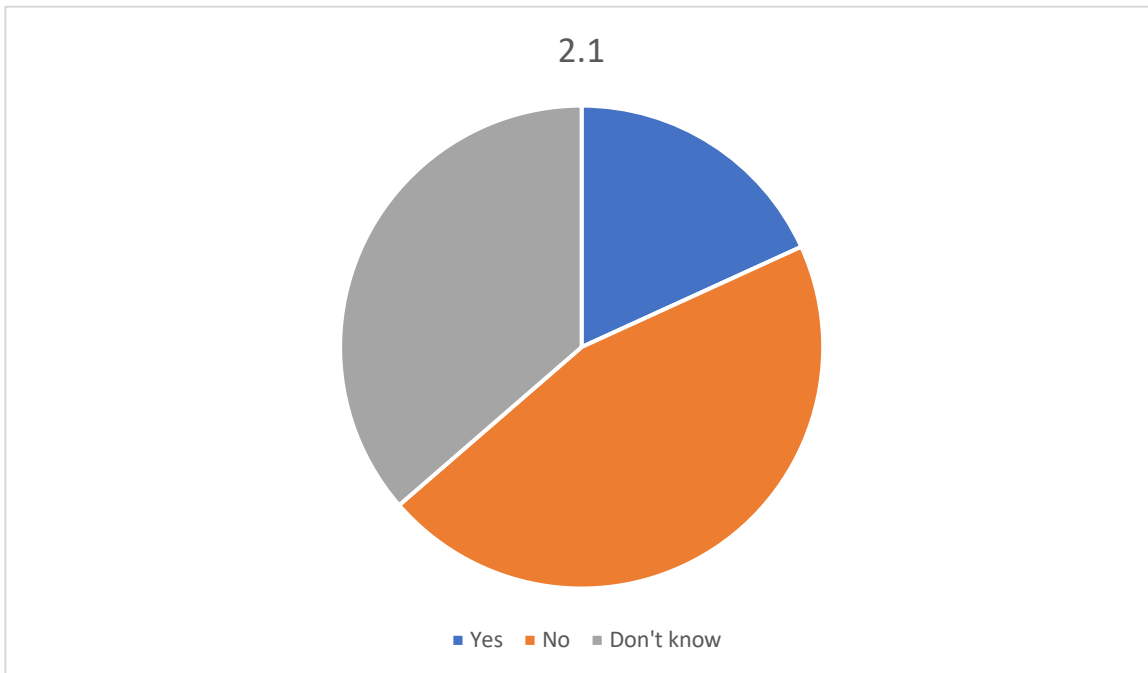


1.3 What is the condition of these spaces? (Easy access, well maintained, etc.)

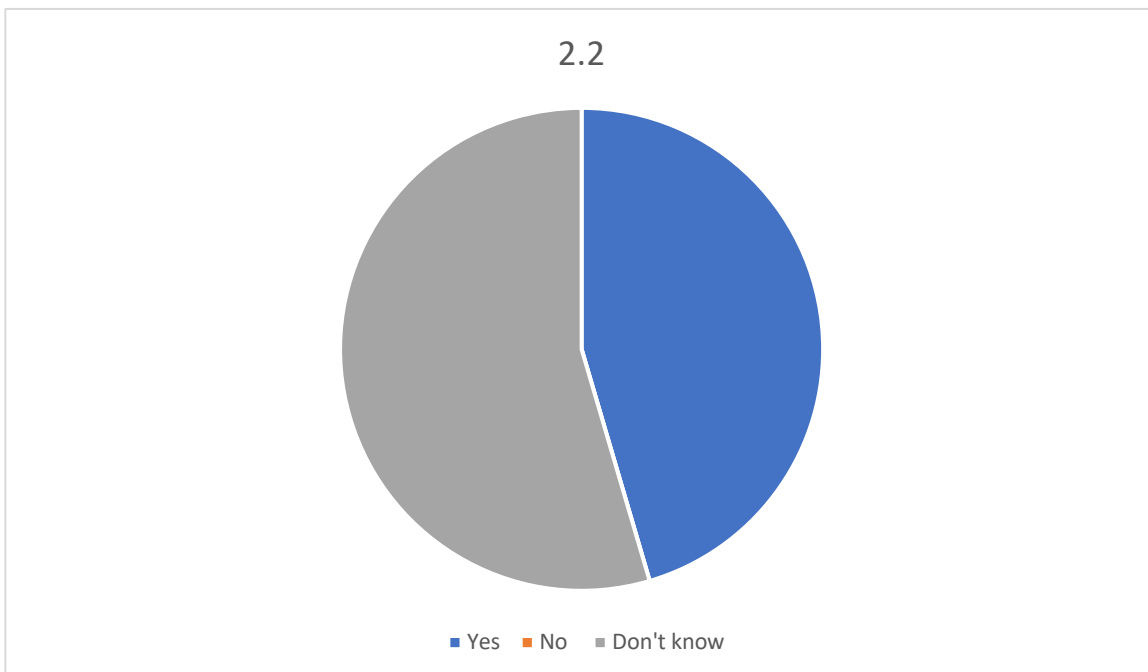


2 ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

2.1 Do you think citizens participate in decisions that affect the neighborhood? How?



2.2 Are there citizen's associations or other organizations involved in volunteering and caring for the community and neighborhood?

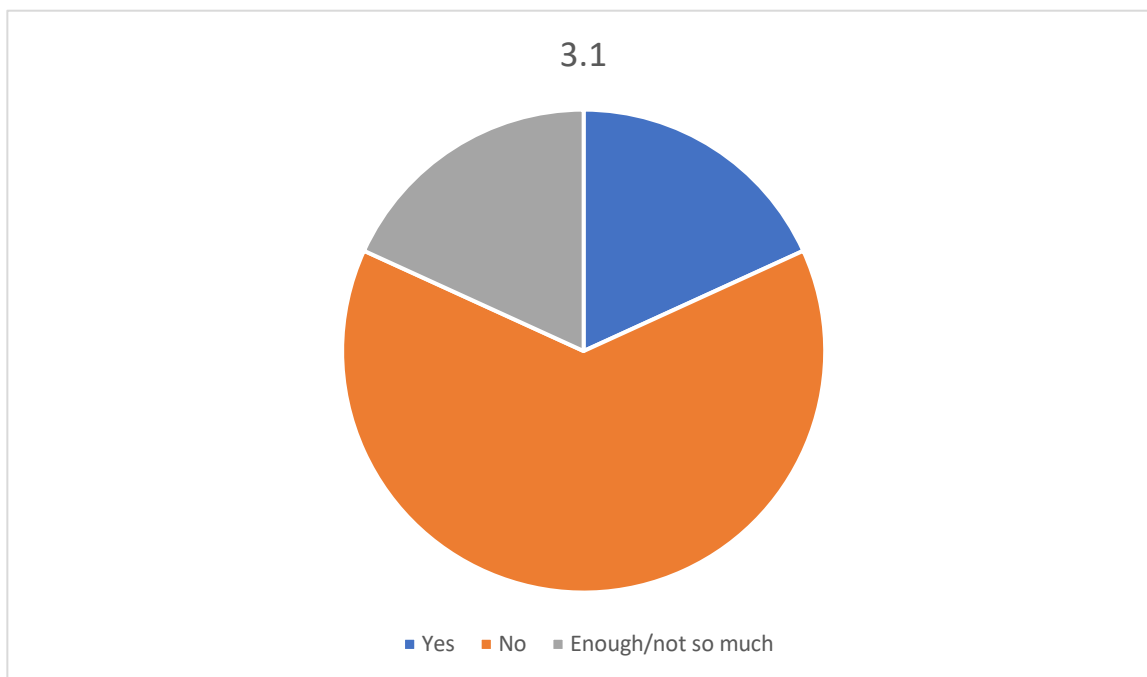


Further information:

