



CARE4YOUTH
Inclusion for Youth in the Care System
through Non-Formal Learning and Outdoor Sports

www.care4youth.eu

National Report

Italy



Co-funded by
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Introduction

In the pursuit of a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by young individuals transitioning from care systems to adulthood, the CARE4YOUTH project delves into various facets of their lives. This comprehensive Annex. 1 National Reporting Template acts as a valuable tool, focusing on critical areas such as demographics, educational needs, social and employability challenges, sports and leisure opportunities, and successful practices. Through in-depth focus group discussions, online surveys, and analysis of sports and leisure avenues, this report sheds light on the multifaceted lives of the participants in the different partner countries.

Section 1: Demographic Overview The report outlines the demographic landscape, offering insights into the total population, age distribution, and gender ratios of young individuals within or exiting the care system. Additionally, it delves into immigration and migration data, providing a holistic view of the participants' backgrounds.

Section 2: Needs Analysis Educational, social, and employability needs are scrutinised, including the accessibility of education, existing support systems for mental health, vocational training programmes, and challenges faced in finding employment. The section provides a comprehensive analysis of the hurdles faced by the target demographic.

Section 3: Employment Opportunities Examining the local job market, government initiatives, and private sector engagements, this section unveils the opportunities available for the participants. Success stories of young individuals finding employment underscore the potential within the region.

Section 4: Challenges and Barriers Addressing discrimination, legal hindrances, and institutional challenges, this section paints a vivid picture of the barriers that need dismantling. Strategies to combat these challenges are imperative for creating a level playing field.

Section 5: Sports and Leisure Opportunities and Facilities From existing facilities to youth engagement programmes and success stories, this section explores the role of sports and leisure activities in the participants' lives. Financial constraints, lack of awareness, and discrimination are pinpointed as barriers, highlighting areas for intervention.

Section 6: Best Practices and Success Stories Detailed reports on identified good practices offer valuable insights into what works. These reports, aligned with CARE4YOUTH's objectives, provide a blueprint for effective interventions.

Sections 7 and 8: Findings from Focus Groups and Online Survey By analysing focus group discussions and online survey responses, the report dissects participants' career dreams, employability skills, challenges, and leisure preferences. The data showcases the participants' diverse aspirations and areas where support is critically needed.

Section 9: Conclusions The holistic understanding gained through focus group discussions, surveys, and sports and leisure analyses forms the bedrock of the report's conclusions. It emphasises the multifaceted needs and aspirations of the participants. These insights are pivotal, shaping overarching recommendations for the development of tailored programmes and initiatives.

Section 1: Demographic Overview

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policies in collaboration with the Regions and Autonomous Provinces conducted the last current annual monitoring concerning minors placed outside their family, both in family foster care and in residential services for minors with data collected until December 2019. The analysis shows the presence of 13,555 minors in family foster care and an estimated increase of about 14,000 minors housed in residential services. These numbers need to be supplemented with those related to Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (UFMs).

On the same date, UFMs in Italy, present and accounted for, were 6,054 (of which 94.8% were male). Looking at current data, UFMs in Italy as of December 31, 2023, amounted to 23,226 (with 88.4% being male). The consequences of the war in Ukraine are considered a central factor in this significant increase. The prevailing age group is that of minors under 17 years old. Analyzing the data by region, 26% (6,021) of UFMs were accommodated in Sicily at the reference date, followed by Lombardy (12%) and Emilia Romagna (8%). Looking at the origin of UFMs, 20.4% have Egyptian citizenship, and 17.8% are Ukrainian (data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies).

Briefly looking at the Italian administrative framework, before turning 18, young people in the welfare systems can request a long lasting aid ("proseguo amministrativo,") which extends their custody to social services until the 21st year of age. The competent authority is the Juvenile Court. The possibility of requesting the intervention of the Juvenile Court is granted to the Public Prosecutor, the Social Service, parents, guardians, and child protection agencies.

If a UFM holds a residence permit for minors, it can be converted at the age of 18 into a residence permit for study purposes; access to work; self-employed or subordinate work; or for health or care needs. To obtain a residence permit upon reaching the age of majority, the law requires the favorable opinion of the Committee for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors, except in the following cases: if the minor has resided in Italy for at least three years and has followed a social integration project for at least two years; if the minor is entrusted to a relative up to the 4th degree, even with a residence permit for minors; if the Juvenile Court has issued a long lasting aid for the minor.

The long lasting aid remains one of the crucial ways to ensure continuity of care for minors in foster care once they become adults. However, it is often used irregularly, extending protection until the age of 21 without adequately addressing the lack of a structured path towards autonomy. In some cases, local realities, especially residential facilities for minors, may address this gap by organizing activities aimed at improving the employability of young people leaving the care system, offering them job opportunities within their own facilities.

