



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD GUARANTEE ANNEXES

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1. FACTSHEETS-ACTIONS

In this annex there is a detailed description of the main actions on which the National action plan for Child Guarantee is based.

1.1 HIGH QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE, EDUCATION AND SCHOOL-BASED ACTIVITIES, AT LEAST ONE HEALTHY MEAL EACH SCHOOL DAY

ACTION 1 - Early Childhood Education and Care (0-6)

Background	<p>Early childhood education and care represent an important opportunity for children and, at the same time, are useful tools for the economic development of society. Participation in education from a very early age is a key factor in reducing the risk of social exclusion and helping to overcome inequality. The development of these services is also a key element of any strategy to develop work-life balance policies, increasing women's employment and contributing to the economic welfare of the country. The integrated system of education services from birth to 6 years of age, set up in the country by Legislative Decree No. 65 of 13 April 2017, establishing the integrated system of education and instruction 0-6, pursuant to Article 1, paragraphs 180 and 181, letter e), of Law No. 107 of 13 July 2015, includes the early childhood education services for children up to 3 years of age, planning its extension to at least 33% of the supply and qualification, and the pre-schools for children aged 3-6, planning their qualification and extension.</p> <p>In accordance with Decree No. 65 of 2017, the "Pedagogical Guidelines for the integrated system (0-6)", as set out in Ministerial Decree No. 334 of 22 November 2021, and the "National Guidelines for Childhood Education Services", as set out in Ministerial Decree No. 43 of 24 February 2022, have been drafted.</p> <p>Other implemented plans are: the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP- Next Generation EU) Mission 4: Education and Research - Component 1 - Strengthening the supply of education services: from kindergartens to universities - Investment 1.1; Plan for kindergartens and nursery schools and early childhood education and care services, which provides for important structural measures, and Law no. 234 of 30 December 2021, Art 1, paragraphs 172 and 173, setting out new directions for achieving 33% full-time childcare services in each territorial area within 2027, and the provision of at least one educational service in 75% of municipalities.</p> <p>The National Action Plan for the integrated system (0-6) 2021-2025 is in course of adoption, containing new indications for the definition of objectives linked to the use of resources for the extension and qualification of childhood education services. It is necessary to guarantee the synergies and integrations between the actions of this Plan and the actions and interventions provided for in the 5th National Plan of Action and Interventions for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, since both are the expression of a common national strategy for the protection of childhood.</p> <p>In particular, the Actions of the 5th Action Plan to refer to are:</p> <p>Action no. 1 "Integrate the current potential of 0-6 to strengthen the 0-3 offer", which aims at strengthening the diffusion of early childhood education services 0-3, in order to exceed the 33% target and reach the 50% target for new nurseries and early childhood sections, and Action no. 2 "Develop fair and sustainable accessibility in 0-6", which aims at the progressive elimination of fees for the attendance of nurseries, according to the principle of selective universalism".</p> <p>Article 1, c. 449, lett. d-sexies), of Law no. 232 of 2016, furthermore, establishes the percentage increase in the number of places in educational services for children, as referred to in Article 2, paragraph 3, letter a), of Legislative Decree no. 65 of 13 April 2017, until a minimum level is reached, required by each municipality or territorial area.</p>
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	<p>The provision of free universal quality services will benefit all children living in areas with high rates of absolute poverty and educational poverty, and in particular children from vulnerable groups (migrant children, Roma, disabled children in situations of severe housing deprivation, children with mental health problems, children in alternative care facilities, especially institutional care, children in precarious family situations).</p>
<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>The general aim is to extend the supply of full-time places in early childhood education services to over 33% and towards the target of 50% for new nurseries and early childhood sections, developing fair and sustainable accessibility in the 0-3 age group and gradually abolishing nursery fees, as indicated in Actions 1 and 2 of the 5th Action Plan.</p> <p>Operational goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen the provision of full-time childcare places, in order to reach the objective of 50% coverage as a national average by 2030, with the aim of defining a standard at local level (as set out in Article 1, paragraph 172 of Law 234/2021) to check the overcoming of the gap between north and south • strengthen the creation of full-time places in pre-schools in order to reach the target of 100% coverage as a national average by 2030 • progressive deployment of resources for both infrastructural measures and the management and qualification of the educational provision • provide educational services specifically addressed to parents and their children with co-parenting activities proposed by professional educators, giving priority to areas at high risk of educational poverty and to vulnerable households (e.g., with disabled children)
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of educational services for children to cover at least 50% of the population under 3 years of age as Essential Level of Service (LEP) to be adopted after setting up a technical board to define an agreement between the Ministry of Education, the Regions and ANCI, Equal Opportunities and Family Department, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and the Confederation Trade Unions (later adopted by the Unified Conference), with regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the definition of homogeneous criteria for access to public and private certified childcare services that benefit from public funding, the coordinated development of ISEE-based scale fee systems, the definition of maximum levels for the financial share of families in the operating expenses of these services with a view to gradually extending free access up to the ISEE amount of €26,000. To this purpose, it is necessary to coordinate with the interventions of the 5th Action Plan and to plan the survey of the total 0-6 supply and the development of new nurseries and early childhood sections through new buildings and/or renovation of spaces available in nursery schools or other buildings. b) the definition of uniform criteria for detecting, monitoring and supervising the quality of public and private childcare services, also referring to the “Pedagogical guidelines for the integrated system (0-6)” and “National guidelines for childhood education services”. • Strengthening the links between the different institutional levels of governance of the integrated system (0-6) through the tools already provided for by the existing legislation, such as Regional Joint Boards (Regions - Regional School Offices - Anci), the steering committee of the National Plan for the integrated system (0-6), implementation of actions by the Ministry of Education to support Regions, Municipalities and educational institutions in the quality of financial planning, in the scaling of the supply for the integrated system, in the introduction or development of pedagogical coordination. • Monitoring the implementation of the services provided by the NRRP and the access to the service, with the perspective of matching supply and demand, and also to provide support to local authorities in the planning phase, participation in calls for tenders and implementation of educational services (0-6) • Definition and financial allocation for the creation of full-time places in pre-schools in order to reach the target of 100% coverage by 2023-2024. • The Regions and the Municipalities implement guidance, awareness-raising, promotion and family outreach activities for children’s education services and pre-schools, especially in areas where they are most lacking, for groups at risk of social exclusion and for specific categories (girls and boys with disabilities,

	<p>Roma, girls and boys from migrant backgrounds, in situations of severe housing deprivation, with mental health problems, in alternative care facilities, especially institutional ones, in precarious family situations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of participation and active involvement of parents in the framework of co-education between families and services • Development of a national information system linking the existing or ongoing information systems at the Ministry of Education on early childhood education services and pre-schools with other national surveys implemented by the public administration linked to the aims of the Child Guarantee.
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of the Interior, Unified Conference, ANCI. • Implementing Bodies: State, Parliament, Regions, Local Authorities, ISTAT, public and private providers of early childhood education services and preschools • Beneficiaries: Children aged 1 to 6, Families with children aged 1 to 6
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Funding from the increase of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Fund for the integrated system 0-6 (decree No 65, 2017) • Municipal Solidarity Fund (law No 178, 30 December 2020) • Family Policy Fund • Fund for nurseries and preschools at the Ministry of Interior (Article 1, paragraph 59 et seq., Law No 160 of 27 December 2019) • School Building Fund (Law No. 221 of 17 December 2012) • Funding from Next Generation EU • Law 234/21 paragraphs 171 and following • Law No. 234 of 30 December 2021 Budget of the State for the financial year 2022 and multi-year budget for the period 2022-2024. (21G00256) (OJ General Series No 310 of 31-12-2021 - Ordinary Supplement No 49) <p>The EU Child Guarantee, even in coordination with ESF+, can be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easing, through the municipalities, the burden of childcare fees for families in need; • implementing standardised criteria for monitoring and supervising the quality of public and private childcare services in the different regions; • supporting training sessions for the staff of Regions and Municipalities and the educational staff of the whole integrated system 0-6 on the quality of the educational provision and on the specific issue of inclusion with reference to the "Pedagogical guidelines for the integrated system 0-6" and "National guidelines for childhood education services"; • supporting guidance, awareness-raising and family outreach activities on childcare services and pre-schools by the regions and municipalities.

<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Intermediate step to 2024 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfilling of the tasks of the above-mentioned coordination boards • Implementation of actions by Regions and Municipalities to guide, sensitise, promote and bring families closer to childcare services and pre-schools, especially in areas where they are most lacking, among groups at risk of social exclusion and for specific categories (girls and boys with disabilities, Roma, girls and boys from migrant backgrounds) by 2024 • Establishment of 100% coverage of full-time nursery school by 2023-2024 • Activation of training courses on the quality of education provision and on inclusion by the Ministry of Education <p>Intermediate step to 2026 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation by municipalities of new criteria and fees for access to childcare services; • implementation of new arrangements by regions and municipalities on criteria and methods for monitoring and supervising the quality of public and private childcare services; • monitoring the increase of full-time places in childcare services and pre-schools in areas that currently have less provision; • monitoring the increase in childcare and pre-school attendance in areas with higher rates of poverty and from groups at greater risk of social exclusion. By 2023-24, the aim is to reach free of charge for ISEE up to € 9,500, the absolute poverty level. <p>Final step to 2030 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achievement of the 50% Essential Level of Service (LEP) on the national territory, with at least 33% coverage at territorial level, of certified public and private services benefiting from public funding • Evaluation of the implementation impact of the measures of the CG Plan in the dissemination of quality education services in territories with higher rates of poverty and among groups at higher risk of social exclusion. • Achieving free access to childcare services up to the ISEE amount of €26,000
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Monitoring indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of new services in the most disadvantaged areas and achievement of the appropriate percentage coverage as defined by law or by essential level of services • Attendance of services by groups with the highest risk of social exclusion • Application by the municipalities of uniform criteria for parents to share the costs of public and private certified services benefiting from public funding • Budget allocation to ensure that the service is free of charge for children from groups at higher risk of social exclusion. • Checking the application of the criteria for detecting, monitoring and supervising the quality of public and private childcare services by the inter-institutional technical coordination board • Checking orientation, awareness-raising, and family outreach activities for childcare services and pre-schools.

ACTION 2 - School meals and full-time school extension

Background	<p>The school meal service was established with the purpose of providing healthy and adequate nutrition for all children and performs an educational task that proves to be a fundamental tool to combat child poverty and early school leaving, also becoming a means of promoting the right to health, preventing eating disorders even at an early age.</p> <p>The meal service makes it possible to implement the right of boys and girls to eat at least one healthy meal a day.</p> <p>The plan aims to introduce into our system the right to food according to the three key dimensions of availability, physical and economic accessibility, and adequacy, with the resulting duties of protection by the State, such as the removal of all obstacles to access to an adequate meal.</p> <p>Canteen time is recognized as school time as a moment of socialization and sharing in conditions of equality within a common educational project. To date, school meal services fall into the category of services on individual demand, the organization of which is provided independently by municipal administrations on the basis of needs, policies and local approaches according to specific regulations. The service, if existing, is provided by the municipalities with a shattered and varied framework, since each local authority provides its own organizational methods of the canteen service and user contributions established on the basis of socio-economic conditions (ISEE-based). Moreover, since the cost is partly borne by the Municipalities, there is a big difference in the fees paid by residents and non-residents.</p> <p>School canteens in contexts of severe deprivation can also represent an opportunity for job placement with the promotion of territorial cooperatives, with particular attention to the employment involvement of women. We recall the provisions of Action 13 of the 5th Action Plan "The extension of the school meal service" whose specific objective is the progressive extension of the school meal service in nurseries and primary schools, to reach universal access, starting from the territories where there is more educational poverty, through a rule that frames it as an essential level of service (LEP), overcoming the idea of a service on individual demand.</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	<p>The aim is to establish the offer of a healthy meal a day at school as a specific essential level of service (LEP), already recognized as an essential public service in resolution 17/271 of the Commission guaranteeing the implementation of the law on strike in essential public services. The LEP will have to take into account that the canteen service requires an organization of school time that includes an educational offer also in the afternoon. Operational objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive extension of the school meal service and full-time in nurseries and primary schools, to reach universal access - starting from the territories with higher educational poverty up to a coverage of 100% • Reduction of contributions by families to the costs of the canteen service by extending free access • Providing the canteen service in the lower secondary school

<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<p>Set up a technical coordination board between the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Health, Childhood and Adolescence Protection Authority (AGIA), the Regions and ANCI, providing for the consultation of interested stakeholders (Italian Society of Paediatrics, Third Sector, parent and pupil representatives, YAB) to ensure a shared strategy on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the planned investments in school buildings for the building of canteens; • the provision of full-time in nurseries and primary school in all territorial areas • the management of the service by municipalities, according to qualitative and quantitative standards agreed at national level, providing for the public sharing of the costs, set by establishing a uniform minimum percentage of coverage of the service in all municipalities • the definition of common patterns at national level regarding accessibility, sustainability and quality of the service, as already proposed in the 5th Action Plan and interventions for the protection of rights of children and adolescents (May 2021). <p>Approve a law that upgrades the school lunch service and recognises it as an essential public service (no longer a service on individual demand) to be guaranteed to all children.</p> <p>Progressively provide free access to all children starting with the ones belonging to households in absolute poverty, with ISEE below € 9,500, to continue then with the ones with ISEE below € 26,000.</p> <p>Investing in the hiring of school and non-school staff to manage canteen time in public nursery and primary schools, in order to reinforce nutrition education and training for the right to health.</p> <p>Provision of canteen service also in lower secondary schools.</p> <p>Increasing the school meals service through increasing either the infrastructure or the number of places available in accordance with the results of the NRRP.</p> <p>Develop an inter-institutional initiative engaging the regional and municipal administrations on the quality of the service, in accordance with the ministerial guidelines on the quality of canteens, Ministerial Decree no. 65 of 10 March 2020 of the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Sea, containing the new minimum environmental criteria for the collective catering service and the supply of foodstuffs, the regional guidelines on school meals, if any, and the good practices of the municipalities, also concerning the specific dietary needs of the children (either health-related or cultural, religious, etc.).</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting bodies: Ministry of Education, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Health, administrative bodies in-charge, Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces, ANCI, Third Sector • Implementing Bodies: State, Regions, Autonomous Provinces, Municipalities, Canteen Commissions, Preschools and Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Third Sector • Beneficiaries: Families, pre-school, primary and secondary school pupils