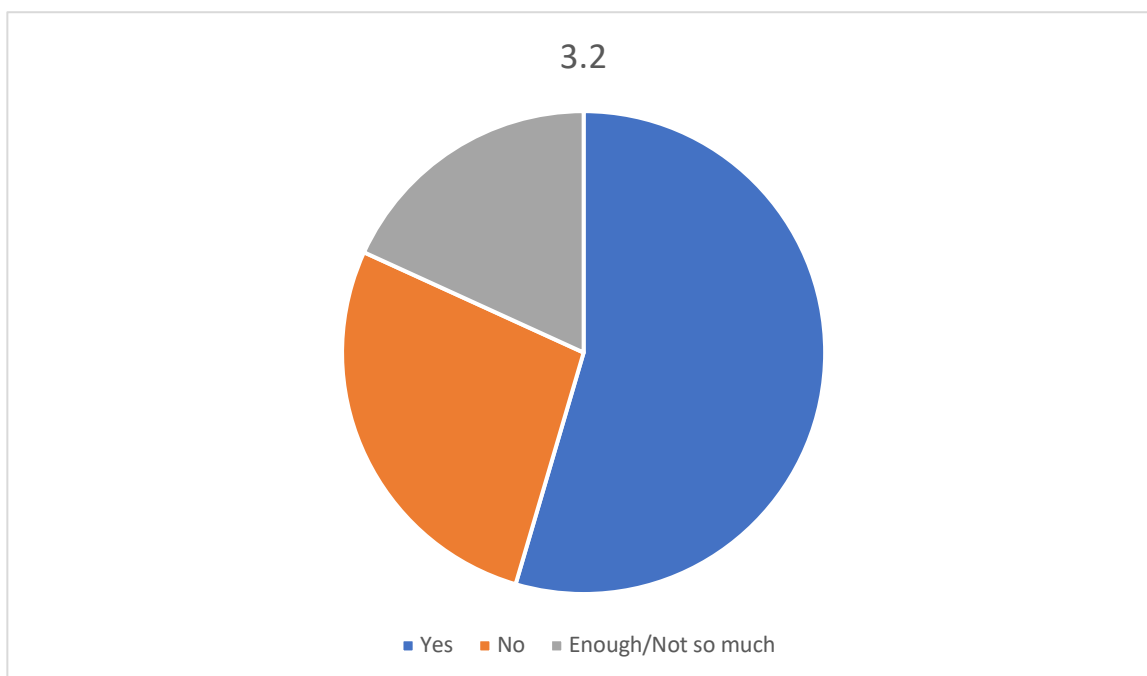
Caritas; Neighborhood Initiative.

3 COMMUNITY AND COLLECTIVES IDENTITY

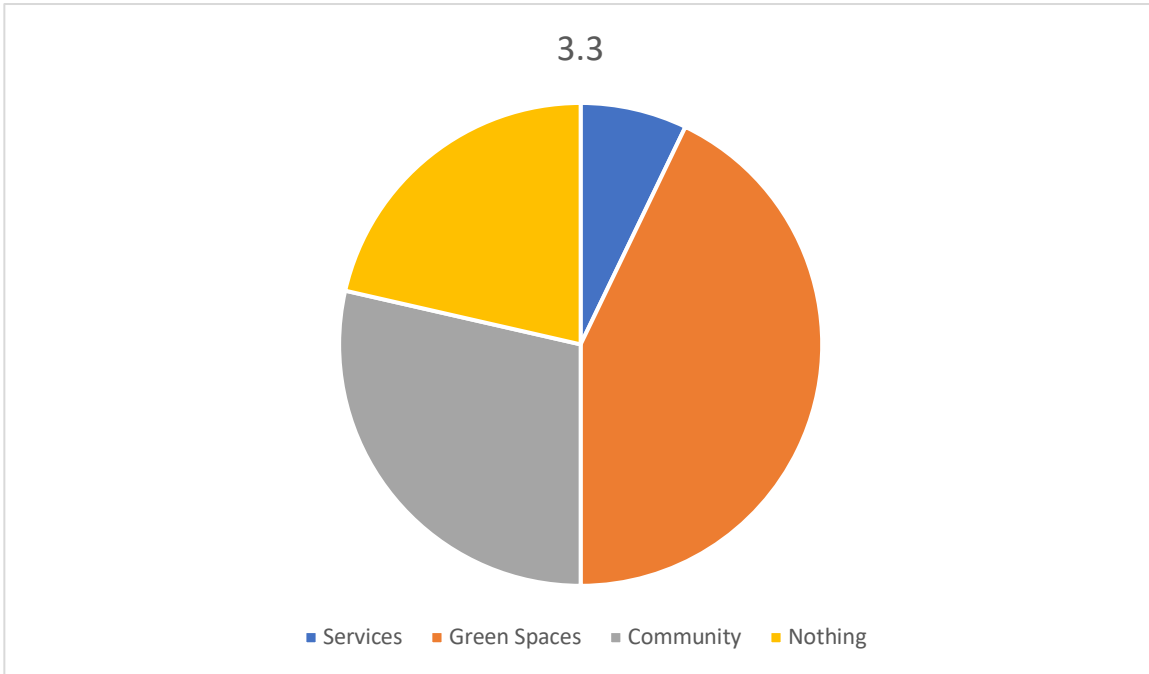
3.1 Do you know the history of your neighborhood?