Section 2: Needs Analysis

Regarding compulsory education, Italy has a unified system applicable to all minors present in Italian territory regardless of their country of origin and/or housing/family situation. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) supports the right to education through the "Guidelines for the right to education of minors outside their family of origin" (2017). This document ensures equal opportunities for education for all children present in the territory with or without a family and promotes peer learning, socialization, and diversity.

Minors outside the family (UFMs; minors in foster care; minors hosted in protection system facilities; minors subject to judicial measures in the field of minors) have the right to enroll into schools even after the deadlines. Furthermore, the Zappa Law (2017) guarantees that UFMs have the right to complete their educational path even after turning 18. Guidelines regarding orientation initiatives for students outside the family with high rates of school dropout promote collaboration between secondary schools and Provincial Centers for Adult Education, by offering literacy and Italian language courses (level A2) dedicated to young people aged 18 and over.

Commonly encountered issues among young people outside the family include: poor verbal skills; lack of attention; lack of self-regulation, self-esteem, and motivation; and the need for continuity.

Regarding healthcare assistance in Italy, anyone with a residence permit can enroll in the National Health Service (SSN), thus receiving assignment to a registered primary care physician in the Local Health Authority (ASL). Basic healthcare services are guaranteed for foreign citizens without a residence permit upon issuance of the Temporary Foreigner Present (STP) code.

The Care Leavers program (2019-2023), funded by the PON INCLUSION, is dedicated to supporting the autonomy of young people who, upon reaching eighteen, live outside their family of origin by order of the judicial authority. The care leavers program is seen as support for integrating other resources locally such as: citizenship income "reddito di cittadinanza"; youth agency "Agenzia giovani". The latter is a national measure dedicated to young people (15-29 years old), Italian and non-Italian residents in Italy who are neither studying nor working. The measure includes: guidance, training, internships, civil service, and employment bonuses for businesses.

Italian legislation regarding employment for this category of young people is highly fragmented and presents challenges, primarily the risk of ending up in the informal or illegal sector. However, there is a positive trend in Italy, which is the presence of 136,312 businesses run by foreign women, accounting for 11.6% of businesses led by women and 23.8% of businesses founded by immigrants.

On a professional level, another interesting project is UNICEF's Vademecum for career guidance for UFMs and young migrants/refugees in reception facilities.

Section 3: Employment Opportunities

Italy boasts a diverse industrial landscape encompassing various sectors. Among the most prominent are automotive, renowned for brands like Ferrari and Lamborghini; fashion and design, epitomized by names such as Gucci and Prada; and food and beverages, with Italy's culinary heritage spanning from pasta and olive oil to wine and cheese. Aerospace and defense, spearheaded by companies like Leonardo S.p.A., also play a significant role, alongside the thriving information technology sector, where firms like STMicroelectronics are making strides.

Moreover, Italy's energy industry is evolving, with a growing emphasis on renewable sources like solar and wind power, while tourism continues to be a cornerstone of the economy, drawing visitors to its historic sites and scenic landscapes.

Turning our focus to Sicily, agriculture and agri-food dominate, with crops like citrus fruits, olives, grapes, and wheat flourishing in its fertile soil. Fishing is another vital sector due to Sicily's coastal location, and the island boasts a rich tradition of manufacturing and craftsmanship, ranging from ceramics to textiles.

In terms of employment opportunities, companies in Italy offer entry-level positions tailored to specific skill sets, whether in engineering, computer science, or nursing. Additionally, there are roles available for those without prior experience, such as sales assistants, cleaning staff, and delivery personnel.

Emerging sectors in Italy, characterized by high demand for skilled workers, include renewable energy, information technology, innovative agri-food practices, biotechnology, sustainable tourism, and online education.

Legislation like the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, which outlines entry criteria for foreign workers, and initiatives like the NEET incentive, aimed at supporting disadvantaged youth, underscore the government's commitment to fostering inclusive economic growth.

Programs like Skill4YOUth, catering to young migrants, highlight collaborative efforts between organizations like UNICEF Italy and Junior Achievement Italy, with funding from the European Commission's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund.

Furthermore, the increasing presence of foreign women-led businesses in Italy reflects a broader trend towards diversity and entrepreneurship within the country's economic landscape.

In summary, Italy's industrial diversity, coupled with targeted employment initiatives and emerging sectors, underscores its ongoing evolution as a dynamic player in the global economy.