Funding	<p>The EU Child Guarantee, linked with the ESF+, can be used to reduce the cost of school meals through the municipalities, thus easing the burden on families in need. The alignment of access to school canteens, with reference to the former FEAD systems for food aid, would allow the integration of public (school canteens) and third sector (food parcels) efforts in the fight against food poverty.</p> <p>School Building Fund (Law No. 221 of 17 December 2012)</p> <p>To date, we plan to strengthen existing funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRRP (Mission 4): 400 million are allocated on canteens for infrastructural works, especially in the South of Italy. It is important to identify what the funds will provide for the management of these potential canteens, either newly opened or renovated. • NOP School: checking the 2% allocated to canteen services • ESF+: part of 5% for projects to combat child poverty and increase the school meals service • FNPS: include school meals in 50% of the fund for children and adolescents • Municipal budgets: whether it is possible to include this item in the municipal solidarity funds. At present, the cost of the canteen in the municipalities is on two assignments: the right to education and social interventions, with any financial aid to families who cannot afford the cost of the canteen and where free meals are included. • Regional funds: regional budgets and specific funding of some regions to support the increase of full-time and canteen services mainly on European funds, indicate how much the regions will be willing to invest in the canteen and full-time goals.
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	<p>By 2022</p> <p>Free canteen service for the absolute poverty range, with an ISEE of € 9,500 (reference amount already provided for the FEAD) in the school year 2022/23</p> <p>Intermediate step to 2024 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfilling of the tasks of the coordination board and establishment of a joint strategy by 2023 • Implementation of full-time education in public pre-schools 2023/24 <p>Intermediate step to 2026 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the free-of-charge system for the ISEE range up to €26,000 for the 2025/26 school year • Implementation of full-time schooling in primary schools, also in the framework of Territorial Educational Pacts, by 2025/26 • Implementation of extended time at secondary school, also in the framework of Territorial Educational Pacts, by 2025/26 <p>Final step to 2030 for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of free-of-charge system for all children by 2030

<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Monitoring indicators</p> <p>Input indicators:</p> <p>Establishment of the technical board.</p> <p>Process indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guidelines for a coordinated and coherent strategy on investments in school buildings for the building of canteens• Providing adequate resources to cover free-of-charge for children in verified situations of poverty• Definition by the municipalities of criteria based on equivalent quality and quantity standards. <p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementing the canteen service in the most disadvantaged areas in order to achieve adequate % coverage as established by legislation or Essential Level of Service.• Pupils attending the canteen service• Pupils/families attending the canteen service free-of-charge• Full-time education in public nursery and primary schools• Implementation of the Guidelines for School Catering and the promotion of good practices aimed at favouring the local supply chain, the fight against waste and the use of eco-sustainable products.
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ACTION 3 - Education and school-based activities: tackling school drop-out

<p>Background</p>	<p>The term early school leaving refers both to the failure, partial or irregular attendance of educational services by young people and to the so-called implicit school leaving, i.e., the failure to achieve the minimum standard of knowledge in accordance with the level of school attended. Early school and training leaving is valued by Eurostat in terms of the number of people aged 18-24 who have graduated from lower secondary education at most and are not involved in further education or training. Dropping out of education will later make more difficult for them to actively integrate into society and to successfully join the labour market. The causes of early school leaving can often be traced back to the socio-economic status of the family of origin. Economic poverty, linked to other factors, can pressure students into rewarding jobs at the expense of educational opportunities. In addition, the cost of textbooks and the length of the trip to school often have a negative impact on the chances of boys and girls from the most vulnerable groups to pursue education. Other causes include the kind and the characteristics of the school, the training of teachers and the relationship between teachers and students, and the influence of the peer group. We must also take into account individual factors, such as the willingness to study, individual skills, and the occurrence of emotional distress or Specific Developmental Disorders. Early school leaving and school drop-out are prevalent among all key target groups for Child Guarantee. Nowadays we refer to a multifactorial and holistic reading of the causes leading to early school leaving, whose search for solutions requires a multidisciplinary approach and a permanent deployment of resources. The commitment is also to create a stronger link and guidance from one school cycle to the next, so that school and educational guidance is based on the concept of opportunity and not of school achievement, overcoming prejudices related to income, gender, marks, etc.</p> <p>In implementing this objective, we take into account the results of the public survey promoted by the Childhood and Adolescence Protection Authority (AGIA), which involved more than 10,000 students aged 13-17. https://www.garanteinfanzia.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/la-scuola-che-vorrei.pdf</p> <p>The students are asking for: more dialogue between teachers and students with time devoted to feedback, the rearrangement of teaching areas to improve learning, the redefinition of the curriculum to include common and free choice subjects, greater integration between the school and the local territory to use sporting and cultural facilities after school hours.</p> <p>The action is part of the development of Community Education Pacts. We will focus also on the causes of school drop-outs related to adoption, in particular on adoption crisis in adolescents.</p>
<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing access to full-time schooling and the development of cultural welfare and outreach • Ensuring quality education by improving teaching (no longer face-to-face) and caring for the teacher/student relationship • Increasing teaching support and mediation for students with disabilities, learning disabilities, students with migrant and ethnic minority backgrounds, vulnerable family backgrounds, international adoption • Promotion of guidelines for the right to education of adopted children, theoretical-methodological guidelines aimed at providing adopted children and adolescents and their families additional tools in their development path • Increasing the educational opportunities by providing ad-hoc courses for girls and boys who want to pursue a working pathway • Dissemination of “ linking “ projects for the support of Neet and adolescent drop-outs (Establishment of an individual student “school portfolio” as a tool for educational and learning follow-up). • enhancing student participation through representative bodies • Inclusion of multidisciplinary roles in the school team (language mediators, skilled operators and educators) • Increasing the educational opportunities when schools are closed with supplementary summer activities and other activities. • Development of education and school pathways database

1. Factsheets-actions

<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an inter-institutional board at the Ministry of Education, with the permanent participation of a student representative, for the drafting of guidelines on school curricula and the updating of non-formal and informal learning pathways provided for in the Three-Year Educational Offer Plans and including PCTOs, citizenship education, inclusion plans for BES (Special Educational Needs) students and community education pacts • Setting up an interinstitutional board to define school and out-of-school programmes to enhance full-time education and extra school hours with supplementary hours and development activities targeted at children's interests that represent an alternative to dropping out, with activities to open up and integrate the territory, linked to the objective of increasing access to full-time education • Dissemination of the Entrecomp and Lifecompe models to improve the quality of teaching; in particular, by promoting forms of customised teaching • Strengthening teacher training with a focus on the rights of the CRC, on listening and dialogue with pupils and on their participation in choices • Include different roles in the school team on a permanent basis: language mediators, operators and educators qualified to work with girls and boys from migrant, Roma, Sinti and Caminanti backgrounds • Draw up specific territorial agreements with municipalities and territorial areas for the management and support of challenging situations and school/training cooperation.
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Education, Ministry of University and Research, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Childhood and Adolescence Protection Authority (AGIA) • Implementing bodies: Regions, Territorial Support Centres through the 2007 "New Technologies and Disability" Project; Third sector; Schools; Local authorities • Beneficiaries: Girls and boys in lower and upper secondary schools (priority targets: adolescents living in the South; adolescents with a migration background; adolescents with disabilities)
<p>Funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 234 of 30 December 2021 Budget of the State for the financial year 2022 and multi-year budget for the period 2022-2024. (21G00256) (OJ General Series No 310 of 31-12-2021 - Ordinary Supplement No 49) • School Building Fund (Law No. 221 of 17 December 2012) • Next Generation EU funding • Mission 4 "Education and Research" of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan • European Social Fund (ESF) • European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) • These European Structural Funds are available directly to schools through calls for tenders organised under the National Operational Programmes (PON) and Regional Operational Programmes (ROP) run by the Ministry of Education and address actions required for their Three-Year Education Plans (PTOF). • Community education pacts • Agreements with bank foundations • Family Policy Fund 2020 (Tackling educational poverty)
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>By 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of technical boards <p>Intermediate step to 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of guidelines on school curricula and update of non-formal and informal learning pathways by 2023 • Definition of school and extracurricular pathways to enhance full-time and after-school activities • Checking teachers' on-the-job training schemes to qualify their skills in promoting cross-disciplinary skills <p>Next steps to be checked</p>

<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Monitoring indicators</p> <p>Input Indicators:</p> <p>Establishment of technical boards</p> <p>Process indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on school curricula and update of non-formal and informal learning pathways • Number of schools involved in the implementation of school and extracurricular pathways to enhance full-time and after-school hours (including lower secondary schools) • Number of courses to support competence development Entrecompe and Lifecompe • Number of mediators hired <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of the guidelines • Percentage of coverage of full-time enhancement projects • No. of pupils accessing and participating in full-time activities • No. of pupils accessing and participating free of charge in full-time activities • Percentage of coverage of schools with mediators • No. of pupils with mediators' support • Rate of increase of the period of time spent in education <p>As for the implementation pathway, we will also define output indicators in order to assess 1) the change resulting from the promotion of pathways aimed at enhancing non-cognitive skills (Entrecompe and Lifecompe) and 2) the increase in student participation.</p>
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ACTION 4 - Inclusive school-age practices and social inclusion for children and young people with a migratory background, and in transition to adulthood

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>The main aim is to enhance active support to educative, training, social and employment inclusion of children and young adults with migrant background in their path to adulthood.</p> <p>Specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the welfare and full social and cultural development of children and young adults with a migrant background, at risk of dropping out of school, educational poverty and marginalisation, with a focus on conditions of wider social disadvantage and on barriers to future employment • Promotion of all available learning pathways, including active labour policy and co-educational schemes, and enhancement of foreign citizens' skills acquired in formal, non-formal and informal contexts for a more inclusive and quality society and labour market, targeting in particular vulnerable groups of migrants, thinking about labour market changes and needs.
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>The action implies the reinforcement of the partnership with the central Administrations in-charge and the strengthening of the collaboration with Regions and local authorities, with a focus on territorial gaps, for the co-planning of measures with territorial social services, local public and private educational and training agencies, employment services, social and economic partners, Third sector bodies, as well as intercultural mediation services and support towards the job placement.</p> <p>We will implement individualised educational and social paths as well as territorial support in order to reduce marginalisation of children and young adults with a migratory background with a focus on the most vulnerable (e.g., unaccompanied children) through lifelong and integrated training tools, active labour policy devices integrating formal and on-the-job learning, retraining and skills transparency interventions. With regard to young migrants in their path to adulthood, the aim is to promote integrated pathways for socio-occupational inclusion that offer specific services for orientation and support to work and on-the-job experiences, involving local social services, the welcome network, public and private stakeholders in the labour market and economic partners.</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Health Ministry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies</p> <p>Implementing bodies: Central, regional and local public administrations, International Organisations, Employers' and Trade Union Associations, Joint and Bilateral Bodies, Employment Services network, Third Sector Bodies, Education and Training Agencies, Universities and Research Institutes, In-house bodies, other public bodies.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Young people and foreign children in educational and training programmes; Foreign families and single-parent families; Applicants and holders of international protection and humanitarian protection; Foreign children and young people victims and/or potential victims of labour exploitation; Unaccompanied, foster or adopted foreign children; Foreign young adults with disabilities; Foreign young adults and children with several vulnerabilities; Newly arrived foreign teenagers, children with disabilities. Managers and staff of public and private educational and training institutions, of the Employment Service Network, of local social and health services and of Third Sector bodies</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Fund for Migration Policies (FNPM), as Leading Authority • PN Inclusion ESF + 2021 - 2027, as Intermediate Body, see action h1.CG with a budget of €92 million over the period and action h2CG with a budget of €24 million • Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (FAMI) 2021 - 2027, as Intermediate Body for the OB. "Legal Migration and Integration"
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Each fund has its own rules on the target group that can be involved, the timing of implementation, checks, monitoring and territorial coverage.</p> <p>Therefore, the interventions described in this sheet will be implemented by matching the different funds according to the rules governing their implementation.</p>

1.2 WELLBEING, HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE

AXIS 1. PREVENTION AND HIGH-QUALITY SERVICES

It works on the early detection of the condition of need and vulnerability and addresses a wide range of beneficiaries, parents, families and children living in Italy. It also answers some problems linked to territorial differences and inequalities in access due to children's origin or cultural background.

ACTION 1 - The importance of the first 1,000 days of life

Background	<p>The Directorate General of Health Prevention of the Ministry of Health, with Executive Decree of 26 July 2016, established the inter-institutional, multidisciplinary and multi-professional Technical Round Table on the protection and promotion of health in the first 1000 days of life: from conception to two years of age, extended in 2017 (Executive Decree of 20 July 2017), with the task of drafting the document "Investing early in health: actions and strategies in the first thousand days of life". Guidance document for parents, health professionals and policymakers for the protection and promotion of the health of children and future generations. The guideline document illustrates the main risk factors that can be prevented or reduced in the first 1000 days of life and the protective factors, identifying useful and effective preventive actions to minimise them, in the first case, and promote them in the second, with a view to combating inequalities and protecting and improving the child's health, with lasting effects in adulthood.</p> <p>The document, in line with the Minsk Declaration (WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2015), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030), the document "Nurturing care for early childhood development: a global frame work for action", produced by WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank, and with the focus on the Essential Levels of Care (ELC) for reducing health inequalities, was carried out according to a life-course approach, in order to systematise the main knowledge and interventions available to date related to the first 1000 days of life. Furthermore, it is now recognised by the scientific community that effective preventive action requires a whole-of-government perspective.</p> <p>On 20 February 2020, the State-Regions Conference agreed on the above-mentioned document. This agreement provides for the setting up of a permanent round table on the first 1,000 days of life at the Ministry of Health with a joint composition with the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, with the aim of assessing the implementation of the document and updating it periodically, harmonising it with the organisations of the Services, in the maternal-child sector in particular, of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces. The Ministry of Health Decree of 29 September 2020 established the permanent Joint Round Table on the first 1000 days of life in implementation of the State-Regions Agreement of 20 February 2020.</p> <p>As part of the design of the National Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (CCM) of the Ministry of Health, a Central Action was funded in 2019 with the aim of surveying the preventive and care pathways offered to women, couples and parents to promote the first 1,000 days of life, partly in order to identify good practices, organisational models and appropriate interventions in the different Regions.</p> <p>This issue is connected to action 31 of 5th Plan for Childhood and Adolescence, which aims to improve the responsiveness of health systems in to the needs of girls and boys in situations of vulnerability. A particular focus will be placed on underage mothers and fathers.</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	<p>Intermediate step to 2023: promote/support the implementation of the Policy Document for prevention in the first 1000 days of life, incorporating the aims of the Child Guarantee, and update it periodically, harmonising it with the organisations of the Services, in particular maternal and child services, of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces.</p> <p>Final step 2030: protect and improve children's health and tackle inequalities.</p>

1. Factsheets-actions

<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<p>Interventions of an operational nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bring to the attention of the Permanent Joint Round Table on the first 1000 days of life the good practices identified in order to harmonise them with the organisations of the Services in the various Regions, in particular in the South; • bring the objectives pursued by the Child Guarantee to the attention of the Permanent Joint Round Table on the first 1000 days of life; • promote the setting up, within the Permanent Joint Round Table on the first 1,000 days of life, of a working group to study in depth the issues of access to health services and territorial inequalities, with particular attention to vulnerable groups;
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health, Implementing Bodies: Members of the Standing Joint Round Table on the first 1000 days Beneficiaries: General paediatric and adolescent population and parents Special attention to specific groups of children: from southern Italy, with mental health problems, from migrant or ethnic minority backgrounds, single parents, with disabilities, born to teenage mothers Level Level: National, regional and local Level: national, regional and local</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>To be implemented</p>
<p>The implementation schedule, possibly with different timescales for each phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting in 2023, bring to the attention of the permanent Joint Round Table on the first 1000 days of life, the good practices identified by the CCM [Medical Collaboration Committee] project in order to harmonise them with the organisations of the Services in the various Regions, particularly in the South. • By 2023, bring the objectives pursued by the Child Guarantee to the attention of the Permanent Joint Round Table on the First 1000 Days of Life. • From 2023 onwards, promote the setting up, within the permanent joint round table on the first 1000 days of life, of a working group to examine the issues of access to health services and territorial inequalities, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. • By 2026, promotion of the identification and preparation of appropriate process and outcome indicators for monitoring the dissemination/implementation of the good practices identified in the various fields and their harmonisation with the Service organisations in the various Regions.
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>The identification of indicators, the modalities and the start of the monitoring of the implementation of activities aimed at protecting and improving the health conditions of children and combating inequalities will take place according to the guidelines defined by the Permanent Joint Round Table on the first 1000 days of life.</p>

ACTION 2 - Youth Counselling Centres

Background

The Family Advice Centres, set up by Law no. 405 of 29 July 1975, are integrated basic social-health services with multidisciplinary expertise. They are an important tool for implementing the interventions designed to protect women's health, understood more globally and considered over the entire lifespan, to protect the health of children and adolescents and the relationships between couples and families.