3.2 Do you Like living in your neighborhood?



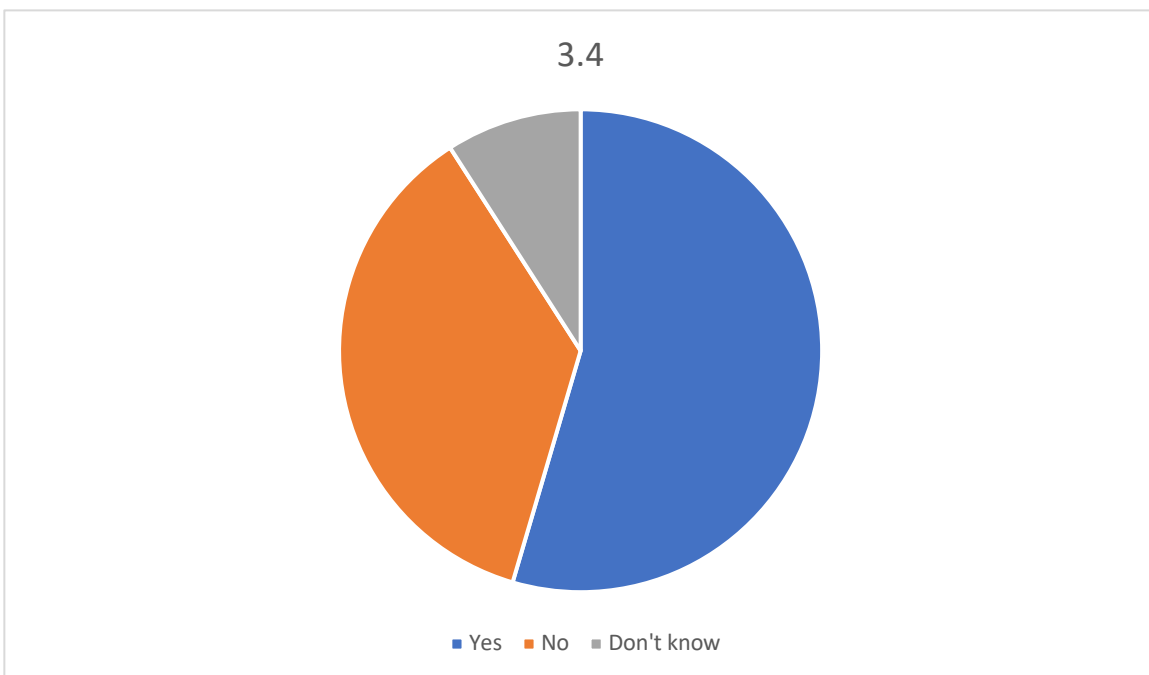
3.3 What do you like most about your neighborhood/city?



Further information:

Trash cleanup could be improved; property situation; community feeling.

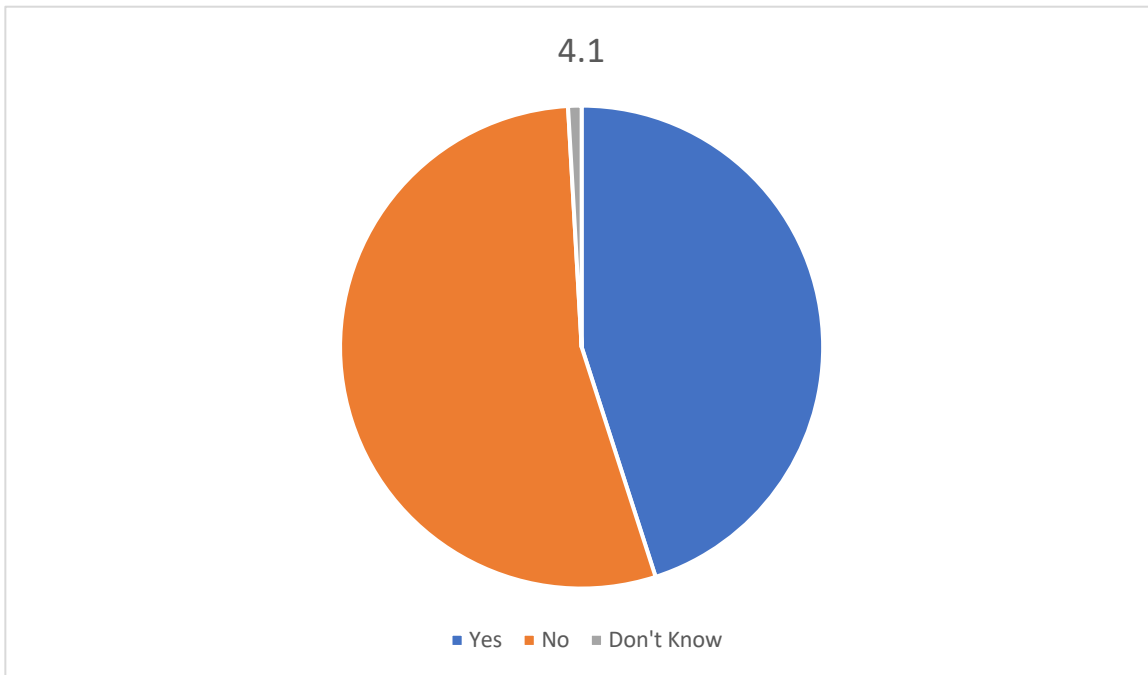
3.4 Do you feel there is a strong sense of community in your neighborhood? If so, what behavior and actions does this translate into?



Further information: Strong sense of community.

4 URBAN REGENERATION

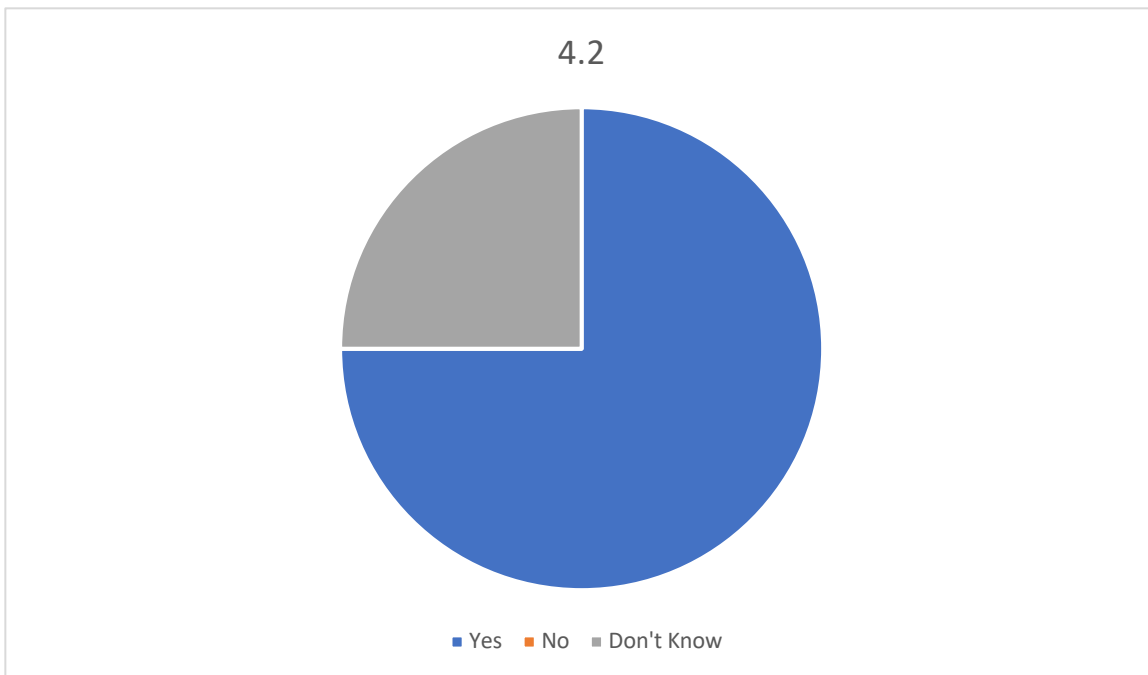
4.1 Do you know of any regeneration projects and/or interventions in your district/city?



Further information:

Playground renovation.