Section 4: Challenges and Barriers

The level of social and economic integration of young people entering and leaving welfare systems varies depending on various factors including country of origin, gender, and level of education. Analyzing young male immigrants in Sicily, they are mainly employed in seasonal agriculture, construction as laborers, and similar jobs requiring high labor. Often, they work without contractual protection.

According to the 13th annual report on foreigners in the labor market in Italy by the OECD: in 2021, 28% of employed immigrants in Italy worked in low-skilled jobs, compared to only 8.5% of native Italians. Only 13% of employed foreigners in Italy in 2021 held occupations classified as requiring higher skills, whereas 39% of native Italians had such jobs. Additionally, immigrants in Italy earn on average only three-quarters of the median income of natives.

Perceptions of migration impact, heightened by media portrayal, and high levels of unemployment among the Italian population, disadvantage the labor integration of young immigrants. A significant barrier to the integration of care leavers is undoubtedly the lack of suitable career pathways aligned with their aspirations and interests.

Legally, when young Italians and non-Italians living with foster families or in residential services reach adulthood, they lose economic and residential support, posing a central challenge to their autonomy. This legislative framework results in negative consequences including detachment from established interpersonal relationships, loss of support figures, and engagement in illegal work environments.

The "Decreto Flussi" is the tool used to implement the yearly labor program established by the Government. It determines the maximum quotas for admitting foreign workers to Italy based on labor demand and the three-year programmatic document. Introduced by D.L. 20/2023, it deviates from the ordinary rules for the 2023-2025 period, featuring a three-year validity and specific criteria for entry flows alongside quota allocations.

The principle of equal treatment between Italian and foreign workers is guaranteed by national, European, and international legislation, ensuring fairness in working hours, salaries, and social security rights. However, some differences persist between Italian, EU, and non-EU workers, especially in access to public employment. While EU citizens have extended access to public employment in Italy, with some limitations for non-EU citizens, such as the prohibition from roles involving the exercise of public powers like police or judiciary.

Holders of residence permits for asylum, subsidiary protection, humanitarian reasons, and special cases can work and convert their permits into work permits. However, those with a residence permit for asylum application can work 60 days after applying but cannot convert this permit into a work permit. A residence permit for International Protection doesn't grant the right to work in another EU country. To work in another EU country, the beneficiary must obtain a work visa from that specific country.

Section 5: Sports and Leisure Opportunities and Facilities

The Sport Report 2023, edited by the Institute for Sports Credit (ICS) and Sport and Health S.p.A. (SeS), analyzes that in Italy there are 76,919 SPORTS FACILITIES, of which 70% are publicly owned, and 121,936 activity spaces. The data on equipment highlight some disparities between the North and the South of the country regarding territorial distribution, with 52% of the facilities in the North, 22% in the Center, and 26% in the South. 14% of the facilities are designated as Playgrounds, meaning outdoor elementary spaces freely accessible.

A national reference body is the UISP (Italian Sports Union for All), an association for sports and social promotion that aims to extend the right to sports for all citizens. Since its foundation in 1948, UISP has affirmed the social value of sports, rights, the environment, health, and solidarity. Another reference body is the Laureus Italy Onlus Foundation, which has been operating in the outskirts of Milan, Naples, and Rome since 2005, supporting children living in areas of strong socio-economic deprivation.

Community Civic Spaces (so-called Play Districts) is an initiative aimed at supporting and financing social innovation projects focused on sports practice, promoting youth leadership through processes of individual and collective empowerment within a broader perspective of social inclusion. Thanks to this project, Sport & Youth was born, a project/call for proposals for the promotion of sports and culture for young people in collaboration with the Lombardy Region.

The project "Sport and Integration" - #I COME FROM SPORT (2021-2024) is implemented by Sport and Health S.p.A. and financed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies under the National Fund for Migration Policies with the aim of promoting access to sports for children and young people from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, including those with a migrant background, in order to ensure the right to sports, with particular attention to the participation of the female component.

In Italy, there are several sports events dedicated to young people that usually do not require Italian citizenship as a participation requirement. However, often documents attesting to age, medical certificates, or affiliation with a sports club are required, which could be complex to obtain for young people in reception systems.

One success story is the one of Salim Cissé, who from Guinea landed in Lampedusa, arrived at the reception center in Rome. From the field of Borgo Massimina, a local amateur team in the capital, where the coach invited him to train, he made it to the Champions League. Another is that of Somali Sheik Alim, who arrived in Italy (Sezze) in 2006 and won the silver medal at the 2015 European Athletics Under-23 Championships. Another story, another sport: Salyaman Ahmid, 26 years old, a dissident in Ghana and a rugby player in Sicily.