In recent years, the Essential Levels of Care updated in 2017, have also outlined a redevelopment of advisory services, and references to the role of these services can be found in the National Fertility and Childhood and Adolescence Plans.

The multidisciplinary and holistic approach of these social and health services, located throughout the country, their attention to the complexity of the population's health condition also through the quality of their welcome, their listening and their communication, and their ability to implement health promotion programmes aimed at *empowering* individuals and communities, makes them extraordinarily topical and confirms their potential for public health, especially for younger population groups, capable of taking action in the field of reproductive health promotion, while also paying competent attention to new emerging needs.

In line with a relevant interest aimed at a strategic relaunch of Family Advice Centres, in 2017 the National Centre for Disease Prevention and Control of the Ministry of Health promoted and financed the Central Action *"Analysis of the activities of the network of Family Advice Centres for a re-evaluation of their role with reference also to issues related to endometriosis"*.

The general objective of the Action, aimed at mapping the network of Family Advice Centres, surveying the organisational models and analysing the activities carried out, also identifying good practices, enabled the acquisition of updated information also for the activities offered to adolescents/young people.

In particular, many family advice centres are active in the area of adolescents/young people. The most common topics dealt with by these services in the youth area are contraception, sexuality and reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections/diseases and relationship problems. With regard to health promotion interventions in schools, in Northern and Central Italy there are more frequent interventions carried out in collaboration with other services of the Local Health Authority and coordinated at District level. Despite this, it emerges from the evaluation that 49% of the Family Advice Centres in Central Italy did not carry out any intervention in schools (32% in the Northern Italy, 31% in Southern Italy).

Among those who carried out activities in schools, the most frequently addressed topic (over 90%) was emotional and sexual education in all areas, followed by lifestyles, bullying and cyberbullying. One in three counselling centres addresses the use of tobacco, alcohol, other substances and new addictions (e.g. internet, gambling). Gender-based violence is more frequently treated in interventions by services in the Centre than in the North and South.

Health promotion activities in schools (see Protocol of Agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health "Safeguarding the right to health, study and inclusion" of 19.01.2022) are accompanied by the listening points for adolescents set up by the Family Advice Centres. The coverage of counselling activities aimed at adolescents was estimated by using the number of adolescents who went to the youth listening points (98,374 estimated in total) and the total number of adolescent users of Family Advice Centres (183,610 estimated in total) as the numerator and using the regional ISTAT population of 12-24 years old in 2017 as the denominator. Overall coverage is low for both indicators in all regions.

The proposed interventions are in line with the 5th Childhood Plan, especially in relation to actions 6 and 7.

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Intermediate step to 2023: within the institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, promote/support the aims of the <i>Child Guarantee</i>, with specific attention to what emerged from the first survey of the <i>Youth Advisory Board</i> concerning the lack or inadequacy of listening services, for the promotion and protection of physical and mental health. Final Step 2030: Protect and improve the physical and mental health of adolescents and address inequalities.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>Interventions of an operational nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to bring the good practices identified in relation to the Family Advice Centres and listening points for adolescents to the attention of institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, in order to encourage their implementation at national level; • bring the objectives pursued by the Child Guarantee to the attention of institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms; • promote the setting up, within institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, of working groups to study the issues of the lack or inadequacy of counselling and support services for psychological wellbeing and mental health, as well as insufficient prevention activities, including in the field of reproductive health, with particular attention to territorial inequalities and vulnerable groups;
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health Implementing Bodies: Components of institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, Presidency of the Council of Ministers Beneficiaries: Adolescent population Special attention to specific groups of adolescents: from Central and Southern Italy, with psychological distress/mental health problems, from migrant or ethnic minority backgrounds, with only one parent, with disabilities, born to teenage mothers Level: National, regional and local</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DECREE 30 November 2021 - Fund for the promotion of well-being and the person aimed at facilitating access to psychological services. (22A00021) (Official Gazette no. 6 of 10-1-2022) • To be implemented
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Starting from 2023, the good practices identified in relation to the Family Advice Centres and listening points for adolescents should be brought to the attention of institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, in order to encourage their implementation at national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2023, bring the objectives pursued by the Child Guarantee to the attention of institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms. • From 2023 onwards, promote the implementation, within the institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, of working groups to examine the issues of the lack or inadequacy of counselling and support services for psychological wellbeing and mental health, as well as insufficient prevention activities, including in the field of reproductive health, with particular attention to territorial inequalities and vulnerable groups. • By 2026, promotion of the identification and provision of appropriate process and outcome indicators for monitoring the dissemination/implementation of the identified good practices.
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>The identification of indicators, the methods and the start of monitoring of the implementation of activities aimed at protecting and improving the health and well-being of adolescents and at combating inequalities will take place according to the guidelines defined by the institutional and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms.</p>

ACTION 3 - Promotion of affectivity, sexuality, and gender equality education

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Prevention and quality services
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	National action to promote education on emotion management, sex education and gender equality (Law No. 107 of 2015), in an integrated perspective between territorial health services, educational services and school institutions, to implement through the drafting of national guidelines with local initiatives involving schools and local authorities (general administrative and/or planning intervention) and training courses for professionals on the issues of co-parenting and gender equality. The proposal is linked to Action 10 of the 5th Action Plan, which proposes to "Promote the psychological and physical well-being of children in educational services and all types and levels of schools through the implementation of life skills programmes". Training and information on the right to emotion management and sex education of children and young people with disabilities will also be promoted in order to create awareness and the skills to provide adequate answers.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National, Regional and Autonomous Province Authority for Childhood and Adolescence Protection Implementing Bodies: Regions, regional and provincial school departments of the Ministry of Education, educational services and schools, Anci, Asl, advice centres and family centres, third sector Beneficiaries: children and adolescents, families, teachers, school staff Level: national, regional, sub-regional
Funding	Funds for the promotion of gender equality in order to implement the Istanbul Convention and Law No. 107 of 2015 (Article 1, paragraph 1134, Law No. 178 of 30 December 2020) USR funds and school self-government (Article 1, paragraph 960 Fund for increasing the number of self-government staff and increasing the number of support teachers, Law no. 178 of 30 December 2020)
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Guidelines by 2023, follow-up with a review of implementation and identification of good practices by 2026.
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	Input indicators: survey and assessment of the results achieved by the projects already implemented by the schools per area of intervention; monitoring of the human/economic resources employed; survey of the current situation. Process indicators: endorsement of cross-sectoral administrative acts set out in national guidelines pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 16 of Law no. 107 of 2015. Outcome indicators: number of ongoing/closed initiatives per area of intervention, type of arrangements and agreements between school and territory, number and type of target groups involved, monitoring of implemented interventions and good practices, impact assessment.

AXIS 2. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN, PRE-ADOLESCENTS AND ADOLESCENTS

It addresses pre-adolescents and adolescents in a broad sense and it also targets specific categories of the Child Guarantee, such as children with mental distress and children from migrant or minority backgrounds. Many stakeholders and experts point out the need of more attention to this specific group. In particular, it is a core issue in the proposals of the Youth Advisory Board.

ACTION 4 - Establishment of a permanent technical round table on mental health in the 0-18 age group

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Psychosocial well-being of children, pre-adolescents and adolescents
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Establishment of a permanent technical board on mental health addressed to this age group. The first stage is aimed at outlining a unitary framework of existing or planned interventions (see the actions in the Guidelines on neuropsychiatric and neuropsychological disorders in childhood and adolescence) and then at monitoring the implementation of the measures (operational intervention), taking into account the specificities of particularly vulnerable groups.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health, Presidency of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Implementing Bodies: High Institute of Health, Ministry of Disability, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of Education, National Authority for Children and Adolescents Protection, Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Anci, Paediatric societies and associations, family associations, scientific societies and associations of professional educators, developmental neuropsychomotricity therapists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, psychiatric rehabilitation specialists; National Federation of Professional Associations to which these professionals belong (FNO TSRM PSTRP National Federation of Professional Associations of Medical Radiology Health Specialists, Rehabilitation and Prevention Health Professions), Italian Neuropsychiatric Society of Childhood and Adolescence, National Council of Social Workers, National Council of Psychologists, National Federation of Nursing Associations, Italian Society of Mental Health Nursing Studies, associations for educator and pedagogist, third sector associations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: all children living in Italy regardless of their status, including children with a migrant background, unaccompanied foreign children and minorities and, more generally, children from disadvantaged backgrounds and from the most vulnerable groups, adopted children.</p> <p>Level: national and regional</p>
Funding	No-cost intervention
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Board to establish by 2022; drafting of an intervention framework by 2024.

Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators

Input indicators: information sources collecting data relevant to mental health in the 0-18 age group, including data from NPIA services, rehabilitation services, psychological, counselling and addiction areas, as well as data on admissions for neuropsychological disorders. For such data, we can refer also to the available findings of the project supported by the Ministry of Health under the 2021 programme of the National Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (NCCM) and coordinated by the High Institute of Health.

Process indicators: Establishment of a board with ministries, local and regional institutions and professional associations dealing with mental health, and drawing up a common intervention framework.

Outcome indicators: implementation of the actions planned in the above-mentioned framework.

We plan also a qualitative monitoring through advocacy and participation of the target.

ACTION 5 - Strengthening of Developmental Psychology and Child/Adolescent Neuropsychiatry services

Background	<p>The intervention is in follow-up to some already in place dedicated initiatives. In particular, Article 33, paragraph 1, of the Decree Law of 25 May 2021, no. 73 established that ‘in order to strengthen local and hospital services for child and adolescent neuropsychiatry and to ensure prevention and multidisciplinary care of patients and their families, ensuring adequate interventions in the health and sociomedical field, also to meet the health needs related to the epidemiological emergency from COVID-19, the National Health Service bodies (...) up to a maximum total amount of 8.5 million euros, may, in accordance with regional organisational models, use self-employment, including coordinated and continuous collaboration, until 31 December 2022, for the hiring of health professionals and social workers”. In addition, paragraph 3 of the same Article 33 has provided that ‘in order to protect health and individual and collective psychological well-being, taking into account, in particular, the psychological distress of children and adolescents, due to the epidemic of COVID-19, the regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano may allow the companies and bodies of the National Health Service to grant (...) until 31 December 2022, self-employment contracts, including coordinated and continuous collaboration, to psychologists, duly enlisted in the relevant professional register, in order to ensure psychological services, including home-based services, to citizens, children and health workers, as well as to guarantee the activities provided for by the Essential Levels of Care”. Some parts of the intervention link with Action 6 of the 5th Action Plan for Childhood and with the establishment of the school psychology service, as anticipated in the FACTSHEET-ACTION on the strengthening of youth counselling centres. We will focus on areas that are less provided with services by setting up an integrated multidisciplinary team at NPIAs, in order to increase the coverage of NPIA services throughout the country.</p> <p>Among the services to increase in general, especially in the centre and south of Italy, there are admissions in paediatric hospitals or wards for acute illnesses to avoid adult wards, and the extension of residential care in specialised socio-sanitary communities for children or in educational communities with expert healthcare professionals.</p> <p>Strengthening must also take into account the specificities of adopted children and adolescents and their families in order to prevent adoption failures; they are a category of children at risk (as highlighted by all the scientific literature) due to previous traumatic experiences (abuse, neglect, institutionalisation, interruption of emotional ties), the risk of developing psychiatric illnesses, and the negative effects of discrimination (as adopted children and/or as belonging to ethnic minority groups).</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Psychosocial well-being of children, pre-adolescents and adolescents
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Hiring of staff to support the developmental psychology and child and adolescent neuropsychiatry services, to support the different levels of primary care (health advisory centres, birth centres and paediatrics, etc.) and the living environment of children, for prevention and early diagnosis and prompt therapeutic-rehabilitative intervention (general administrative and/or planning intervention)

institutional and non-institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)	Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Regions, Local Health Authorities, Local Authorities Beneficiaries: all children living in Italy regardless of their status, including children with a migration background, unaccompanied foreign children and minorities, adopted children Level: national, local
Funding	To be implemented during planning
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Intermediate step by 2026 and final step by 2030
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	For monitoring and evaluation purposes, analyse changes in the following indicators over the period: number of psychologists hired in psychology services or counselling centres or NPIA services and targeting the developmental age group; number of child neuropsychiatrists working in NPIA services (community, hospital, residential and semi-residential); number of other staff of NPIA services (social workers, educators, mediators, etc.) ; number of NPIA places available in medical training school per year.