4.2 Do you think these interventions have benefited the community? In which ways?

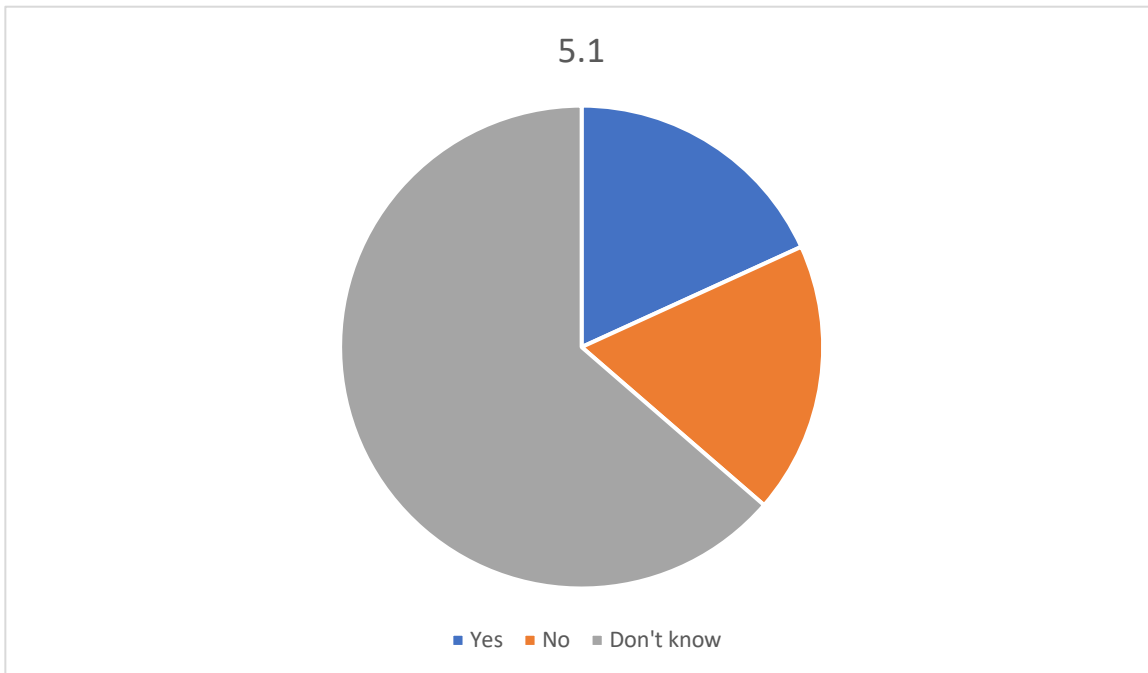


Further information:

Education; Park renovation.

5 THE PRESENCE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

5.1 Do you feel the presence of the institutions in the district?



Further information

Parties, events, food, coffee and cake, sightseeing, trips, hikes; rent problems and rent debts, problems with landlords and problems in schools.

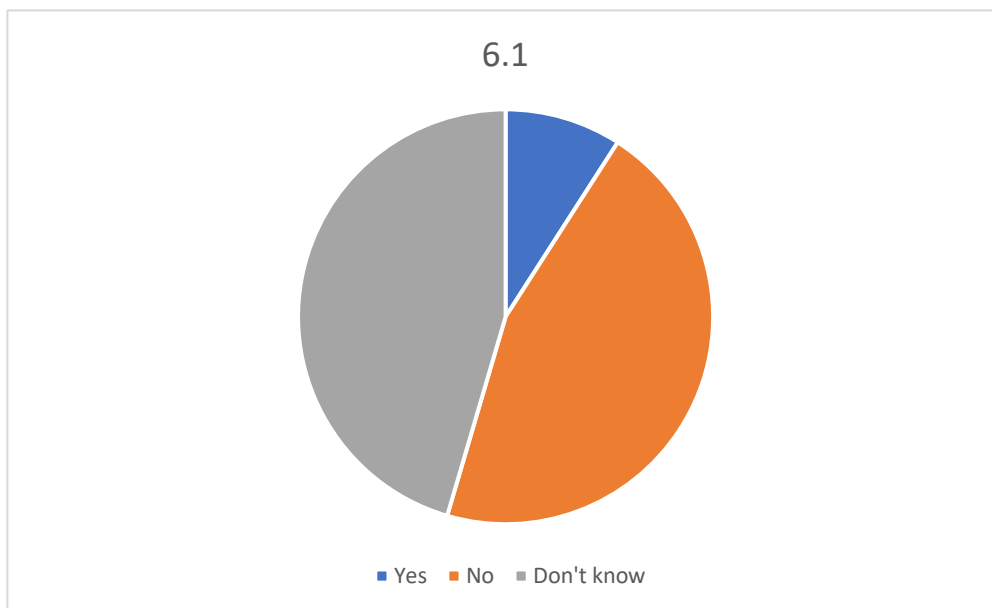
5.2 If yes, which services do they give you access to?

More cleanliness, party, events, many counselling services, local festival.

5.3 If not, which services, which are not present should be present?

6 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CITY DISTRICT

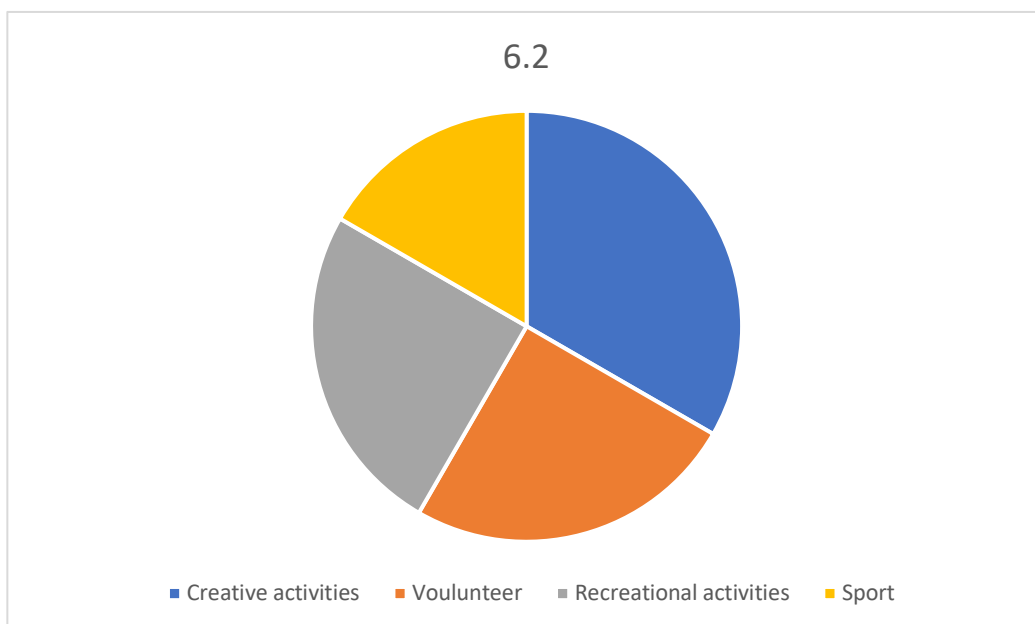
6.1 Does that make you consider that young people are actively involved in the social life of the neighborhood? Yes/No



Further information

“Lückekinder” more offer and institution for 12-16 year olds, more day care places; more counseling services are needed, expansion of Caritas, more help with application histories, more day care and child care places; parental neglect - there is a need for a parent café (in planning stage), places for parents who are barrier-free - there is a need for sports fields for basketball and volleyball.