Section 6: Best Practices and Success Stories

1 st Good Practice Title [Mediterraneo Antirazzista]	
I. Good Practice Overview	
Location	Palermo, Italy
Year and length	Born in 2008, running annually for 16 editions, with the last one held in 2023.
Author	Associazione di Volontariato Handala
Description	This initiative originated in the city's most marginalized neighborhoods with the belief that sports should be inclusive to all, irrespective of social background, gender, or skin color. Initially centered around a soccer tournament, subsequent editions have incorporated basketball, volleyball, capoeira, cricket, and rugby tournaments. Over 16 editions, the initiative expanded across Italy, engaging cities such as Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Catania, and Lampedusa. Additionally, boys and girls from SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Unaccompanied Foreign Minors) have become regular participants in the Palermo events. Mediterraneo Antirazzista collaborates with the Palermo Municipality, receiving support for transportation logistics to ensure accessibility to the final event and for the creation or redevelopment of sports facilities in various neighborhoods. It serves not only as a sports event but also as an artistic and cultural environment promoting community engagement and solidarity.
Target Group(s)	3 target groups can participate in tournaments: - 8-12 years old - 13-15 years old - 16-60 years old
II. Relevance to CARE4YOUTH and EU Youth Strategy	
Social Inclusion	The initiative embodies a set of best practices contributing to the social inclusion of young people in vulnerable situations. It provides opportunities for youth from marginalized areas and migrant backgrounds to participate in community events that foster connections among individuals from diverse backgrounds through sports, fostering inclusivity and cohesion.
Employability	Participants develop specific skills related to the sports they engage in and establish networks with individuals and organizations involved in the initiative, enhancing their social skills. For migrants and refugees, it offers a chance to improve Italian language proficiency, while for local youth, it promotes cultural sensitivity.
Sports Inclusion	The initiative prioritizes sports inclusion, offering unrestricted access to tournaments. Additionally, it revitalizes spaces, making them accessible to all. Participation in tournaments requires teams to collaborate, fostering teamwork. Furthermore, the events promote physical well-being and encourage social interactions among individuals who may typically face social or accessibility barriers.
Leisure Engagement	Mediterraneo Antirazzista serves as both a cultural and artistic event, featuring workshops, concerts, leisure activities, and performances. Notable events include "May-

1 st Good Practice Title [Mediterraneo Antirazzista]	
	Day - 12 hours of music for the Mediterranean," which supports Mediterranean's mission at sea, as well as initiatives involving youth from Palermo's working-class neighborhoods who participated in the Riace Anti-Racist World Cup and the Scampia stage. Collaborative mural creation with children from local community centers is another highlight.
Alignment with EU Youth Strategy	In alignment with the EU Youth Strategy the initiative engages young people and the broader community on multiple levels. Before activities commence, volunteers engage in cleaning spaces in marginalized areas, demonstrating civic engagement. Socially, it promotes intercultural relations, challenging dichotomies such as center/periphery and inclusion/exclusion. Participation of individuals from diverse backgrounds fosters cultural sensitivity and a sense of belonging for both local and non-local youth.
III. Target-tailored approaches and methods	
Personal Development	Participation in sports enables individuals from various social and cultural backgrounds to develop confidence in socializing and building relationships. Cultural exchange facilitates language skill development.
Stakeholder Perspectives	Dr. Manuela Caporarello, coordinator of the Reception and Integration System (SAI) Finocchiaro: "Many foreign minors have been involved and have joined this initiative with great enthusiasm, so much so that the Consortium has participated with no less than two football teams [.....] it is nice to see their smiling and carefree faces and eyes as they chase a ball and it is even nicer to see the football pitch as one of those serene places where our boys feel welcomed and not different".
Learning Outcomes	Tangible skills: Participants develop communication skills, gain an understanding and respect for rules, and acquire specific sport-related skills. Intangible skills: The initiative fosters the development of self-esteem, self-organization, teamwork, team building, cultural sensitivity, empathy, and a positive attitude.
Long-term Effects	The main long-term effects on participants include the creation of networks with peers and local organizations, providing personal benefits. Communication skills acquired through the initiative also yield benefits at both personal and professional levels. Additionally, the specific sport competencies gained can be utilized for career development and to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Furthermore, the event raises important topics such as inclusivity, accessibility, and equity at the community level, contributing to broader social awareness and change.
IV. Digital and Non-Formal Learning Tools	
Use of Digital Tools	No digital learning tools used
Non-Formal Learning Tools	Sports disciplines, Art workshops with children; sport performances (capoeira); music concerts; space cleaning activities.
V. Impact and Outcomes	
Outcomes and Achievements	The initiative has successfully promoted social inclusion by providing opportunities for youth from marginalized areas and migrant backgrounds to participate in community events. The initiative has contributed to employability by equipping participants with