ACTION 6 - Extension up to age 18 of the Primary Care Paediatrician

Background	The relationship between the free-choice paediatrician and the National Health Service is established by the ACN of 15 December 2005 and following amendments. In particular, Article 13, paragraph 1, of the ACN provides that “paediatricians, recorded in the lists referred to in Article 32, paragraph 4 of this agreement, are an active and qualified part of the National Health Service in the protection of childhood and developmental age from 0 to 14 years, in its stages of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and achievement of a state of psycho-physical maturity in a global vision of service for the citizen within the framework of national and regional health plans. This activity implies that, within the framework of the healthcare organisation, the agreements with family paediatricians, whose activity consists in providing healthcare services in a territorial context, are the answer to the healthcare needs of the paediatric population, on the basis of the provisions of Article 8 of Legislative Decree 502/92 and subsequent amendments and additions”. Therefore, the change of Free Choice paediatrician takes place automatically at the age of 14, except in special cases. In fact, article 41, paragraph 10, of the same ACN provides that “The change, automatically made at the child’s 14th birthday, shall be communicated in due time to the patient’s family. At the request of the parent and upon acceptance by the paediatrician, the diagnosis of chronic pathologies or handicaps and certified situations of psycho-social distress may be recognised as suitable conditions for prolonging care, and in any case not beyond the age of 16”. It would be important to ease access to and the choice of a free choice paediatrician by simplifying the process, especially in some areas and for socially disadvantaged families.
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Physical, psychological and social well-being of pre-adolescents and adolescents
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Extension of the free-choice paediatrician until 18 years of age to grant care continuity in transition phases (legislative intervention)
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Health, Regions, F.I.M.P. - Italian Federation of Paediatricians, Italian Federation of General Practitioners - FIMMG, Italian Society of Paediatrics Beneficiaries: all children living in Italy regardless of their status, including children with a migration background, unaccompanied foreign children and minorities Level: national and regional
Funding	To implement
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Detailed arrangements by 2026
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	Input indicators: number of children with access to free-choice paediatrician; number of places available in paediatric training schools. Process indicators: definition of steps to achieve extension and hiring of paediatricians. Outcome indicators: increase over time in the number of children in the care of free-choice paediatricians and in the number of free-choice paediatricians.

ACTION 7 – Strengthening of the information system

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Psychosocial well-being of children, pre-adolescents and adolescents
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Strengthening of the information system for collecting data on services for diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of psychological and neuropsychological disorders of the developmental age and on the beneficiaries of such services. As stated by the Mental Health Technical Board, the proposal also concerns the extension to Child and Adolescent Neuropsychiatry of the compulsory information requirements for adult mental health services (general administrative and/or planning intervention).
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health Implementing Bodies: Istat, High Institute of Health, Regions, Asl Level: national
Funding	Still to implement
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Intermediate step by 2024 and final step by 2030
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	For monitoring and evaluation, there is an annual report highlighting the number of accesses of children to NPIA services, with data disaggregated by different territorial areas, kind of services and targets.

AXIS 3. ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH A MIGRATION BACKGROUND, UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN CHILDREN AND MINORITIES

Italian law states that all children have the right to be included in the National Health Service (State-Regions Agreement 2012, Guidance for the proper implementation of health care legislation for health care to foreigners by Regions and autonomous provinces). Access to health services, therefore, is a universal measure. On the other hand, an in-depth inquiry on specific groups of children reveals the existence of not totally inclusive procedures: restrictions on registering children up to the age of fourteen, restrictive applications for children of irregular EU immigrants, no access to free-choice paediatricians, but only to doctors at the consulting centre or outpatient clinics for temporarily present foreigners or EU citizens. Similar problems are common to Roma, Sinti and Caminanti.

ACTION 8 - Compulsory registration with the national health service for all foreign minors

Background	<p>Italian law states that all children have the right to be included in the National Health Service, following the State-Regions Agreement of 20 of December 2012, "Guidance for the proper implementation of health care legislation for health care to foreigners by Regions and autonomous provinces", in accordance with the New York Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified and implemented by Law 176/91. This concept is confirmed by the Prime Ministerial Decree of 12 January 2017 "Definition and updating of the Essential Levels of Care, referred to in Article 1, paragraph 7, of Legislative Decree 30 December 1992", which states in Article 63, paragraph 4: "foreign children present in the national territory who do not comply with the rules on entry and residence are covered by the National Health Service and benefit from health care on an equal basis with Italian citizens".</p> <p>Access to health services, therefore, is a universal measure.</p> <p>On this topic, the Ministry of Health, in note DGPROGS 21901 of 24 July 2019, recalled that it is compulsory for all foreign children to be included in the National Health Service, regardless of their residence status.</p> <p>Several reports point to the lack of enrolment of foreign children who do not comply with the rules on entry and residence. These are children who do not have access to a free-choice paediatrician, but who nevertheless require pharmacological and diagnostic prescriptions and certification of re-entry to school, the latter being increased by the COVID-19 health emergency.</p> <p>Similar problems are common to Roma, Sinti and Caminanti.</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Access to health services for children with a migration background, unaccompanied foreign children and minorities
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Adoption of an act by the Ministry of Health containing further guidelines to explain the necessary procedures to provide health protection to all foreign children, regardless of their status, taking into account the contents of both the State-Regions Agreement of 2012 and the Prime Ministerial Decree of 12.01.2017 (art. 63, paragraph 4), in order to provide for the inclusion in the SSN, with the resulting choice of free-choice paediatrician or GP, of every foreign child, on equal terms with Italian citizens (general administrative and operational intervention)
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health</p> <p>Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, NIHMP, Ministry of the Interior, Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Local Health Authorities, Revenue Agency</p> <p>Beneficiaries: all children living in Italy regardless of their status</p> <p>Level: national and regional</p>
Funding	No-cost intervention

The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Adoption of the act by 2023
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	Input indicators: existence of regional legislation on the subject, with particular regard to measures concerning health access for foreign children and unaccompanied foreign children. Outcome indicators: checking and monitoring the progressive implementation of the national legislation by the regions, with the adoption of the corresponding acts.

ACTION 9 - Right to information

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Access to health services for children with a migration background, unaccompanied children and minorities The action is linked to the provisions of the National Plan for Inclusion and Fight against Poverty in regard to the promotion of social inclusion of children who are third-country nationals and minorities.
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Provision of outreach, information and communication services at primary care levels regarding the health rights of children with a migration background, unaccompanied foreign children and minorities (general administrative and/or planning intervention)
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: Regions and autonomous provinces Implementing Bodies: Municipalities, social and health services such as advice centres, developmental services, NPI services, social secretarial and welcome services, advice centres, third sector associations. Beneficiaries: children with a migration background, unaccompanied foreign children and minorities Level: regional and sub-regional
Funding	The action also links to the National Plan for Inclusion and Fight against Poverty h2.CG (with a budget of 24 million euro over the period 2021 - 27) and K1.CG (with a budget of 90 million euro over the period)
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Intermediate step by 2026 e final step by 2030
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	Input indicators: mapping of outreach regional services, information and communication services addressing the health needs of the foreign and minority population. Process indicators: definition of services and professional skills of staff, dissemination of these measures. Outcome indicators: increasing the spread of services and skilled professionals in-charge; increasing access to services

ACTION 10 - Facilitate access to psychological care for adolescents with a migrant background or belonging to minorities

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Access to health services for children with a migration background, unaccompanied children and minorities for the promotion of social and psychological well-being
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of communication and mediation staff and services at primary care levels to facilitate the access of adolescents with migrant or minority backgrounds to mental health services (general administrative and/or planning intervention) • Strengthening psychosocial support services for unaccompanied children living in local care facilities; • Implementation of targeted projects to support Ukrainian refugee children and adolescents to cope with the short- and long-term effects of war and displacement; • Implementation of appropriate training on migration traumas and ethno-psychology and ethno-psychiatry for community health services, youth counselling centres
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, National Authority for Children and Adolescents Protection</p> <p>Implementing Bodies: Regions, municipalities, local health authorities, advice centres, third sector associations, professional bodies (national associations) in charge of psychosocial interventions (psychologists, educators, pedagogues, social workers, cultural mediators, etc.).</p> <p>Level: regional and local</p>
Funding	<p>The action also links to the National Plan for Inclusion and Fight against Poverty h2.CG (with a budget of 24 million euro over the period 2021 - 27) and K1.CG (with a budget of 90 million euro over the period).</p> <p>Other resources to be implemented from standard funds.</p>
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Intermediate step by 2026 and final step by 2030
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	<p>Input indicators: availability of mediation services in primary care and number of mediators in charge.</p> <p>Process indicators: definition of the professional skills of mediators and the dissemination of these services.</p> <p>Outcome indicators: increase in the staff and outreach of services; number of migrant and refugee children and young people who have accessed psychological care and psychosocial support services.</p>

ACTION 11 - Interventions and policies aimed at receiving and protecting foreign minors from Ukraine

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates (the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the survey, welcome and care of unaccompanied foreign children from Ukraine in order to provide ongoing monitoring of their presence and ensure protection and access to all services. • Implementation of supranational and national legislation on the protection of children and in particular unaccompanied foreign children (a non-exhaustive example, Law No. 47 of 2017, Legislative Decree 142/2015, Law 184/83). The institutional governance agreed to manage welcoming with the standard system.
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<p>Actions already undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inter-institutional board has been set up at the Civil Protection Department for surveying and monitoring; • Appointment of a special commissioner for the coordination of processes to support unaccompanied foreign children (Ms Ferrandino) by Order no. 876 of 13 March 2022 issued by the Department of Civil Protection; • Outreaching actions for the stakeholders who, for any reason, deal with unaccompanied foreign children from Ukraine on the need and duty to report to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, as required by the current legislation. For this purpose, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies sent a communication to the Ministry of the Interior, to the Civil Protection Department, to the Presidents of all the Juvenile Courts and to the associations involved in solidarity programmes; • Survey of unaccompanied children from Ukraine within the Minors Information System (SIM) set up by Article 9 of Law 47/2017 at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies; • The Third Sector is already working either to send aid to Ukraine and neighbouring countries or to support the welcoming of refugees in Italy. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policies called for a board meeting with the National Council of the Third Sector to coordinate the efforts and channel the considerable support of families, associations and other civil society stakeholders; • Cooperation between Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to build a network with the associations of Ukrainians in Italy, to understand the needs of people arriving and ensuring their direct relationship with the institutions. <p>Proposed actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the issue of a Ministry of the Interior note addressed to the Police Headquarters and Prefectures confirming the duty to report the presence of unaccompanied children to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies for surveying and recording reasons.
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Civil Protection Department, Ministry of Education, Prefects' Offices, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of the Interior, ANCI, Police Headquarters, Juvenile Courts, International Organisations, CNOAS, third sector in charge, local authorities</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Regular meetings of the Interinstitutional Board</p>

ACTION 12 - Establishment of an interinstitutional round table on minors with disabilities

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Definition and targeting of the different needs of children with disabilities
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Establishment of an inter-institutional board for children with disabilities aimed at identifying the different issues and needs of this target group. The board would focus on identifying the entry barriers of children with disabilities in different areas (school, health services, sports activities, etc.) and the rights of this target group, including civil rights and participation. The board's tasks would aim to identify services and measures that are already in place and need to be strengthened, and to identify possible areas for action. The board will also be the place to discuss the subject of the Cultural Educational Assistant (CEA), a key-element for children with disabilities to enjoy their rights. Educational assistance, starting from early childhood, today requires an increasing commitment from Local Authorities, and it is now difficult to afford without allocated funding. The issue will be addressed either to understand the trend in educational support demands or to conceive a different governance.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: ministerial departments targeting the beneficiaries Implementing Bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Disability, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport Beneficiaries: Children with disabilities Level: National
Funding	No-cost intervention
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	The board will be established by 2022
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	The choice of indicators, the methods and the setting up of monitoring will be identified by the board after its establishment.

FACT SHEETS ON CHILD GUARANTEE RELATED HEALTH MEASURES ALREADY PLANNED AND FINANCED

A. Fund for the promotion of personal wellbeing to promote access to psychological services

Proposing administration	Ministry of Health
Other competent administrations, if any	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Regions
Funding	LAW No. 106 of 23 July 2021. Conversion into Law, with amendments, of Decree-Law no. 73 of 25 May 2021, containing urgent measures related to the COVID-19 emergency, for businesses, work, young people, health, and territorial services. (so-called 'support bis') Art. 33, paragraph 6-bis
Envisaged intermediate and final targets	As stated in Art. 33, paragraph 6-bis: "[...] weaker sections of the population, with priority for patients who have cancer, as well as for the psychological support of children and adolescents of school age".
Specific goals and objectives	As stated in Art. 33, paragraph 6-bis: "[...] to promote [...] well-being and the person, favoring access to psychological services".
Interventions	As provided for in art.33, paragraph 6-ter, the Ministerial Decree of 30 November 2021 "Fund for the promotion of well-being and the person aimed at favoring access to psychological services. (22A00021) (GU n.6 del 10-1-2022) regulates the modalities of implementation of the provisions of art.33, paragraph 6-bis; the actions to be carried out will have to include some of the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct interventions on the target • active involvement of free-choice pediatricians and general practitioners; • active involvement of peers (e.g., peer support projects); • inclusion of families; • early detection of discomfort in the places where adolescents live, with priority to schools; • use of teenagers' tools and enhancement of their languages and forms of communication; • construction/strengthening of integration between services and public actors operating in the territory, with priority given to family advice centers and schools; • inclusion of information-gathering tools to monitor processes and assess the effectiveness of interventions.
Specify to which priority refers, according to council recommendation (eu) 2021/1004 of 14 june 2021.	Health care
Overall resources	Law 106/2021, art.33, paragraph 6-bis establishes "(...) a fund with an endowment of 10 million (...) for the year 2021"; the fund was also refinanced for the year 2022 with 10 million by Law no. 234 of 30 December 2021 on the "State budget for the financial year 2022 and multi-year budget for the three years 2022-2024". Art. 2 of the Ministerial Decree of 30 November 2021, which regulates the modalities for implementing the interventions referred to in Article 33, paragraph 6-bis, provides the fund's distribution to the Regions and Public Administrations. The fund for the actions concerns school-age children through a fixed equitable share and a share calculated based on the resident population aged between six and eighteen.
Timeline	2022-2023

The proposing administration provides: An explanation of how the proposal strengthens the potential for achieving the aims of the eu recommendation.