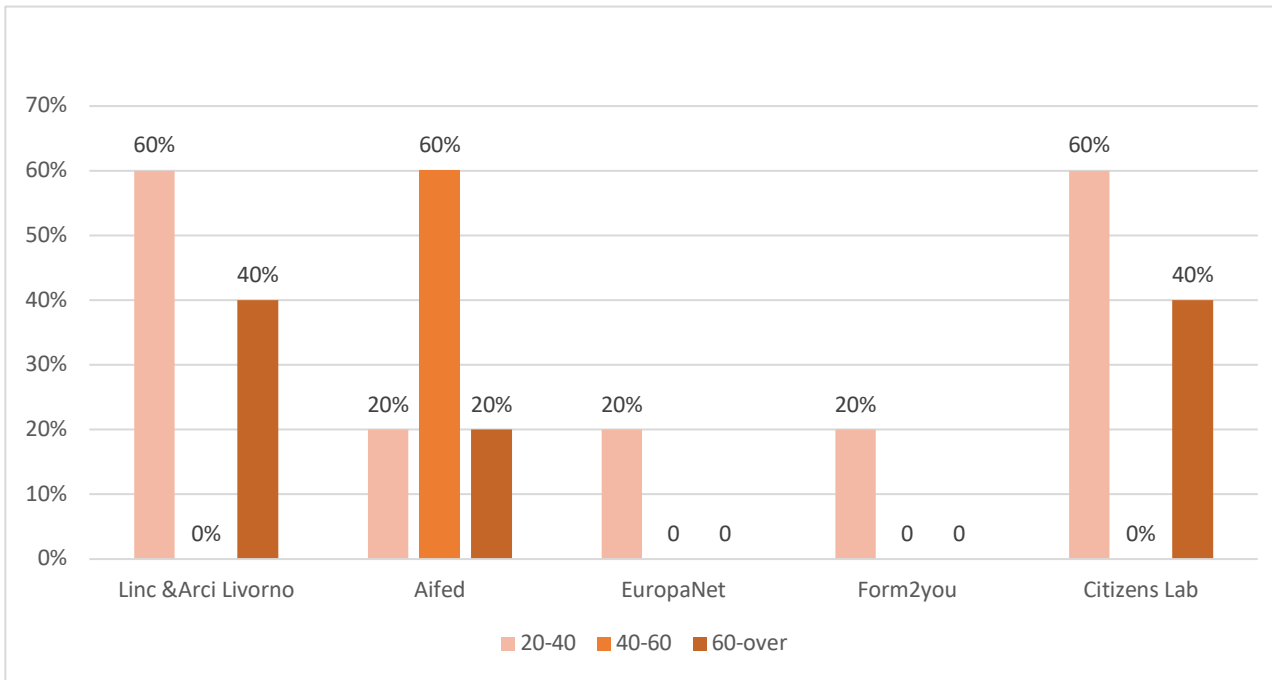
6.2 What are the activities where the presence of young people is most noticeable? (Voluntary organizations, recreational and cultural activities, other)



Further information: Free time; cultural activities; Sports (young people mostly smoke pot, some also play sports); suggestion: activate young people to help the elderly (take a walk, etc.).