1 st Good Practice Title [Mediterraneo Antirazzista]	
	valuable skills such as communication, teamwork, and cultural sensitivity. It brings community-driven change demonstrating the transformative power of inclusivity, empowerment, and learning in fostering a more cohesive and prosperous society.
Measuring Impact	The impact on participants has not been assessed with formal metrics. However, the fact that it has been replicated in Naples underscores its significant influence. the sustained presence of Mediterraneo Antirazzista in Palermo speaks volumes about its enduring impact and relevance. Its expansion to Naples signifies recognition and endorsement of its model, affirming its potential to catalyze positive change in diverse contexts.
VI. Potential for Integration into CARE4YOUTH	
Key Lessons	One key lesson learned is the increasing popularity and effectiveness of sports activities alongside cultural events. This demonstrates the initiative's ability to appeal to a diverse range of participants and engage the community effectively. The "on the road" phase, held off-site, proved instrumental in facilitating the participation of vulnerable individuals by allowing them to travel to event locations. The inclusion of free shuttle buses addressed transportation challenges faced by some participants, underscoring the initiative's commitment to accessibility and inclusivity. Musical activities, such as May-day, played a pivotal role in not only enriching the cultural experience but also in fundraising for solidarity purposes. This highlights the multifaceted nature of the initiative and its impact beyond sports, contributing to broader social causes.
Feasibility of Integration	One main aspect that can be integrated to CARE4YOUTH project is the engagement of participants outside the target groups, such as peers not in vulnerable situations so as to promote networking for youth in care systems, as well as engagement of local organizations working in the cultural and artistic field to promote the development of attractive events for the community and open spaces for dialogue. Specific rules and regulations for sport and leisure activities can be integrated in activities and resources. Free transportation for participants is a key point for accessibility. The registration of teams for age-range can be a good strategy.
Challenges and Adaptations	One adaptation can be to develop tools to measure the impact on participants. One challenge to address logistical challenges such as transportation, equipment availability, and venue accessibility. Limited resources, such as funding, staff, and equipment, can pose challenges to delivering high-quality learning experiences.
Other	https://mediterraneoantirazzista.it/ https://associazionehandala.org/progetti/mediterraneo-antirazzista/
<u>Consent</u>	Yes

2 nd Good Practice Title [Modello Harraga]	
I. Good Practice Overview	
Location	Palermo, Italy
Year and length	Ragazzi Harraga (2017-2019) Ragazzi Harraga2 (2021-2023)
Author	CIAI (Centro Italiano Aiuti all'Infanzia)
Description	An innovative system of autonomy pathways that embraces social inclusion, training, guidance and job placement for unaccompanied minor migrants in the delicate transition to majority. The projects established a network of local organizations that have provided 30 extra-curricular traineeships, lasting about three months, and 50 curricular traineeships, lasting one month, as experiments in school-to-work alternation, within the training courses that some young people were doing in the provincial adult education centers.
Target Group(s)	Unaccompanied minors or young adults with a migration background
II. Relevance to CARE4YOUTH and EU Youth Strategy	
Social Inclusion	The Harraga model is the representation of social integration practices in which vulnerable youth are active participants. Housing environments were granted to the Harraga youths during the period of performance; in addition, some of them worked in a guesthouse for tourists, whose funds financed their housing. In addition, social portfolio were created for the young people to define the individualized plan that accompanies the minor on his or her path in Italy.
Employability	Vocational traineeships were preceded by first- and second-level orientation activities to facilitate the job integration of youth in their areas of interest/training. The Harraga model provided work experience to young people in vulnerable circumstances by building a network of supporting local stakeholders in the area. After implementation, some of these youth received work contracts, and some others set up their own businesses. In addition to the social they co-created the competencies portfolio.
Sports Inclusion	//
Leisure Engagement	Leisure activities were integrated into the described practice through various workshops: intercultural, theatre, audio-visual.
Alignment with EU Youth Strategy	In alignment with the EU Youth Strategy the initiative directly engages young people and youth organizations in the community by contributing at economic, civic and cultural level. The practices empower young people in vulnerable situations to take control of their own integration processes and to develop competencies and gain opportunities for employability. Overall, the described practices demonstrate a comprehensive approach to supporting the social inclusion, education, employment, and active participation of youth.
III. Target-tailored approaches and methods	
Personal Development	The participants experienced a greater sense of self-awareness, becoming more attuned to their own identities, both individually and in relation to others. To be engaged in