1. The intervention aims explicitly to provide psychological support to school-age children in need and in fragile conditions.
2. In attachment 2 of the Ministerial Decree of 30 November 2021, which regulates the modalities of implementation of the interventions referred to in art.33, paragraph 6-bis, of Law 106/2021, the Regions and PA are invited to "(...) organize homogeneous and standardized proximity interventions to offer psychological support to the specific population groups identified by the decree (...)" indicating a list of possible initiatives chosen among some good practices, whose effectiveness was highlighted in a study carried out by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (<https://www.ccm-network.it/progetto.jsp?id=node/1995&idP=740>):
 - strengthening of the territorial network of family advice centers, social and educational services;
 - activation/enhancement of dedicated telephone psychology services for adolescents;
 - setting up psychological counseling and support points in schools, also by telephone or digital means;
 - use of social networks and peer support activities;
 - implementation of the use of video technology to ensure the accessibility of the activities provided (listening desks, psychological support, etc.) in case of lockdown or semi-lockdown situations;
 - staff training aimed at strengthening/improving the specific skills required by the planned interventions.
3. The same decree provided actions and tools for monitoring, reporting, and evaluating the interventions at the end of the first 12 months of activity and the end of the 24 months.

B. Strengthening of local and hospital child and adolescent neuropsychiatry services and additional hiring of psychologists

Proposing administration	Ministry of Health
Other competent administrations, if any	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Regions
Funding line	Art.33 of Law no. 106 of 23 July 2021. Conversion into Law, with amendments, of the decree-law of 25 May 2021, no. 73, containing urgent measures related to the COVID-19 emergency, for businesses, work, youth, health, and territorial services (so-called "bis supports")
Envisaged intermediate and final targets	Intermediate: NPIA network. Final: children and adolescents
Specific goals and objectives	As described in Article 33, paragraphs 1 and 3, of Law No. 106 of 23 July 2021, the funding aims: "[...] to strengthen the territorial and hospital services of Child and Adolescent Neuropsychiatry and guarantee multidisciplinary prevention care of patients and their families. The goal is to ensure adequate interventions in the health and sociomedical sphere, also in response to the health needs connecting to the epidemiological emergency from COVID-19 [...]", "[...] protect individual and collective health and psychological well-being, taking into account, in particular, the forms of psychological distress of children and adolescents [...]"
Interventions	As provided for by art.33, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Law of 23 July 2021, no. 106, "[...] by way of derogation from the legislation in force regarding personnel [...]", the Regions and PA are authorized to '[...] use professionals, also with coordinated and continuous collaboration, [...] for the recruitment of health professionals and social workers [...]' Through '[...] freelancers, also with coordinated and continuous collaboration to psychologists, registered in the relevant professional register, to ensure psychological services, also at home, to citizens, minors, and health workers, as well as to ensure the activities provided by the essential levels of care (ELC).'
Specify to which priority refers, according to council recommendation (eu) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021.	Health care
Overall resources	Strengthening of territorial services: Article 33, paragraph 2 of Law 106/2021, authorizes "(...) for the year 2021, the expenditure of 8 million euros; the fund was refinanced by Law No. 234 of 30 December 2021 for the year 2022 with 8 million euros. Extraordinary recruitment of psychologists: Article 33, paragraph 5 of Law 106/2021, authorizes "(...) for the year 2021, the total expenditure of 19,932,000 euros: The fund has also been refinanced for the year 2022 with 19,932,000 euros by Law No 234 of 30 December 2021 on the "State budget for the financial year 2022 and multi-year budget for the three years 2022-2024".
Timeline	2022-2023
The proposing administration provides: An explanation of how the proposal enhances the potential for achieving the aims of the eu recommendation.	The interventions aim at ensuring adequate measures in the health and sociomedical field, also in response to the health needs related to the epidemiological emergency from COVID-19. The goal is to strengthen the territorial and hospital services of Child and Adolescent Neuropsychiatry and ensure prevention and multidisciplinary care of patients and their families while waiting for an organic structural intervention at a fully operational level.

C. Grant to support costs for psychotherapy treatments

Proposing administration	Ministry of Health
Other competent administrations, if any	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Regions
Funding line	Decree-Law No 228 of 30 December 2021 on urgent provisions regarding legislative deadlines, converted into Law No 106 of 23 July 2021.
Envisaged intermediate and final targets	The general population, including minors
Specific goals and objectives	Support for access to psychological therapies and psychotherapy
Interventions	Article 1-quater of Decree-Law no. 228/2021 (Provisions to strengthen assistance for the protection of mental health and psychological and psychotherapeutic help) provides for the disbursement - by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces - of a contribution to support the expenses for psychotherapy sessions with private specialists who are regularly registered in the psychotherapists' and the psychologists' registers. For people with a lower ISEE, the contribution has a maximum of EUR 600 per person and is parameterized according to the different ISEE frames. Individuals with an ISEE higher than 50,000.00 euros are excluded from the pool of potential beneficiaries. The contribution is granted by the Regions and PPAA within the spending limit of 10 million euros for 2022 at a national level.
Specify to which priority refers, according to council recommendation (eu) 2021/1004 of 14 june 2021.	Healthcare
Overall resources	10 million euros
Timeline	2022
The proposing administration provides: An explanation of how the proposal enhances the potential for achieving the aims of the eu recommendation.	The procedures for implementing the legislation mentioned above are currently being defined through an interministerial decree (Health/Mef), which will establish the procedures for applying to access the contribution, the amount of the fund, and the requirements, including income requirements, for its allocation. The decree will be adopted following the agreement at the State-Regions Conference.

D. Agreement Unified Conference Rep. Acts 70/CU of 25 July 2019 on the “Guidelines on neuropsychiatric disorders in childhood and adolescence”

Proposing administration	Ministry of Health
Any other competent administrations	Regions, Local authorities
Funding line	
Envisaged intermediate and final targets	Wide range of beneficiaries
Specific goals and objectives	The document aims to provide operational guidelines regarding the first objective indicated by the NAPSM concerning the specific shortage of beds in child and adolescent neuropsychiatry services. The situation jeopardizes treatments and induces chronicity of the disorders. “Existence (implementation) of an integrated and comprehensive regional network of services for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of neuropsychological disorders of the developmental age.”
Interventions	<p>Four priority areas of intervention are identified, with objectives and actions to be implemented.</p> <p>A) Psychiatric disorders. Objectives: 1) To guarantee the primary management of psychiatric acuity in the age of development homogeneously and appropriately within the emergency-urgency network and to guarantee specialist management and the need for hospitalization in some second-level points;</p> <p>2) To guarantee appropriate responses for the management of psychiatric pre- and post-acuity in adolescence and the prevention of acuity.</p> <p>B) Neuropsychological disorders are leading to complex disabilities. Objectives: 1) To guarantee early diagnosis;</p> <p>2) To guarantee timely, adequate, and appropriate interventions and prevent possible secondary sequelae.</p> <p>C) Specific disorders. Aims: 1) To improve the appropriateness of demand and response.</p> <p>D) Neurological disorders. Aims: 1) To guarantee differentiated responses according to the levels of complexity and technology required concerning the multi-etiological nature of neurological disorders in childhood.</p>
Specify to which priority refers, according to council recommendation (eu) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021.	Healthcare
Overall resources	
Timeline	
<p>The proposing administration provides:</p> <p>An explanation of how the proposal enhances the potential for achieving the aims of the eu recommendation.</p>	It enhances the spread and quality of services and harmonizes their presence at the territorial level. It makes health services closer to and more accessible to the population and children with potential needs.

1.3 FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND ADEQUATE HOUSING

ACTION 1 - Access to the measure against poverty also for families from a migrant background

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Combat absolute poverty of minor persons - Facilitate access to the anti-poverty measure for families from a migrant background.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>Reduction of the period of residence in Italy necessary to receive the Citizenship Income.</p> <p>Intervention type: legislative, operational, administrative</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies Implementing Bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Beneficiaries: Families with underage children from a migration background Level: national</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Based on a reduction fixed at 5 years, taking as a reference the total expenditure provided for by the legislation in force for 2021, equal to 8,798 million Euros, there is an increase of 3.4%, which brings the total cost to 9,097 million Euros. This cost does not consider the reduction in the amount paid in connection with the introduction of the Single and Universal Allowance, assuming that the total starting cost would be €8,143 million. The increase of 3.4% corresponds to an additional charge of about 276 million.</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>In the Year 2022, the presentation of the regulatory amendment in the 2023 Budget Law, for an additional cost of €276 million. Measure to be operational as of 2023.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Data collected through the Citizenship Income information system monitored and evaluated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies: number of households with underage children from a migration background benefiting from the RdC and its increase; number of children and youths aged 0-17 years belonging to families from a migratory background benefiting from the RdC and its increase</p>

ACTION 2 - Increase in the take-up rate of those entitled to the anti-poverty measure

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Tackling poverty of under-age persons - Increasing the take-up rate of those entitled to the anti-poverty measure
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	As part of implementing outreach services to promote the knowledge of Citizenship Income, enforce the provision of the Law that authorizes INPS to send information on Citizenship Income to families that, following the ISEE certification, present the value of the indicator and its components to access to the Rdc (cf. art. 5, par. 2, d.l. 4/2019). Intervention type: operational, administrative
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: INPS, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Implementing Bodies: INPS, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Beneficiaries: Low-income households with a valid ISEE declaration. Level: national
Funding	Ordinary resources with no change in overall expenditure
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	In the implementation year 2023, communications can be sent quarterly by Inps starting from March.
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	Through the monitoring of the measure carried out by Inps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households with compatible economic requirements reached by the communication; • Number of families reached by the communication out of the total number of families with compatible economic requirements; • Number of families applying for access to the Citizenship Income out of the total number with compatible economic requirements.

ACTION 3 - Access to benefits and services for ethnic minorities, in particular Roma, Sinti and Camminanti

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Tackling under-age poverty - promoting access to benefits and services for ethnic minorities, in particular Roma, Sinti, and Caminanti.
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	Strengthening of the take up for full accessibility to universal measures against poverty for Roma, Sinti, and Caminanti populations through awareness-raising actions to be carried out in schools and directly in legal or spontaneous settlements. Targeted actions of individualized, personalized, and/or small group accompaniment to the fruition of the opportunities on the territory, also with specific reinforcement actions, which allow the effective achievement of the beneficiaries and the progressive insertion in the enlarged social context and the enjoyment of the opportunities offered by the territory for children and families.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies Implementing Bodies: Municipalities, Istituto degli Innocenti, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of Health, Third Sector companies and associations, civil society Beneficiaries: RSC children and adolescents 3-14 years old. Attention is also given to children who have completed the lower secondary school and are going on to upper secondary school, professional courses, or are at risk of dropping out. RSC families of target pupils Level: national, regional and sub-regional
Funding	NOP Inclusion 2014-2020 and NOP Inclusion 2021-2027 table of NOP Inclusion and fight against poverty see action k4. CG with expected resources of 18 million.
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Enhancement action starting from 2022, as per the 2021-2027 Inclusion NDP programming. Intermediate monitoring of the measure is foreseen in 2026 and final monitoring in 2030.
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of territories with actions and initiatives to raise awareness; • No. of awareness-raising activities carried out; • No. of RSC families involved; • No. of RSC children and youths involved

ACTION 4 - Providing appropriate services to support the social inclusion of minors in families living in poverty

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Tackling child poverty - providing appropriate services to support the social inclusion of children in families experiencing poverty.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>The strengthening of interventions and social services to combat poverty activated in favor of the beneficiaries of the Citizenship Income within the Pact for Social Inclusion framework and the implementation of the supports provided therein, which constitute essential levels according to Article 4 paragraph 14 of Decree-Law 4/2019. To intensify the capacity of territorial services to operate in a network. The objective is to allow for personalized planning of the interventions, allowing appropriate responses to the various fragilities (need for parental support, care actions for young children or children with disabilities, cultural mediation, support for school attendance, etc.). Help parents in RSC families with complex needs and children in the first thousand days of life.</p> <p>Intervention type: operational, administrative Extension of the PIPPI program (Programme of Intervention for the Prevention of Institutionalisation) as part of the prevention and support work in favor of so-called vulnerable families, the program aims, among other things, to combat the social exclusion of minors and their families. It promotes actions to foster their well-being through multidimensional accompaniment to limit the conditions of inequality caused by family vulnerability and negligence, which risk negatively affecting children's social and educational development.</p> <p>Intervention type: operational, administrative Support to young adults concluding a care program caused by their displacement from the family of origin based on a court order (so-called care leavers).</p> <p>Intervention type: operational, administrative Extension of the use of the Ministry of the Interior's National Fund for the reception of Msna to cover the costs related to the so-called administrative continuation of the caretaking until the age of 21, ordered by the judicial authorities according to Article 13 paragraph 2 of Law 47/2016.</p> <p>The Action is also linked to the provisions of Action 17 of the Fifth Childhood Plan.</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of the Interior Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of the Interior, Regions, Municipalities, Developmental Services, Child Neuropsychiatry Services, Family Advice Bureau.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Families with underage children, Care leavers, MSNA where administrative continuation is ordered upon reaching the age of adulthood. Level: national, regional and sub-regional</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Ordinary resources Services for taking care of and supporting families RSC, 414 million Poverty Fund, and PN Inclusion; Prevention of family separation PIPPI, 5 million euros National Social Policy Fund, 28.1 PNRR (2021-2023, then PN Inclusion see in the table of PN Inclusion and fight against poverty the action K1.CG planned for 90 million); Care leavers EUR 2.5 million (Poverty Fund); National Fund for the reception of Msna of the Ministry of the Interior Also, see the forecast of resources for action I2. CG in the table of the PN Inclusion and fights against poverty.</p>

<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Strengthen each measure starting from 2022 to implement the 2021-2023 National Social Plan. For each measure, intermediate monitoring is foreseen for 2026 and final monitoring for 2030.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of households with underage children benefiting from interventions and social services against poverty activated in favor of the beneficiaries of the Citizenship Income; • An annual increase in the number of households mentioned above; • No. of households with underage children benefiting from interventions under the PIPPI program; • An annual increase in the number of households mentioned above; • No. of new adults who have benefited from the Care leavers program; • An annual increase in the number of over 18s mentioned above; • No. of MNAs for whom administrative continuation is ordered upon reaching the age of 18; • An annual increase in the number of MNAs mentioned above.