DATA ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE: AGE

ALL PARTNERS



SPAIN- Aifed

Subject's age

A 40

B 43

C 46

D 51

E 44

F 62

G 76

H 44

I 39

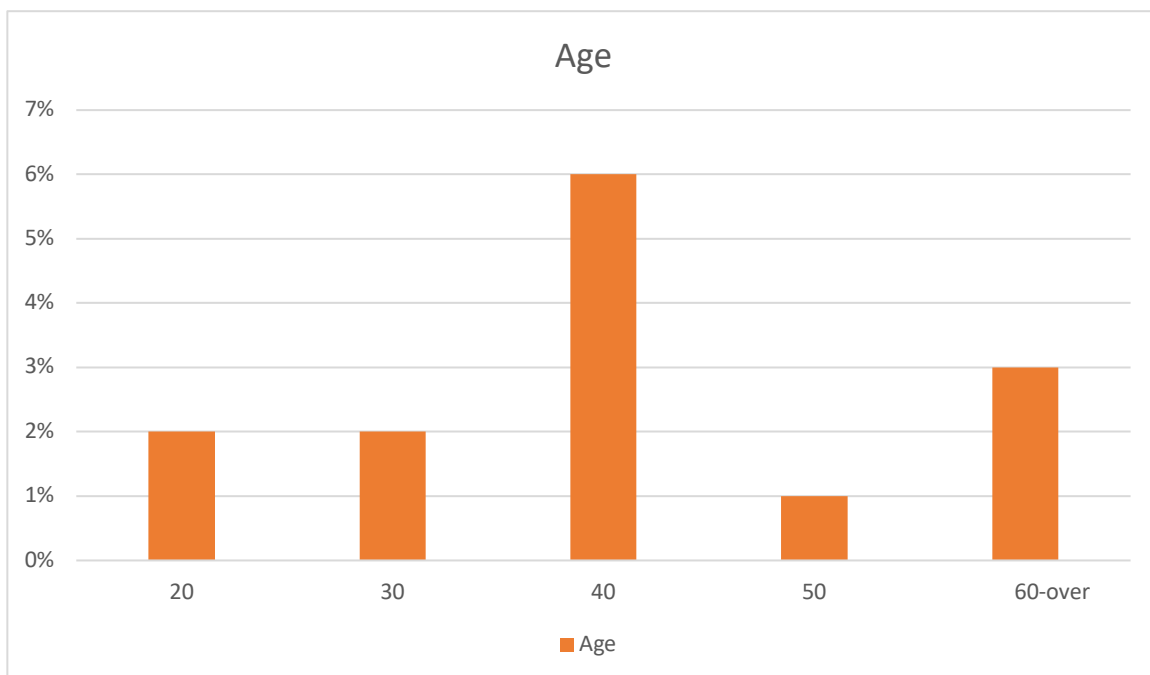
J 34

K 65

L 43

M 24

N 19



ITALIA- L.i.n.c. & Arci Livorno

Subject's age

A over 60

B over 60

C 28

D 25

E 32

F 73

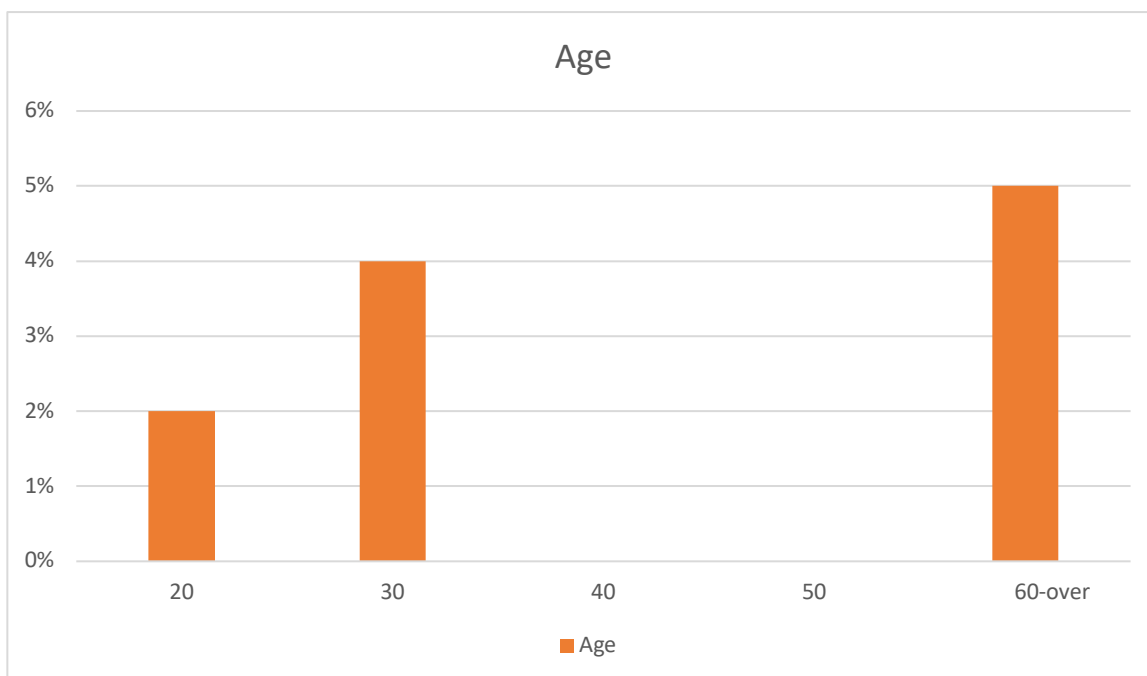
G 60

H 75

I 30

J 38

K 30



GERMANY- Citizenslab

Subject's age

A 33

B 46

C 73

D 30

E 77

F 35

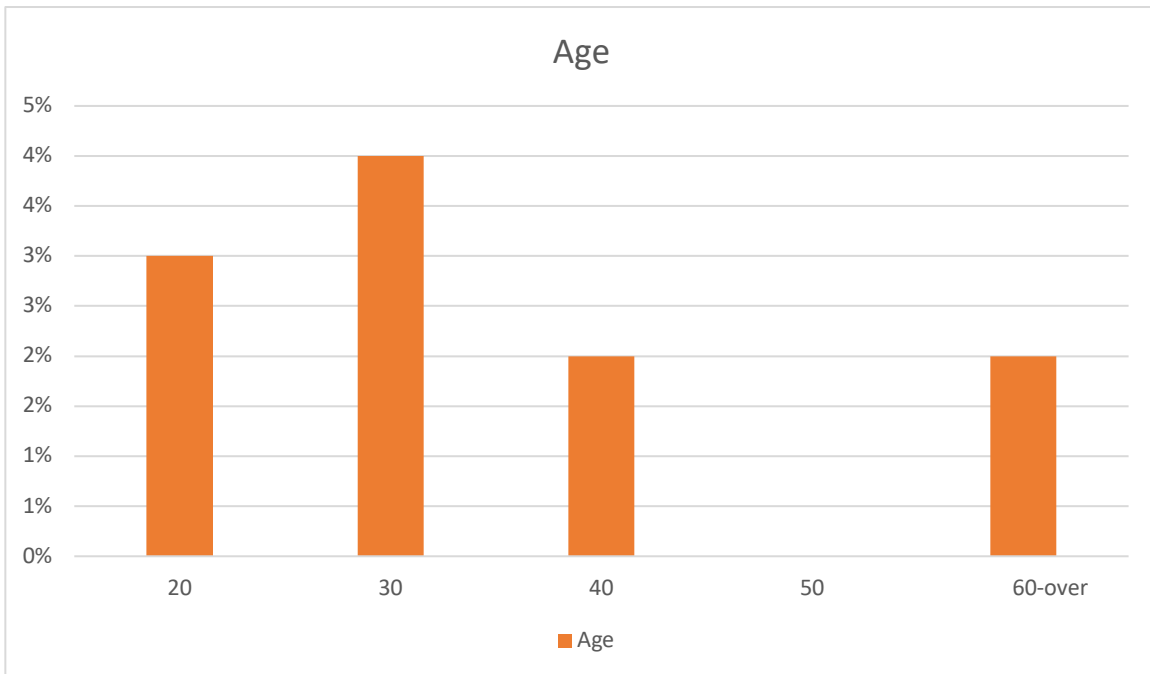
G 40

H 25

I 20

J 34

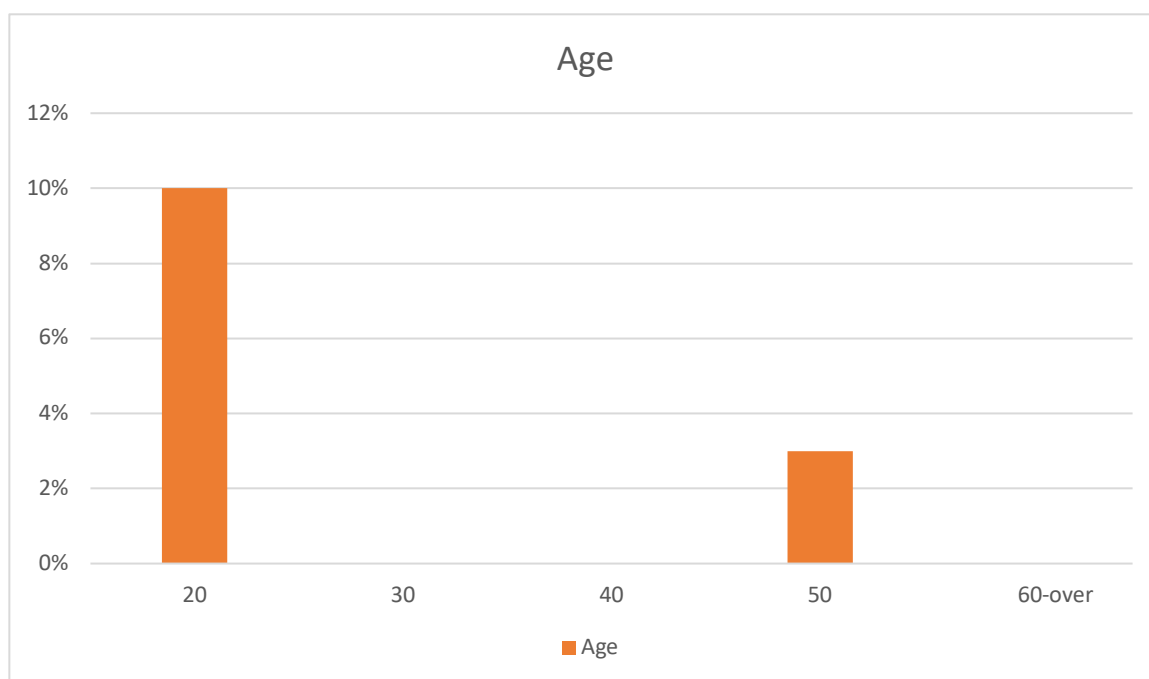
K 18



ROMANIA- Asociatia Europanet

Subject's age

- A 21
- B 24
- C 27
- D 21
- E 26
- F 19
- G 20
- H 20
- I 21
- J 24
- K 53
- L 50
- M 50



PORTUGAL- Associação para a Ação Educativa Cultural e Desportiva Form2you

Subject's age

A 23

B 24

C 28

D 29

E 24

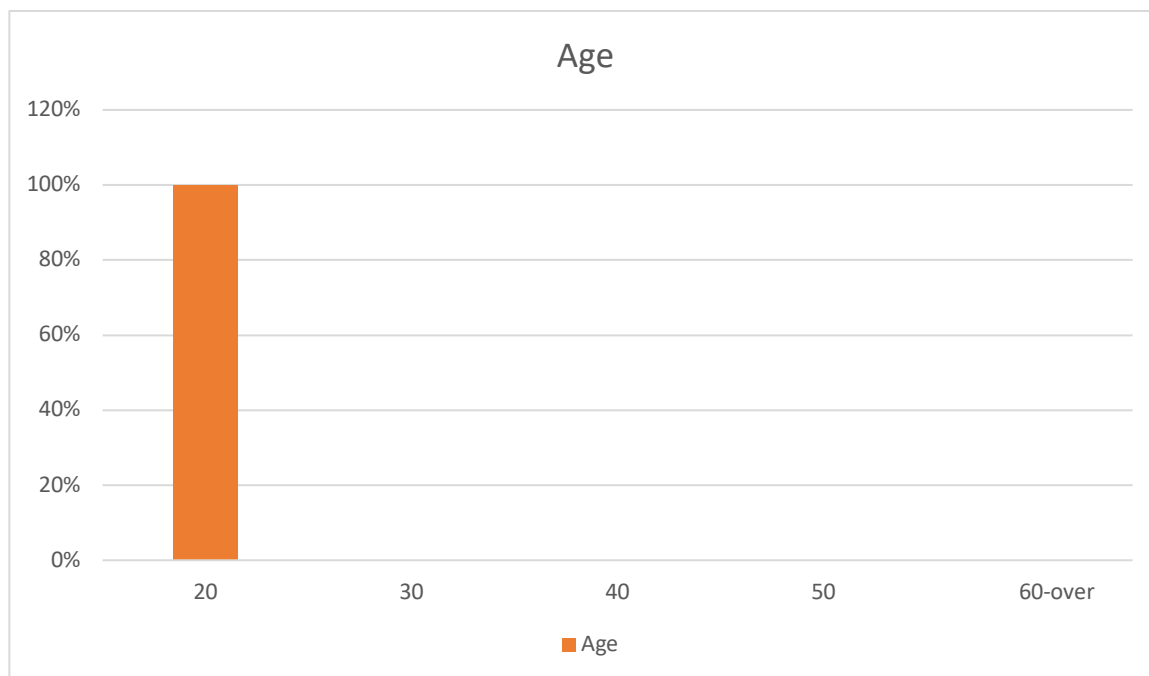
F 18

G 25

H 22

I 27

J 24



FOCUS GROUP STUDY

1. COMPARISON OF FOCUS GROUPS

For the CROSS project, 5 focus groups were conducted in the 5 different consortium partner countries, specifically Italy, Spain, Portugal, Romania and Germany. In each country several young people from the analyzed neighborhoods participated. Three issues were considered as important to analyze the conditions of the neighborhood taken into consideration. The themes on which several questions were asked were:

1. Sense of community

2. Active involvement of young people in the neighborhood

3. Regeneration of spaces

1. Sense of community

Based on these three topics, each country generated results that were different and interesting at the same time. According to the findings of the Italy focus group, the sense of community is something polarized and fragmented, and there is a clear division between those who actively live in the neighborhood and those who do not. The neighborhood is seen as a dormitory city, and young people tend to go out more and more to the city center, as it has more services to offer them. In contrast, in Spain they value the fact that they live in a small neighborhood, what makes it easier to talk about a sense of community. Also mentioned is the fact that they have essential services close to home and have various events and celebrations that allows them to feel part of a community. However, they highlight the absence of political engagement and a difficult relationship, between young people and adults. In Romania, it appears that young people feel particularly involved within the community and in its decisions. Despite this, they would like to be more involved by local authorities. With regard to Italy, young people in Portugal prefer to hang out in the center of Lisbon and not in the neighborhood where they live. They also have little involvement in the community. Many places are in a state of degradation, however, thanks to the Casa da Juventude, young people have a place where they can carry out some activities in partnership with associations. In Germany, however, the sense of community is very strong. This is accentuated by the fact that all the buildings

are very attached to each other, everyone knows each other, and in addition, as in Spain and Portugal, different events are organized where local residents can gather. From the German focus group, it comes out that the young people in the neighborhood analyzed are very open-minded, in fact they state that they are open to people of any faith or culture.

2. Active involvement of young people in the neighborhood