2 nd Good Practice Title [Modello Harraga]	
	collaborative efforts to build a new society and leveraging individual skills for collective progress likely instilled a sense of purpose and motivation in the participants.
Stakeholder Perspectives	"The CIAI project has helped me a lot, I hope that many young people will have the chance to have the same experience as me. You feel part of this new world, you have a perspective." Ismaila (participant ragazzi Harraga) arrived in Italy 2016, during the interview (2020) with Anna Consilia Alemanno.
Learning Outcomes	Tangible skills: competencies related to the work filed in which they have done the tranship; communication skills mainly Italian and English proficiency gained by connecting with people for personal and professional reasons. Intangible skills: self-organization, confidence, teamwork.
Long-term Effects	Some participants were directly recruited in the entity they were doing the tranship. All participants gained competencies and networks useful for their social and employment integration. Their social and competencies portfolio are key tools that help them introduce themselves in bureaucratic and work-related environments.
IV. Digital and Non-Formal Learning Tools	
Use of Digital Tools	//
Non-Formal Learning Tools	The projects included intercultural workshops to dialogue about religion and culture and way of life in Africa and Europe.
V. Impact and Outcomes	
Outcomes and Achievements	The initiative actively engages vulnerable youth in the community, providing them with housing and opportunities for social integration. Through vocational traineeships and orientation activities, participants acquire tangible skills relevant for work integration and career development.
Measuring Impact	Some relevant data to measure the successful story is the opportunity for around 80 young people in vulnerable situations to have a tranship opportunity. All the project involved around 400 youth with migrant background.
VI. Potential for Integration into CARE4YOUTH	
Key Lessons	Youth in vulnerable situations have to be active participants in their integration process. challenges faced, and adaptations made during implementation.
Feasibility of Integration	One element that would be beneficial to integrate in CARE4YOUTH project is the Portfolio of competencies. Once implementing the activities, we can identify with participants the competencies they are developing and create an accreditation document/tool. Another element feasible to add into the project are intercultural workshops for the target groups to better understand their commune challenge and different backgrounds.
Challenges and Adaptations	CARE4YOUTH project is mainly focused on the development of competencies through sport and leisure activities, so specific hard and soft skills will be developed by the target group. The portfolio of competencies it is not as much huge as for the harraga model.

2 nd Good Practice Title [Modello Harraga]	
Other	https://www.ciai.it/progetto/harraga-2/
Consent	Yes

3 rd Good Practice Title [GIOVANI 2030 platform]	
I. Good Practice Overview	
Location	Italy
Year and length	From May 2021 until 2030 (10 years)
Author	Dipartimento per le Politiche Giovanili e il Servizio Civile Universale
Description	GIOVANI 2030 is a way to inform young people, connect them online and let them discover a series of both educational and job opportunities, as well as training courses or public events to participate in, in order to increase their skills and look for a professional career.
Target Group(s)	Young people aged 14-35, both boys and girls, especially NEETs.
II. Relevance to CARE4YOUTH and EU Youth Strategy	
Social Inclusion	The platform facilitates for all young people to be informed about opportunities and services. By facilitating access to educational, training, and job opportunities, it helps reduce inequalities. Furthermore, through its online community, it builds social networks and empowers young individuals to actively participate in society
Employability	GIOVANI 2030 improves the employability of young people by offering a wide range of resources and tools to enhance vocational skills, find job placements, and explore entrepreneurship initiatives. The platform serves as a bridge between young individuals and both public and private institutions.
Sports Inclusion	//
Leisure Engagement	Through features such as promoting ideas/projects and accessing cultural events the platform promotes the access to leisure activities for young people. Furthermore, through the platform youth can create their National Youth Card a tool that provides discounts and reductions on products, experiences, sports, cultural and entertainment events
Alignment with EU Youth Strategy	GIOVANI 2030 directly supports the EU Youth Strategy's emphasis on providing quality education and training opportunities for young people. By offering access to information on educational initiatives, training programs, and job opportunities, the platform empowers youth to make informed decisions about their future career paths.
III. Target-tailored approaches and methods	
Personal Development	The platform supports young people to more connected with the community and to find easier opportunities in the field of education, training and leisure. Through these