ACTION 5 - Reshaping the rent subsidy for households benefiting from the Citizenship Income

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Right to housing of persons under age - Adjustment of the rent subsidy for families entitled to citizenship income</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>Differentiate the rental subsidy of the citizenship income according to the size of the family, reducing it for one-person households and progressively raising it as the number of members increases. (Existing legislation provides an additional contribution under the RDC to households living in rented homes. The assistance equals the annual rent foreseen in the registered contract up to a fixed ceiling regardless of family size. The data show that mainly larger households cannot cover the total cost of rent with the subsidy. The proposal is to rebalance the support favoring larger families likely to incur higher expenses. The contribution for a one-person household benefiting from the Rdc is reduced from 3,360 per year to 3,100. An increase of €200 for each additional component is also introduced. The basic amount is not changed for the beneficiaries of the citizenship pension, for whom a lower amount of 1,800 Euros was foreseen. Still, the contribution of 200 Euros for each additional component is added). Type of intervention: legislative, operational, administrative</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies Implementing Bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, ISTAT Beneficiaries: Families with underage children Level: national, regional and sub-regional</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>The overall impact is substantially unchanged expenditure</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Year 2022, presentation of the regulatory amendment in Budget Law 2023. Measure operational as of 2023.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Data collected through the citizenship income information system, monitoring and evaluation by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.</p>

ACTION 6 - Increasing the supply of affordable housing

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Right to housing - increasing the supply of adequate housing at affordable costs</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>As part of the establishment of the Housing Observatory, the monitoring of the size of the housing stock and its public component, as well as the assessment of the dynamics of housing hardship, including, as suggested by YAB, “a mapping of disused and abandoned public places that can be rehabilitated and used for affordable housing for families in difficulty, but also to accommodate recreational, cultural and sports facilities for children and young people, which guarantee the quality of housing at 360°: at home, in the neighborhood, among the community, in connection with the territory”.</p> <p>Implementation of the survey as part of SISTAN’s data collection activities.</p> <p>Improvement of the quality of urban spaces and the social environment through the renovation of public buildings, particularly to the development of social and cultural, educational, and didactic services, or the promotion of cultural and sports activities; interventions for sustainable mobility. Creation of new public housing facilities to reduce housing difficulties, with particular reference to the existing heritage, and the redevelopment of degraded areas, focusing mainly on green innovation and sustainability (measure M5C2.2 of the PNRR, investments 2.1 and 2.3).</p> <p>Finding housing to be allocated to public housing by verifying the assets acquired by the municipalities due to sanctioning procedures for unauthorized building conduct. To make available the unoccupied buildings through a resolution of the municipal council, justifying the public interest, and verifying the assets confiscated from the mafia and available to the State. Introduction of favorable treatment for families with underage children as priority criteria.</p> <p>Feasibility study on the strengthening of the “housing agency” services for intermediation with the private market and making housing available at moderate rents in return for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees for the management of the contract by ETS. • Housing support. • Possibly setting up funds for the advance of 3 monthly payments and support in the event of insolvency.
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructures and Mobility Implementing Bodies: Confiscated Property Agency, Municipalities, Istat, Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructures and Mobility Beneficiaries: Individuals and families with underage children Level: national, regional and sub-regional</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>NRP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment 2.1 3.30 billion • Investment 2.3 2.80 billion
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Activation of measures as of 2023, intermediate monitoring to 2026 and final monitoring to 2030</p>

Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of the Housing Condition Observatory;• Census of the residential housing availability and the public component;• Implementation of the Sistan survey• N° of building renovations of public buildings under the PNRR;• No. new public residential building structures constructed under the PNRR;• No. of homes to be allocated to public residential buildings, via verification of the assets acquired by the municipalities as a result of sanctioning procedures for illegal building practices;• No. of residences to be allocated to public residential housing, through verification of assets confiscated from the mafia
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ACTION 7 - Guidelines for promoting social well-being and social inclusion in the different life contexts of pre-adolescents and adolescents and providing widespread meeting/community spaces for minors aged 10-17

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Psychological well-being of preadolescents and adolescents. It starts from the work of mapping and systematizing the experiences of services and projects carried out over the last twenty years in Italy in favor of children and adolescents, which has led to the drafting of a manual to plan and design services and interventions for the new generation. It is considered a more articulated definition of intervention models aimed at preadolescents and adolescents' needs and services dedicated to this group. The aim is also to propose socialization and aggregation experiences to respond to the needs of children, young people, and adolescents to get together, have fun, experiment, discover interests, etc. The objective of the interventions is to develop more significant potential related to empowerment and resilience. The proposal is in connection with action 20 of the Fifth Plan, which, to prevent discomfort and promote health and integral well-being, envisages the construction of territorial networks (schools, territorial services, social services, pediatricians, hospital companies, health districts, third sector) with a view to an integrated system for taking care of minors.</p> <p>Specific goals Clearly outline concrete elements functional for national, regional, and local planning to pay attention to the actuality and specificity of preadolescents and adolescents' needs. integrate the educational intervention in a fully socio-educational context-oriented towards the enhancement of listening, flexibility, the building of alliances, and the promotion of the centrality of individuals and networks, also from an intergenerational and intercultural point of view; enhancing the participation and leading role of preadolescents and adolescents in social and territorial experiences through their involvement in interventions characterized by concrete goals and fundamental changes in their life context; systemize the many experiments launched and carried out in Italy over the last twenty years, outlining the types of instruments that have demonstrated their potential and the professional figures needed for their development Identify a specific LEPS referring to the standardized presence of educational services with a multi-professional and multidisciplinary approach that hold together the social and educational area and links with the health sector both at a preventive and restorative level.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a Table (of Child Guarantee or ad hoc working group) dedicated to the elaboration of guidelines for the promotion of social welfare and social inclusion in the different contexts of life of preadolescents and adolescents; • creation of a system of permanent comparison with existing networks of girls and boys (e.g., National Youth conference Care leaver, Youth Advisory Board Child Guarantee) and a restricted group of highly qualified experts; • field experimentation of the guidelines with the dissemination and enhancement of meeting places for minors between 10 and 17 years of age • Modeling for the identification of a specific LEPS
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies Implementing Bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Education, existing network of girls and boys, AGIA, National Association of Italian Municipalities, State-Regions Conference, National Council of Social Workers, National Council of Psychologists, Third Sector Associations Beneficiaries: preadolescents and adolescents, local communities Level: national, regional, and local</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>The guiding action is cost neutral. A specific investment of 60 millions between 2021 and 2027, as indicated in the National Plan for Inclusion and the fight against poverty, action k3.</p>

1. Factsheets-actions

The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Board to be set up by 2022; elaboration of guidelines by 2023, start of experimentation by 2023; intermediate monitoring 2024
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	Among the input parameters: mapping of existing regional practices and measures. Among the process indicators are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The establishment of the board.• Elaboration of the guidelines.• Definition of implementation methods at regional levels. Among the impact indicators: verification and monitoring of implementations, an ad hoc monitoring and evaluation system will be defined during operational elaboration.

ACTION 8 GET UP Project - Young Transformative Experiences of Social Utility and Participation

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>This action reinforces an experimental project promoted in 2017 - 2020 by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies in some Italian metropolitan cities (Rome, Naples, Venice, Brindisi, Bologna, Catania). It aims to promote interventions between schools and territories to experiment with projects.</p> <p>The goal is to promote interventions that hinge between the school and the territory to experiment with projects that promote self-management and autonomy skills in boys and girls and develop the involvement of boys and girls in the city's social context. Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage the active protagonism of boys and girls to design and manage the project course and their participation in projects that impact the social background of their neighborhood; • to integrate the educational intervention in a local context-oriented towards the enhancement of the active citizenship of boys and girls • to enhance the possible interdisciplinary, inter-professional, inter-organizational, inter-regional contamination, inter-professional, and inter-institutional aspects; • to promote a common purpose among all those involved in formal and non-formal education. <p>The school will develop projects that intersect with the local area through actions of cultural promotion, urban regeneration, solidarity-based citizenship, social inclusion, and prevention of school drop-out. Teachers and students, with the support of educators as animators/facilitators, will work together, always leaving a substantial protagonism to boys and girls.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>Actions are envisaged to be carried out in schools and local youth centers, identified by the local authorities, in which the following would be encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of a group of adolescents (14 - 18 years of age) who, based on voluntary membership, will become the main actors of the experience; • the creation of school cooperative associations; • the development of Service Learning projects with social aims; <p>To support the creation of networks and territorial pacts of intergenerational solidarity to accompany the implementation of the activities.</p> <p>The governance of the project is articulated in a multi-level structure subdivided into two components, one at the national level (Scientific Committee and National Steering Committee) aimed at giving guidelines to the project, defining criteria and tools for monitoring and evaluation, as well as facilitating the sharing and supervision of the general planning lines at national level; and one at the local level (the Local Support Board and the Local Working Group) involving a network of subjects committed to supporting the specific definition of the activities and their implementation.</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Education, existing network of girls and boys, National Association of Italian Municipalities, Beneficiaries: boys and girls Level: national, regional and local</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>In the National Plan Inclusion and fight against poverty see action k2.CG, with the provision of 80 million in the period 2021 - 27</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Draft guidelines by 2022, create a national steering committee for experimentation by the first half of 2023 and launch local projects by 2023. Intermediate evaluation step by 2025.</p>

<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>The evaluation will therefore cover several dimensions: Consistency of local objectives with national guidelines, project implementation, and the functioning of its governance structure; Contents and modalities of the interventions; Functioning of the networking at a macro (project) and micro (local programs) level; The impact of the project on the transversal competencies of young people. Periodically, during the monitoring phase and then the final evaluation, the group of students and teachers involved, as well as the local GATs, will be asked to carry out a self-assessment to critically re-read the process; to identify the contribution that the experience has made to the personal development of each individual; to compare the expected change with the change achieved.</p> <p>Input indicators No. of areas involved; No. of schools involved; No. of aggregation centers involved; No. of boys and girls; type of projects; start-up timing; timing of implementation of the local network. The evaluation plan will also aim at detecting the changes generated by the Get Up project regarding 7 evaluation dimensions and specifically: professionalizing skills/specific competencies possessed; degree of autonomy, self-organization, and empowerment; personal and group cooperative work skills; sense of individual and group responsibility/active citizenship; level of participation and protagonism within the school and in extracurricular contexts; level of satisfaction in relationships with adults and with peers; level of activation of institutional subjects such as school and administration (including listening, openness to the territory, and new didactic motivations).</p>
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1.4 GOVERNANCE AND SYSTEM FRAMEWORKS

ACTION 1 - An essential level of participation of girls, boys, and young men/women in their life contexts and in institutions

<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>The action included in the National Action Plan of the Child Guarantee intends to enhance the numerous experiences started in Italy, particularly following the adoption of Law 285 of 28 August 1997, Dispositions for the promotion of rights and opportunities for children and adolescents. The experiences are strengthened over time by initiatives of associations committed to advancing the rights of children and adolescents related to the UN Convention of 1989. Finally, it is certainly in line with the indications of the European Recommendations - with the Youth Advisory Board establishment, the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child adopted by the European Commission on 24 March 2021, and the new Council of Europe Strategy for Children's Rights in Action (2022-2027): from continuous implementation to joint innovation. It draws on the Guidelines for the Participation of Girls and Boys drafted by the National Observatory for Childhood and Adolescence. It reinforces three specific actions of the Fifth National Childhood and Adolescence Plan: Action 25 Animate and support experiences and good practices of participation Action 26 Training on the theme of participation Action 27 Standardise and monitor the subject of participation. Here we take up the contents of Action 27 and its objective: to promote a primary norm about children and adolescents' participation in the decision-making process for all the issues that concern them. It also aims to conceptualize and implement policies and programs to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, defining the relevant LEPs.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the essential level of benefits (LEP) concerning the right to participation of children and adolescents in the decision-making process on all matters affecting them and in the conception and implementation of policies and programs to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. • Working Group for the recognition of existing norms and experiences on the participation of Italian and foreign minors
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i></p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Guarantor Authority for Childhood and Adolescence, competent Ministries, private subjects, and the third sector. Implementing Bodies: Children and adolescents, public and private subjects, and organizations to promote the meaningful and valuable participation of all minors in all matters that concern them, including environmental issues. Beneficiaries: Children and adolescents, all</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>To be identified when approving the LEP measure</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>2022/23 for the definition and approval of the standard, also based on the analysis of the experiences, with an examination of potential and critical issues and relevant rules concerning participation, on the persons of minor age, including unaccompanied foreign minors and vulnerable individuals.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Verification of the timing of the phases: State of the Art and objectives, Past monitoring, Criticalities, and potentialities Promotion and dissemination</p>

ACTION 2 - Regional programming consistent with the Child Guarantee objectives

Background	<p>Consistent with the provisions of Article 117 of the Constitution, as well as in the light of the Recommendation of 14/06/2021 establishing the European Guarantee for Children, the European Strategy on the Rights of the Child of 24 March 2021, the 5th National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents, the Legislative Decree 147/2017, the National Plan of Interventions and Social Services 2021 - 2023 and the priorities assumed by the National Social Plan (PSN) among which we highlight the Child Guarantee, as well as the National Plan for Recovery and Adolescence 2021 - 2023, and the Legislative Decree 147/2017, the National Plan of Interventions and Social Services 2021 - 2023, and the priorities assumed by the National Social Plan (PSN), among which the Child Guarantee is highlighted, as well as the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, regional programming represents the critical piece to ensure consistency and harmonization between the guidelines and priorities shared in the Child Guarantee Implementation Plan and local programming.</p> <p>On the social side, "regional social programming is a fundamental element where the LEPS and the guidelines and priorities shared in the National Social Plan are integrated with regional and autonomous provinces." (See NSP 21 -23)</p>
<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Ensure and promote the harmonization, simplification, and coordination of the European, national, regional, and local governments' programming to be consistent and synergic with the priorities of the National Plan implementing the Child Guarantee. Also, in light of the articulation provided for by Article 21 paragraph 5 of Legislative Decree 147/2017, with the national social programming plans, ensuring the full implementation of the rights of minors, also through the civic protagonism of citizens and children.</p> <p>Ensure, in coherence with the European Strategy on the Rights of the Child, approved on 24 March 2021, the application of the Guidelines on Participation drawn up and approved by the ONIA and Actions 25 and 26 of the Fifth National Childhood and Adolescence Plan. Moreover, the participation of beneficiaries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of programming concerning the priorities of the National CG Plan, in particular through the YAB (Youth Advisory Board), the body for girls' and boys' participation to implement the Child Guarantee in Italy. It is helpful to recall the recommendations of the Authority for Childhood and Adolescence with the Manifesto on the Participation of Minors of 18 November 2021.</p> <p>Launch a national M&E coordination mechanism to integrate and review the indicators included in the national CG plan, promoting harmonization in data collection, the interaction between databases, and a framework for policy monitoring.</p>
<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i></p>	<p>General administrative and/or programming interventions</p> <p>The activation of a steering committee on the Child Guarantee within the Regional Board of the Network for Social Protection and Social Inclusion (a forum for inter-institutional connections between the competent Departments for the social, health, educational, and third sectors and representatives of the participatory bodies of boys and girls). The committee is a formal, stable institutional context of connection and participatory planning with the stakeholders to facilitate the acceptance, implementation, and monitoring, at a regional and local level, of the priorities and actions envisaged by the national implementation plan. The Steering committee, to be convened regularly, will share and plan the measures and interventions foreseen in the framework of the Child Guarantee, the development of joint projects of inter-ministerial intervention, and the creation of national mechanisms of coordination. Also, monitoring and evaluation by indicating the possible actions to fill the data gaps, specifying whether to intervene to improve data quality, availability, comparability and/or scalability, and the possibility of disaggregation.</p> <p>The organization of stable direct mechanisms (consultation groups) and/or indirect mechanisms (periodic surveys) for the participation of minors for co-designing, implementing and monitoring the actions referred to in the Child Guarantee system. It is crucial to ensure that the participants represent the categories at risk of poverty and social exclusion as identified in the Child Guarantee Recommendation, aged 13-21, respecting gender equality.</p>