There is an urgent need in Italy to build meeting and gathering spaces for young people. In the focus group it is pointed out, that many of these places dedicated to young people have failed or been abandoned. In addition, the difficulty of building something dedicated to young people or simply listening to them is emphasized, as these are people who do not yet have clear ideas. Undoubtedly, places dedicated to young people need to be attractive and aesthetically pleasant. In Spain, young people state that they are not involved in decisions that affect the transformation of the neighborhood. Some of them inquire on their own, others state that they are not interested, despite wanting to see some changes within the neighborhood, such as the addition of soccer fields or classes to attend. In Romania, poor neighborhood security is accentuated, especially in the more peripheral areas where many problems of street violence predominate. Young people are not asked what they would like to see within their areas, in fact there is a great lack of cooperation between public authorities and citizens. In Portugal, there is not much participation by young people. Many of them, also state that they feel insecure in the suburbs of their neighborhoods. Precarious work conditions prevail, there is a lack of free time and obstacles to youth involvement in the community. Youth suggest creating a curricular area in school (Citizenship) to increase youth interest and involve them more in the community. In Germany, young people, especially the group of young people who took part in the focus group say they actively participate in the neighborhood. In fact, they support the local NGO Outreach with organizing festivals, where they help (e.g., selling popcorn). The youth in this neighborhood do not have much free time (only evenings or weekends), as they spend their days doing vocational training.

3. Regeneration of spaces

Regarding this aspect, in Italy, several spaces that are used by young people are in a state of decay, e.g., park, library, playroom, and other recreational places. Some green spaces are present, but they ask for improvement through the addition of some kiosks and some playground equipment. In addition to this, the lack of some meeting places, such as clubs or places to spend leisure time is

pointed out. On the other hand, in Spain, there is an abundance of options to enjoy leisure time; in fact, the presence of neighborhood parks, viewpoints, and areas near schools are highlighted. More than one person pointed out the municipality's ignoring of the gold mine, an abandoned space that could be made available to the youth of the neighborhood. The condition of these places is described as good, although there is sometimes a lack of cleanliness. In Romania, the only areas that are well maintained are the tourist areas. In fact, there is a clear division between some of the more peripheral neighborhood areas and the busier ones. Despite this, communication with among public authorities, youth, and NGOs is described as good. There is also a good presence of parks in Portugal, but in addition there is a call for more improve of security in peripheral areas, organization of some activities in these areas, and improvement of some areas through graffiti art. Lastly, in Germany, young people make an effort to decorate the spaces designated for them with chairs and sofas. However, they express a need for more seating options as many of the existing benches are in a rusty condition. Furthermore, there is a notable emphasis on the inadequate maintenance of the facilities provided to them, in fact, it is often mentioned that "It doesn't make so much sense to build new things, because they will be destroyed".