3rd Good Practice Title [GIOVANI 2030 platform]	
	opportunities and the network around young people can gain self-esteem and sense of belonging.
Stakeholder Perspectives	//
Learning Outcomes	Through the platform young people develop tangible skills: how to browse and search for useful information on educational, work or volunteer initiatives and opportunities; networking and connecting with other key actors or young people.
Long-term Effects	To overcome the distances between institutions and young people and make the youngsters being the ambassadors and promoters of their own projects.
IV. Digital and Non-Formal Learning Tools	
Use of Digital Tools	In the platform young people can find useful information on: volunteer opportunities; training opportunities; opportunities to participate in cultural sector; financial aid and how to support a cause/a project National, European, and international initiatives, including motilities and job opportunities abroad. Furthermore, young people can create a CV and youth organization can propose ideas/initiatives. GIOVANI 2030 e-platform is open to every youngster, and all the contents are exposed in a simple and clear way, using a language suitable for all young people, while ensuring consistency and trustfulness of the information shared.
Non-Formal Learning Tools	//
V. Impact and Outcomes	
Outcomes and Achievements	Enhanced accessibility of information on training, work and leisure opportunities for young people.
Measuring Impact	Before the creation of the GIOVANI 2030 e-platform, a public and online consultation with young people (the so-called "Next Generation You") was launched and it emerged that 90% of youngsters asked for the creation of a direct access point to information.
VI. Potential for Integration into CARE4YOUTH	
Key Lessons	In order to become autonomous, young people need accessibility of information and opportunities, which are indeed present (civic service, training, facilities) but are difficult to reach. This initiative such as current ones are carried out digitally so young people must possess/develop basic digital skills.
Feasibility of Integration	In the context of the CARE4YOUTH project, the platform can be a tool for the young participants/beneficiaries and also for the organisations/stakeholders with whom we get in touch. By promoting the platform, we support youth to access to events, career opportunities and training in Italy and abroad; while youth organizations by register their initiatives can reach a huger public.
Challenges and Adaptations	Young people in care may have lack of digital competences and so difficulties in navigating properly the platform.
Other	https://giovani2030.it/
<u>Consent</u>	//

Section 7: Findings from Focus Group

FOCUS GROUP REPORTING TEMPLATE	
Partner Organisation	Prism Impresa Sociale s.r.l.
Date of the Activity	26/01/2024
Venue of the Activity	Marsala, Italy
Duration in minutes	90 minutes
Profile and number of Participants	- 18 participants, minors in the care system. All males with migrant backgrounds. Main countries they come from: Tunisia and Gambia. - 6 social workers
Event agenda	• Welcome and registration of participants • Care4youth project presentation • Focus group- the benefits of sports on the person and for work • Questionnaire on aspirations and challenges • Lunch and networking
Summary of discussion findings	>>> <u>Leisure Activities and Sports:</u> • Leisure activities: Some mentioned leisure activities that emerged are: music, cooking, reading, and watching Formula One. • Preferred sports: The most preferred sport is football; some participants would also like to pursue a career as professional football players. One participant enjoys boxing; some enjoy basketball, and one enjoys trekking. • Benefits of sport: Sports make them feel positive emotions, help them discover new qualities, and gain self-esteem. Furthermore, sports are a way for them to stay in contact with peers and develop a healthy lifestyle..
Quotes	1. "I love gymnastics because this sport makes me feel comfortable." 2. "Football is my dream, and when I play football, I am happy, I feel free, and I have a lot of strength and energy." 3. "I adore football; through this sport, I have discovered qualities in myself, such as being able to pass, juggle, and accelerate." 4. "(Sport) has taught us: to follow the rules, to clean up after playing, not to destroy sports facilities, not to eat junk food, as it is not good for health." 5. "I love watching Formula One. Sometimes I reduce my stress by watching people race and forget about what I am facing." 6. "Football is very important to me because it helps me develop my body and my mind. When I play football, I am happy, I forget about my personal problems, and I feel good." 7. "Sometimes watching people compete encourages me to fight harder to achieve my dreams." 8. "When I play with my friends, I am very happy."

	9. "Socializing (through sports) contributes to cognitive well-being, concentration, breathing, and good mood."
<i>Evaluation</i>	Participants expressed their love for sports and how it helps them forget personal problems, feel happy, and develop both physically and mentally. Socializing through sports was also noted to contribute to cognitive well-being, concentration, and an overall good mood. The discussion also touched on the importance of following rules, maintaining cleanliness, and avoiding unhealthy habits associated with sports. In terms of feedback for future activities, we suggest prior preparation regarding the languages spoken by participants. Even with one mediator/translator, it was difficult to collaborate effectively. Additionally, the incorporation of a sports activity as an icebreaker could be beneficial to engage participants from the start.
<i>Proof of activity</i>	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1yFMeA-eJHdRd12Fzdfy3VAJhobzcYdUY?usp=drive_link
<i>3References/source</i>	During the activity boards and post-it were used.
<i>Comments or remarks, if applicable</i>	Participants expressed their interest in participating in future sports-related activities. Their emails have been collected through the sign-up sheet. It is important to contact them to ensure sustainability and impact. Many of them are eager to find employment soon, so providing them with career development opportunities would be highly beneficial. Additionally, some participants were unaware that they had an email created by their host community. Thanks to the focus group, they discovered this resource.