	Considering that many steps of the CG Plan take up actions of the 5th Plan (for which Onia will follow the implementation and monitoring), it would be appropriate to create a link with Onia.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)	Region, Metropolitan cities, Municipalities, Public bodies, Regional ombudspersons for children's rights Third sector and social partners who, in various ways, work to guarantee the concrete implementation of the objectives envisaged by the Child guarantee Boys and girls from the categories of minors at risk of poverty and social exclusion.
Funding	Ordinary resources without changing the overall expenditure
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation, by the end of 2022, of the specific Steering Committee within the Regional Board of the Social Protection and Inclusion Network, where existing, or as ad hoc inter-assessor coordination; • By 2023 (or other regional deadlines), an adaptation of the relevant regional programming (such as ESF-RPs, regional social and health plans, regional training/education programming plans) with the priorities of the national CG plan; • By the year 2023 - organizing local information, awareness, and guidance events on the Child Guarantee to facilitate local programming implementation and involve communities. • Monitoring (according to the guidelines provided by the National Coordination Body, about chapter 2 of the NAP CG) and periodical sharing within the Regional Board of the Network of Social Protection and Social Inclusion about the progress stages on the implementation of the measures linked to the National Plan of the CG • Collaboration with the periodical reporting functions supporting the periodical monitoring functions of the National Coordinator
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	<p>The monitoring of the implementation of this governance objective will be carried out according to the guidelines defined by the national coordination body of the Plan in synergy with the specific working group formed within the Network for Protection and Social Inclusion on particular indicators, among which we highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Steering Committee. Participation of minors. Planned activities and their harmonization. Degree of integration between the various actors involved.

ACTION 3 - Local programming consistent with the Child Guarantee objectives

Background	<p>Consistent with the provisions of Article 8 of L328/2000, Article 23 of Legislative Decree n.147/2017, and Article 1, paragraphs 160 - 164 of L.234/2021, the Social Territorial Area (STA) is the optimal territorial dimension of reference for the closest planning for the promotion of rights and for providing answers to the needs of children at risk of social exclusion, as well as for the integrated provision of services in the social, health and educational sectors. The STA is the minimum organizational level needed to make the management of integrated services sustainable in sparsely populated municipalities located in isolated territories. Therefore, the STAs are the best place to plan, coordinate, and implement interventions and activities helpful in achieving some of the objectives of the National CG Plan.</p> <p>It is recalled that the integrated supply of interventions and services according to the coordinated modalities constitutes a basic level of benefits under Article 23 of Legislative Decree No. 147/2017. For the policies to be genuinely synergic, it is fundamental to pursue the objective of consistency between local, area, and regional planning.</p> <p>Following the provisions of paragraph 5 art. 21 of Legislative Decree no. 147/2017, in compliance with the regional organizational methods and the comparison with local autonomies, the boards at the territorial level of the Network for Social Protection and Social Inclusion can constitute the contexts of intersectoral and multidisciplinary coordination of the programming and monitoring of the implementation at a local level of objectives and interventions provided for by the National CG Plan.</p> <p>Moreover, Article 170 of the Consolidated Act on Local Authorities (Legislative Decree No. 267 of 18 August 2000) states that the Single Programming Document (SPD) is the fundamental tool for local authorities' strategic and operational planning. It is an indispensable prerequisite for the approval of the budget. It contains the guidelines and strategic objectives of the municipal administration, the economic, financial, and managerial measures necessary to achieve them, and the operational purposes. The SPD identifies the strategic objectives to be completed, which may impact the medium and long term, in line with the regulatory framework of reference and with the general purposes of public finance.</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates (the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)	<p>To achieve local planning of the Municipalities, and consequently of the zonal/area planning, consistent with the implementation purposes of the Child Guarantee, and in close connection and coordination with the regional, national, and European planning aimed at strengthening the transversality and interconnection of the interventions addressed to minors, also from a gender perspective, in particular concerning health, social and educational services, as well as to housing conditions and adequate nutrition, therefore with a view not only to the promotion but also to the effectiveness of the rights of minors. Promote the adoption of a tool to evaluate one's policies, also encouraging the administrative apparatus supporting the political level to acquire methodological/operational tools, targets, objectives around which to allocate resources and build projects, periodically evaluating the results.</p> <p>To promote and monitor a data collection system consistent with the national and the European level in the local CG Policy areas.</p> <p>Ensure, following the European Strategy on the Rights of the Child, approved on 24 March 2021, the application of the Guidelines on Participation drawn up and approved by the ONIA. Guarantee the application of actions 25 and 26 of the Fifth National Plan for Childhood and Adolescence - the participation of the beneficiaries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the programming acts concerning the priorities of the National CG Plan.</p> <p>It is also helpful to recall the recommendations of the Authority for Childhood and Adolescence with the Manifesto on the Participation of Minors of 18 November 2021.</p>

<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<p>Interventions of an administrative / programming nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assume, in the municipal Single Programming Document, the objectives pursued by the Child Guarantee, linking them to the 2030 Agenda and the monitoring and evaluation process. • Interventions of a general administrative and/or programming nature • Activate, within the Territorial Table of the Network of Protection and Social Inclusion or the Conference of Mayors at the level of a territorial area or metropolitan social city, a steering committee on the Child Guarantee (social, health, educational and third sector and representatives of the participatory bodies of boys and girls). The committee is a formal and stable institutional context of connection and participatory planning with the stakeholders to facilitate the acceptance, implementation, and monitoring, at a local level, of the priorities and actions provided by the national CG plan. This group could also guarantee coherence between the programming of the area plan (where existing) and the Child Guarantee objectives foreseen in the SPD. • Activation of stable direct mechanisms (consultation groups) and/or indirect mechanisms (periodic surveys) for the participation of minors in co-designing, implementing, and monitoring the actions referred to in the Child Guarantee system. Ensure that the subjects involved represent the categories of minors most at risk of poverty and social exclusion as identified in the Child Guarantee Recommendation, aged between 13-21, respecting gender equality. • To define specific protocols between the administrations involved (EELL, ASL, Education) for the coherent implementation of projects and interventions related to the NAPGI
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<p>Mayors of municipalities concerning both the SPD and the Conference of ANCI. Municipal budget and planning support officials. Regions, metropolitan cities. Municipal ombudspersons for children's rights. Health services, Education, Third sector Final beneficiaries: Boys and girls in the categories of minors most at risk of poverty and social exclusion.</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Ordinary resources with no change in overall expenditure.</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2023, Activation, within the Territorial Board of the Social Protection and Inclusion Network or within the Conference of Mayors or the Social Metropolitan City, of a specific Steering Committee on the Child Guarantee. • As of 2023, at least in metropolitan cities or cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the objectives of the National CG Plan will be adopted in their SPDs, linking them to the 2030 Agenda and accompanying this process with awareness-raising, animation, and information actions on the Child Guarantee. • By 2026 (or other regional deadlines), an adaptation of the Monitoring (according to the guidelines provided by the national coordination body) and periodic sharing within the Territorial Table of the Network for Social Protection and Social Inclusion on the progress of the implementation of the measures linked to the National CG Plan. • Collaboration in the periodic reporting functions to support the regular monitoring processes of the National Coordinator.
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>The monitoring of the implementation of this governance objective will take place according to the guidelines defined by the national coordination body of the Plan in synergy with the specific working group formed within the Network for Protection and Social Inclusion on particular indicators, among which we highlight:</p> <p>Constitution of the Steering Committee. Participation of minors, also through stable mechanisms of consultation and participatory evaluation. Planned activities and their harmonization. Degree of integration between the various subjects involved.</p>

ACTION 4 – Local multidisciplinary social/health équipe

Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates
(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)

The 5th Action and Intervention Plan for the protection of the rights and the evolution of children and adolescents within the integrated public system specify regarding multidisciplinary:

Action 11: guaranteeing adequate staffing of the services professionals to protect minors and a “core” of knowledge and skills in the multi-level declination (national, European, and international) from being available in the introductory courses and the post-graduate continuous training.

Action 20: construction of territorial networks (schools, territorial services, social services, pediatricians, hospitals, health districts, third sector) with a view to an integrated system for the care of minors.

The National Social Plan (NSP) 2021_2023 - stands in line both with the actions of the National Plan for Childhood and Adolescence, approved by the National Observatory for Childhood in June 2021, and with the priority indications defined in the Child Guarantee, endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the European Union on 14.6. 2021. Moreover, it establishes that the 3 guidelines part of an agreement in the Unified Conference on family foster care, the reception in residential structures, and the intervention with children and families in vulnerable situations constitute the primary reference for the implementation of the policies for children and adolescents using the resources of the FNPS. Consistently, the model of taking charge throughout the national territory has been guaranteed by the resources of the PNRR and, subsequently, the PON Inclusion.

In the 3 Guidelines, accompaniment and caretaking are based on the multidisciplinary/multidimensional working model. In particular, in the intervention model called LEPS, it is pointed out that the appropriate actions to guarantee the implementation of the measures certified as LEPS (among which, the territorial educational service and the partnership with the educational services and with the school) are “the creation of an accompanying process aimed at guaranteeing to each child an appropriate evaluation of their family situation. The aim is to design a unitary, participated, sustainable, and multidimensional action plan within a reasonable time, defined in a multidisciplinary team with the family”.

In line with the provisions of the Childhood Plan, it is recommended that multidisciplinary teams identify a person in charge of the process and is formed by:

Family members (child and parents).

Social workers.

Professional educators.

Professionals from the social/health area.

Health services and professionals are involved in every situation due to their specific responsibilities and competencies regarding the psychophysical and relational well-being of the children and their families (see LEA, DPCM 12.1.2017). It is recommended that the multidisciplinary team be extended to include professionals from the health area, the school area, and formal or informal family support figures. On the other hand, psychological support is most effective when combined with mental health promotion interventions and enhanced by the convergence of all actors' competencies.

<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<p>Establish stable national, regional, and local inter-institutional links to ensure close ties between the educational, academic, and social areas. Also, work with the various health realities to promote children and adolescents' mental health with targeted support for vulnerable situations (e.g., prevention in the first 1000 days of life, quality nurseries, Born to Read, support for vulnerable families such as the PIPPI project, advice centers, health-promoting schools, family and psycho-social centers).</p> <p>Strengthen the transversality, multidimensionality, and interconnection of interventions aimed at minors by supporting the cultural and educational context within which educators operate. Support/enhance the organizational context that favors multidisciplinary work, possibly by introducing joint training for staff of services aimed at minors in both the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Reform the study and training courses for multidisciplinary team professionals to disseminate and promote a multidimensional approach to childhood issues, guaranteeing a specific focus on the Child Guarantee objectives/targets.</p> <p>Determine appropriate guidelines to develop a national plan for integrated post-graduate training in coordination with the Ministry of Health's national ECM program. Define other methods to grant professional training credits for workers in the educational and social services, intended mainly for the operators that take part in the multidisciplinary team, also involving the third and private sectors.</p> <p>To identify, within the Network for Social Protection and Inclusion, the models/standards of minimum organizational functioning at the ATS level of the multidisciplinary team and the coordination relations with the health services and the school. Also, defining the numerical ratio between operators and inhabitants allows specifying a functional LEPS to guarantee the effectiveness and complete operativeness of the multidisciplinary teams so that they are composed of adequate personnel and can operate with specific attention to the target beneficiaries of the CG.</p> <p>The professional figures involved include psychologists, child and adolescent neuropsychiatrists, neuro and psychomotricity therapists, psychiatric rehabilitation technicians, social workers, pediatricians, educators, and teachers (planning and operational intervention).</p>
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<p>Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of Education, Presidency of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Implementing Bodies: Regions and autonomous provinces, Municipalities, Local Health Authorities, advice centres, third sector associations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: all minors in Italy regardless of their status</p> <p>Level: local</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Reference should be made to action h3.CG of the National Plan for Inclusion and the fight against poverty for a forecast of 31 million in the period 2021 -27</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2023 Through a State-Regions agreement respecting organizational autonomy, the constitution and requirements of the multidisciplinary team are defined in a policy act to be guaranteed by a regional regulatory deed. • By 2023 collection and dissemination of good practices, and by 2025 identification of experiments to be developed.
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing forms of multidisciplinary integration (teams, technical groups, etc.) at the territorial level • Guidelines to develop a national plan for integrated post-graduate training, also coordinated with the Ministry of Health's national ECM program. • Identification of minimum organizational functioning models/standards at the ATS level of the multidisciplinary team • Definition of operational protocols of the multidisciplinary team • Result indicators • Report of LEPS on the multidisciplinary team • N° of continuous and integrated training projects on the multidisciplinary team model • Number and professional composition of multidisciplinary teams set up. • No. of operators trained • See indicators action 11 V Childhood Plan.