2. FOCUS GROUP - Key points summary

KEY THEMES	ITALY	SPAIN	ROMANIA	PORTUGAL	GERMANY
SENSE OF COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Teenagers are absent because they do not know what they want -Polarized and fragmented -Poorly managed population growth -Dormitory neighborhood -Young people prefer to hang out in the city center (not in their neighborhood) -Fighting against stereotype associated to the neighborhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community = sharing values, activities, lives and same rules -What they like most about their neighborhood: family, friends, location -Small neighborhood -Nearby services -Sense of security -Lack of intergenerational meeting -Lack of political presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Young people are involved -Young people want to be more involved by public authorities/ more implication -Public authority does not do enough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Young people: they do not engage much in their community = lack of spaces/state of degradation -Casa da Juventude (activities with associations of the neighborhood) -Young people prefer to hang out in the city center (not in their neighborhood) -Events (such as Carnival) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Friendship -Buildings close to each other -Events/festival -Support and mutual help -Inter-cultural environment -Elderly people complain -Community = safe, brotherhood, positive vibes, count on each other
ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Complicated -Not trying to adapt to their environment -Need to build intergenerational gathering spaces -Gathering places are closed and abandoned -Places to study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Events between youth and adults -Sport in public spaces with friends -Still little interest from young people -Activities they would like to propose: soccer, running competitions, university venue, something to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people acknowledge that collaborative initiatives aimed at revitalizing urban spaces can be undertaken through civil society organizations -They do not trust politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of gardens, parks, and green spaces -Suggestion: use abandoned and degraded spaces = create co-working spaces (for youth/NGOs) -Suggestion: create a curriculum area in schools (citizenship) to involve them in community and municipal projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Engagement and active involvement from the teenager -Raise funding for projects -Activities such as dance, vocational training...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spaces have to be attractive for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> able to use the gold mine again -Recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and wants real actions from public authorities -Their opinion regarding urban regeneration has never been asked -Young people feel unsafe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unsafe in the outskirts -Lack of information -Lack of activities -Suggestion: creation of regeneration projects in which young people can participate -Enhance communication between municipality, schools and young people. HOW? Using social media 	
REGENERATION OF SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Add a green area (with a kiosk and sport activities) -The square, the park, the library and playroom -Long-term revitalization needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regenerate some places from their childhood -More parks -More education -Very few police interventions (house parties, bars...) -More cleanliness -The Gold mine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The development is just in the touristic areas and not in the periphery -A better communication between public authorities and young people is necessary -Quality graffiti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of activities (between young people and adults) -Regeneration of abandoned spaces -Priority to the creation of green spaces -Improving the sense of security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of infrastructure/p laces to sit -Places to meet other people and chill -A gathering place decorated by young people

REPEATED TOPICS/WORDS	ITALY	SPAIN	ROMANIA	PORTUGAL	GERMANY
SENSE OF COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Neighborhood -Young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activities -Neighborhood -Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Young people -Common projects -Green spaces - Communication -Dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation -Involvement activities -Spaces for activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Neighborhood -Sport (football field, soccer...)
ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gathering spaces - Intergeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public spaces -Sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Young people meet to chill in green spaces -Involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of abandoned and degraded spaces -Use of social medias -Curricular area in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Teenagers organizing events -Gathering of young people
REGENERATION OF SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Infrastructures -Green spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Park -Childhood -Neighborhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Graffiti/ cartoon on the wall -Green spaces -More help from public authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of sharing spaces -Recovery of space for activities (graffiti painting) -Municipality cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Building infrastructure -Things are destroyed

SIMILARITIES	ITALY	SPAIN	ROMANIA	PORTUGAL	GERMANY
SENSE OF COMMUNITY					
Security, on the suburbs and near bars	X	X	X	X	
Lack of political presence; too little dialogue between public authorities and young people		X	X		
Intergenerational gap	X			X	
Gap between the suburbs and the city center	X		X	X	
Young people prefer to hang out in the city center	X			X	
Events, celebrations...		X		X	X
ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD					
Use of abandoned and degraded spaces			X	X	X
Need for intergenerational meeting places	X	X			
Raising awareness among young people/informing them	X			X	
REGENERATION OF SPACES					
Poor public infrastructure				X	X
Graffiti on walls for decoration			X	X	
Lots of park to hang out		X	X		
Need for more green spaces	X			X	
A lot of abandoned/decaying places	X			X	X

3. PROBLEMS AND POSITIVE ASPECTS

POSITIVE ASPECTS	ITALY	SPAIN	ROMANIA	PORTUGAL	GERMANY
SENSE OF COMMUNITY	Presence of a sense of community <i>(but limited to certain groups)</i>	Services are close to home Presence of some activities and traditional festivals Friendly people in the neighborhood Small and quiet neighborhood	Many activities for young people	Casa da Juventude Interesting activities between young people and adults Presence of some events	Neighborhood like a community Everything is nearby Inclusivity
ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD		Various events and public spaces Recycling	Active participation of young people		Support for NGOs and the organization of events
REGENERATION OF SPACES	Presence of some green spaces	Presence of parks, belvederes and some areas dedicated to young people near schools Good conditions	Many green spaces		Young people undertake to decorate the places they use

PROBLEMS	ITALY	SPAIN	ROMANIA	PORTUGAL	GERMANY
SENSE OF COMMUNITY	The problems related to drug dealing contribute to a sense of degradation in the neighborhood	Lack of a political presence Young people do not relate to the community	Many street violence	Lack of spaces/state of degradation Lack of events	Older people complain

	<p>Teenagers are absent in the neighborhood (=they prefer to move to the city center)</p> <p>Dormitory neighborhood</p> <p>Sense of community = polarized and fragmented</p> <p>Stereotypes regarding the neighborhood</p>				
ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD	<p>Lack of structures where activities can take place (meeting and gathering places)</p> <p>Lack of awareness among young people</p>	<p>Young people are not involved in the transformation of the neighborhood</p>	<p>Not in urban regeneration (they have never been asked for their opinion)</p> <p>No collaboration between young and citizens and public authorities</p>	<p>Lack of information</p> <p>Unsafe in the outskirts</p>	<p>Engagement of the boys</p> <p>The boys support the local NGOs Outreach and organize festivals together</p>
REGENERATION OF SPACES	<p>Park, library and playroom are in a state of decay</p> <p>Improvement of green spaces</p>	<p>Gold mine, soccer field</p> <p>Lack of cleanliness</p>	<p>Many areas are unsafe (especially in the outskirts)</p> <p>Care only for areas visited by tourists</p> <p>Lack of communication</p>	<p>Lack of gardens, parks and green spaces</p> <p>Not many leisure options</p>	<p>Public infrastructures need to be better</p> <p>Football field and elevators have been broken for a long time</p>

			between stakeholders, NGOs, public authorities and young citizens		More opportunities to sit (benches are rusty) Lack of care for spaces
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