Section 8: Findings from online survey

<u>Summarised Findings:</u>
Understanding Career Dreams and Aspirations:
Participants expressed a diverse range of career dreams and aspirations, including roles such as driver, carpenter, football player, mediator, engineer, nurse, basketball player, painter, businessman, social worker, electrician, and truck driver.
Demographic Information:
11 surveys have been filled out. 1 has been filled out collectively by 6 participants (because of language understanding issues). The participants were all males, primarily from Tunisia (2) and Gambia (6), with some also hailing from Ghana and Egypt. All participants were under the age of 18 and currently residing in Italy (Marsala, Sicily).
Current Employment Situation:
The majority of participants (10) identified as students, while the rest were actively seeking employment.
Education and Training:
Half of the participants reported receiving education or training related to their dream careers, including courses in mediation, basic education, engineering, and sports training.
Living Situation:
All participants were currently residing in reception facilities.
Professional Aspirations and Employability Skills:
Participants expressed interest in various career opportunities, with university education being the most sought-after path. Key employability skills identified included teamwork, leadership, problem-solving, and entrepreneurial spirit.
Employability Skills and Support Expectations:
Participants expressed interest in various career opportunities, with university education being the most sought-after path. Key employability skills identified included teamwork, leadership, problem-solving, and entrepreneurial spirit.
Challenges and Confidence Levels:
Challenges encountered by participants included a lack of educational resources, limited job opportunities, financial difficulties, inadequate mentoring, and experiences of discrimination. Confidence levels in finding stable employment or pursuing higher education varied among participants, with ratings ranging from 3 to 5 on a scale of 1 to 5.
Leisure Activities and Sports:
4 participants selected sport as their preferred hobby; 3 selected cooking; one music and one reading.

Section 9: Conclusions

The culmination of focus group discussions, online surveys, and analysis of sports and leisure opportunities offers a comprehensive insight into the multifaceted needs and aspirations of our target groups.

The session hosted by Prism Impresa Sociale s.r.l. in the community center “Sappusi” in Marsala, Italy, on January 26, 2024, provided valuable perspectives from 18 minors within the care system. Participants were all male with migrant backgrounds predominantly from Tunisia and Gambia. They showcased a profound affinity for sports, particularly football, which emerged as the most preferred activity. Beyond mere recreation, sports were identified as sources of positive emotions, self-discovery, and avenues for healthy socialization. Notably, the discussions highlighted the significance of sports in fostering cognitive well-being, concentration, and overall mood enhancement.

Similarly, the surveys shed light on the diverse aspirations and dreams of young people in the care system, spanning across various career paths and needs. Participants expressed a wide range of dreams, spanning across various professions including carpenter, football player, mediator, engineer, nurse, basketball player, painter, businessman, social worker, electrician, and truck driver. It's notable that participants primarily identified university education as the pathway to achieving their career goals, reflecting a strong desire for higher education and professional development. Main employability skills enlighten have been: teamwork, leadership, problem-solving, and entrepreneurial spirit. However, alongside their aspirations, participants also highlighted significant challenges they face in realizing their career goals. These challenges include a lack of educational resources, limited job opportunities, financial difficulties, inadequate mentoring, and experiences of discrimination. In addition to their professional aspirations, participants' engagement in leisure activities and sports offers insights into their holistic well-being and interests outside of academic and professional pursuits. While sports emerged as the preferred hobby for some participants, others expressed interests in cooking, music, and reading.

Furthermore, insights from the Sport Report 2023 highlight the infrastructure and initiatives supporting sports engagement in Italy, as well as the transformative impact of sports on the lives of migrants. While regional disparities exist in sports infrastructure distribution, organizations like the Italian Sports Union for All (UISP) and initiatives such as "Sport and Integration - #I COME FROM SPORT" aim to ensure inclusive access to sports opportunities, particularly for economically disadvantaged youth and migrants. Success stories of migrant athletes exemplify the potential of sports to foster resilience, confidence, and integration within communities.

Recommendations:

- Initiatives should be tailored to the specific needs and interests of young migrants, taking into account their cultural backgrounds, experiences, and aspirations.
- To guarantee access and equal opportunities it is crucial that initiatives include language learning, mentorship and team building.
- To promote collaboration between governmental, non-governmental, and community-based organizations. By leveraging existing networks and partnerships, it is possible to amplify the reach and effectiveness of programs.
- To engage participants on an on-going basis so as to obtain better results, improve their sense of belonging and to be able to evaluate the progresses.
- To create specific tools that certificate the competencies acquired by participants during the initiatives.

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