ACTION 5 - Networks

Background	<p>Law 328/2000 introduces a process of planning and implementing, within the public and integrated system of services, in the area of socio-healthcare-educational services responsible for accompanying, caring for, protecting, and safeguarding children and adolescents.</p> <p>The 5th Plan of action and interventions for the protection of the rights and the development of subjects in the evolution age within the integrated public system establishes the following priority objectives concerning the network: action 18: start planning, within the social protection and inclusion network, the identification of a core of basic levels such as the presence of multidisciplinary teams quantitatively adequate to take care of the needs of minors in the respective territorial areas, defining the numerical ratio between operators and inhabitants. Interdisciplinary teams comprise social workers, psychologists, professional educators, child neuropsychiatrists, and rehabilitation therapists. General pediatricians, nursery educators, and school teachers are also involved.</p> <p>The ability of the services to implement integrated multidisciplinary care/ accompaniment interventions also depends on system actions supporting unitary governance that guarantees the inter-institutional and inter-professional connections necessary for the cooperation between public and private social services. To this end, reference should be made to the Guidelines for constructing inter-institutional cooperation networks and the involvement of the third sector developed by the Steering Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.</p> <p>This document represents the first implementation tool concerning the definition and governance of the “integrated taking charge” system by the territorial services of subjects in a condition of vulnerability. It aims at defining the coordination modalities to support the operational collaboration/ cooperation between the territorial public services and the private social services operating in different fields. These measures can ensure the integrated taking charge in compliance with simplification, appropriateness, continuity of the interventions, institutional and professional cohesion.</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	Pursue the multi-level integration of the social and territorial health area with the educational sector by building and making permanent, regular, and organized coordination networks at the regional and local levels. The goal is to plan/monitor the cross-sectoral policies implementing the Child Guarantee and facilitate the functioning and implementation of the integrated measures envisaged by the National CG Plan.
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/ or planning actions)</i>	Within the Regional Board of the Social Protection Network, to be convened regularly, ensuring the presence of representatives of the concerned sectors (services for children and adolescents, for the family, for disabilities and socially fragile adults, health, school, training, job, third sector): definition of operational protocols - binding - of collaboration between territorial services for the early identification of risk factors and the implementation of prevention interventions and multidisciplinary care of situations, in the execution of the national guidelines; connection with the regional planning tools provided for the promotion of the welfare of children and adolescents.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved <i>(promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries)</i> according to the territorial level to which the action points <i>(national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Promoting bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education Implementing Bodies: Regions/regional directorates involved, regional children’s ombudspersons and, where present, municipal ombudsmen, public prosecutors’ offices, third sector Regions, and local authorities
Funding	Ordinary resources with no change in overall expenditure.

<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<p>Definition by 2024 of minimum organizational functioning models/standards at the ATS level. Starting from 2023 - the start of university curricula planning - in connection with action 11 V childhood plan</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>Process indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of the protocols at the State-Regions conference • Dissemination and training on operational protocols • Result indicators • Territorial networks activated and their composition

ACTION 6 – Outreach measures (reduced access and service constraints)

Background	<p>Not all people turn spontaneously to social services, and those who need them most often stay away. They are minors and families who live in marginalized conditions and are not aware of the services, are afraid of using them, or have had negative experiences with the educators and the proposed interventions. In line with the preventive intervention logic of the Childhood Action Plan and the programming of the National Plan of Interventions and Social Services, there is a need to strengthen orientation, awareness-raising, proactive promotion, and approach to services, especially for groups at risk of social exclusion. Therefore, the need emerged to break down the barriers to access to proximity services for minors and their families. The necessity to generate the activation of outreach services, with proactive intervention to bring out needs that are still unexpressed to activate a pathway of promotion of rights, of the person's potential, and more effective accompaniment/take charge. Developing integrated and multifunctional projects is a question to coordinate and implement support and information interventions. The aim is to intercept different forms of discomfort at an early stage, approaching children and young people directly in the place where they usually live or frequent, monitoring the development of particular situations of vulnerability.</p> <p>It is also a matter of adopting fair reforms to the system. For example, to receive the Citizenship Income, 10 years of residence in Italy are required; the last two must be continuous. This provision discriminates against foreign citizens, severely limiting their access to the measure.</p> <p>The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) envisages various interventions in the health area, including the construction by 2026 of 1,288 Community Houses, health facilities, promoters of a multidisciplinary intervention model, as well as privileged places for the planning of social and sociomedical integration interventions.</p> <p>Among the services to be activated in the Community Houses, a single access point (PUA) for multidimensional evaluations (social and health services) is envisaged, which may become a tool facilitating access by adolescents and families with underage children in distress.</p>
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote universal access to services by breaking down barriers (waiting lists, cultural barriers, accessibility of services in terms of time and distance, child-friendly routes, etc.), especially for the most vulnerable targets, those covered by the Child Guarantee. • Promote organizational forms, working methods, interventions, and professionalism that ensure the enforcement of children's and adolescents' rights, listening to and meeting their needs according to an outreach services approach, and continuity in developmental tasks in the various developmental stages.
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	<p>Legislative interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerning the target group of minors with a migration background, the main obstacle to accessing rights is the lack of citizenship; the government is committed to reforming the Law on citizenship to remove all or part of the obstacles caused by the current system of rules; • reduce the period of residence in Italy required to receive the Citizenship Income to 5 years. <p>Interventions of a general administrative and/or programming nature, interventions of an operational nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Social Protection Network, drafting guidelines for outreach work with families with minors, mainly when the conditions could lead to situations of vulnerability. These guidelines detail homogeneous operational criteria to their location (PUAs at Community Homes / Family Advice Centres / Family Centres) and concerning the method and operation of the services, as well as the definition of "sentinel" indicators that allow automatic activation of the service.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of outreach service models that help to overcome the performance logic (automatic standard services) and act in a promotional/preventive way allows for promoting rights' effectiveness. Intercept emerging needs and activate empowerment processes on the expressed needs (community social work, proximity operators, territorial pacts, professional accompaniment to individuals and families, etc.). • Activation of introductory and on-the-job training courses that favor disseminating knowledge and work practices capable of activating proximity and accessibility processes and act as activators of empowerment processes to make the community capable of self-regulating itself subsequently.
Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)	Promoting bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Presidency of the Council of Implementing bodies: Ministry of University and Research, Regions, Anci. Specialised sector associations, Universities, Specific steering committee on Child Guarantee within the Regional Board of the Social Protection and Inclusion Network (see FACTSHEET - ACTION 1-A), Networks set up at regional and ATS level, Third sector, Civic leaders and informal networks, Municipal children's ombudsmen, where present
Funding	Ordinary resources with no change in overall expenditure.
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	<p>2023 - 2024</p> <p>Drafting of guidelines on outreach services and definition of evidence-based intervention models</p> <p>Promotion of basic and on-the-job training courses on the guidelines</p> <p>Organisation of dissemination actions for the guidelines</p> <p>Verification of reform projects related to citizenship and citizenship income</p>
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	To be verified after the drafting of the guidelines

ACTION 7 - Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Services Information System constitutes a strategic knowledge infrastructure for planning, monitoring, and evaluating the social services system. • Article 24 of Legislative Decree 147/2017 defined the national reference framework of the Unified Information System of Social Services (SIUSS), which is divided into its components SIOSS (information system of social supply and services) and SINBA (information system for children and adolescents). • However, there is a need to increase the information of the various databases, which is still not homogeneous. • In addition, concerning the development and integration of the information systems on children and adolescents, reference should be made to Action 30 of the 5th Action Plan on childhood.
Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system to overcome the fragmentary nature of the data by improving and making the information base more structured and enhancing the implementation of the existing institutional information systems or those in the start-up phase. As envisaged in Action 30 of the 5th Childhood Action Plan, set up an inter-institutional working group composed of central Administrations with IT, statistical, social, legal, and socio-healthcare competencies. They'll be given the mandate to reorganize and make available the information generated by the different systems on the website https://www.minori.gov.it, paying particular attention to the specific targets of the Child Guarantee. • Coordination with regional and local surveys
A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature <i>(legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed up the structuring of the Unified Information System of Social Services (SIUSS), SIOSS, and SINBA. Pay particular attention to the SIOSS concerning the focus on the territorial area dimension and the SINBA about the information on some targets addressed by the Child Guarantee but poorly equipped from the information point of view. • In connection to reorganizing and optimizing data as provided for by action 30 of the 5th childhood action plan, an inter-institutional working group is set up to define interoperability protocols between information systems. • Carry out specific in-depth surveys to build a structure supporting the available information to be implemented during the implementation of the National CG Implementation Plan in favor of particular targets targeted by the Plan. • Explore the datasets already available concerning their full potential, optimizing the information already present with the Child Guarantee targets and cross-referencing the administrative data deriving from the services put in place
<i>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries) according to the territorial level to which the action points (national, regional, sub-regional)</i>	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Labour and social policies, Regions, Territorial entities, ISTAT
Funding	Ordinary resources without changing the overall expenditure.
The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages	Within the period of validity of the National Action Plan of the Child Guarantee
Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators	

ACTION 8 - Monitoring health care for children and adolescents

<p>Background</p>	<p>The health protection objectives pursued by the National Health Service are verified through the Guarantee System, a tool that provides a set of indicators and benchmarks, aimed at monitoring the Essential Levels of Care (ELCs). The Guarantee System was introduced in 2000, in implementation of Italian Legislative Decree no. 56 of 2000 laying down provisions on “fiscal federalism”, and was made operational through the Italian Ministerial Decree of 12 December 2001, which defined a set of indicators, identified on the basis of the information sources then available. Over time, thanks to the progressive extension of NHS information assets, the availability of new health information flows on an individual basis, taken over by the Ministry of Health through the Regions (New Health Information System - NSIS), has made it possible to update the system of indicators for guaranteeing ELCs and to make it more suitable for describing the performance and response capacity of regional health services to the health needs of the population.</p> <p>The New Guarantee System (NSG) is the innovative tool that allows, using the wealth of information now available through the New Health Information System (NSIS), to relate ELCs to the dimensions to be monitored relating to: effectiveness, appropriateness, safety and equity.</p> <p>The Ministerial Decree of 12 March 2019 “New assurance system for monitoring health care” was published in the Official Gazette on 14 June 2019 and is operational as of 1 January 2020. The technical specifications of the indicators are set out in the implementation circular (Ministerial Decree of 12 March 2019, Article 3 paragraph 1) of 27 October 2020.</p> <p>Within the Standing Committee for the Verification of the Delivery of Essential Levels of Care (ELC Committee), a technical round table was set up with the aim of testing the methodology for monitoring the Essential Levels of Care provided for by the decree on the New Guarantee System.</p> <p>(see https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/lea/dettaglioContenutiLea.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=5238&area=Lea&menu=monitoraggioLea)</p>
<p>Specific aim and objective to which the intervention relates <i>(the objective must be precise and punctual, with a maximum of three lines)</i></p>	<p>Through the use of health data sources and other relevant information sources, promote the adoption of shared indicators and methodologies to be used in the monitoring and evaluation of child health care, within the provisions of the New Guarantee System of Essential Levels of Care (LEA), implementing the recommendations of the <i>Child Guarantee</i> (Council Recommendation EU 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021) establishing a European guarantee for children.</p> <p>The sources of health data available for monitoring are the electronic administrative health archives active in all Italian Regions and Autonomous Provinces that feed the national information flows to the Ministry of Health (New Health Information System - NSIS). The health data sources of the NSIS have as observation/detection unit the single service (birth event, hospital admission, emergency room access, outpatient services, medicines, home care) and can be interconnected in order to follow the patient through the different access points to health services.</p> <p>At national level, procedures are being activated and tested for the application of the Ministerial Decree for the interconnection of national information flows (Ministerial Decree 7-12-2016, Official Gazette No. 32, 8-2-2017).</p>

<p>A detailed description of the actions proposed to achieve the target, specifying their nature (<i>legislative actions, operational actions, general administrative and/or planning actions</i>)</p>	<p>Interventions of an administrative / planning / operational nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bring to the attention of the Standing Committee for the Verification of the Provision of Essential Levels of Care (ELC Committee) the objectives pursued by the Recommendation of the European Council establishing a European <i>Child Guarantee</i>; • promote the setting up, within the ELC Committee, of a working group to study the issues of effective access to quality health care for minors, with particular attention to those from disadvantaged backgrounds and to the most vulnerable groups identified by the <i>Child Guarantee</i>, including girls, children and adolescents with mental health problems, with disabilities, with a migrant background or belonging to ethnic minorities; • promote the drafting of operational protocols defining care process indicators, outcome indicators and identifying specific data sources, also incorporating the gender perspective, for monitoring child health care, according to the principles indicated by the <i>Child Guarantee</i> Recommendation.
<p>Institutional and non-institutional actors involved (<i>promoting bodies - partners - final beneficiaries</i>) according to the territorial level to which the action points (<i>national, regional, sub-regional</i>)</p>	<p>Promoters Promoting bodies: Ministry of Health Actors Involved Implementing bodies: Regions Scientific societies and professional associations Beneficiaries: Final recipients General paediatric and adolescent population. Special attention is paid to specific groups of children: from the South of Italy, with mental health problems, with disabilities, from migrant or ethnic minority backgrounds. Level Level: National, regional and local</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>To be implemented</p>
<p>The timetable for implementation, possibly with separate deadlines between stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2023, bringing the objectives pursued by the European Council Recommendation establishing a European <i>Child Guarantee</i> to the attention of the Standing Committee for the Evaluation of the Provision of Essential Levels of Care (ELC Committee); • From 2023, promote the implementation, within the ELC Committee, of a working group to examine in depth the issues of effective access to quality health care for children from disadvantaged backgrounds; • By 2026 (or other regional deadlines) testing of health care monitoring indicators in application of <i>Child Guarantee</i> principles, according to the guidelines provided by the ELC Committee; • From 2026 onwards, the ELC Committee will periodically share the results of monitoring activities and identify areas for improvement in terms of access to services and the appropriateness and coverage of healthcare services for minors.
<p>Monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as process, result and impact indicators</p>	<p>The identification of indicators, the methods and the start of monitoring of health care for minors will be carried out according to the guidelines defined by the Standing Committee for verifying the provision of Essential Levels of Care (ELC Committee).</p>

2. FRAMEWORK OF RESOURCES ALREADY GRANTED BY DISTRIBUTION DECREE AND CALLS

DISTRIBUTION DECREES AND CALLS			
NATIONAL RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN AND REACT-EU			
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL POLICIES	Social inclusion and support for vulnerable groups and families	Decree no. 5 of 15 February 2022 of the Director General for Fight against Poverty and for Social Programming - Public Notice no. 1/2022	18-24-month actions to support parenting skills and prevent vulnerability within families € 84 600 000 Actions to strengthen social services by introducing sharing methods and supervision of social workers € 42000 000 Housing First: it provides for individualised projects for each person/family with individual development projects to achieve a higher level of autonomy €177500000 from 1 June 2022 to 30 June 2026
	Quality education and training, combating NEETs and social exclusion	Decree no. 226 of 26.11.2021 identifies the criteria for the assignment of the financial resources set out in Mission 5 Component 1 - Investment 1.4 Dual System	€ 600.000.000,00 for 2021-2025
	Social intervention projects for extreme poverty or marginality	Public Call no. 1/2021 PrIns - Social Intervention Projects, using REACT-EU resources - Axis 6 of PON Inclusion "Interventions against the effects of COVID-19".	€ 90.000.000,00

2. Framework of resources already granted by distribution decree and calls

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	Building new public-school buildings	Decree of the Minister for Education No 343 of 2 December 2021.	€ 800.000.000,00
	Plan of extension of full-time education and school canteens	Decree of the Minister for Education No 343 of 2 December 2021.	€ 400.000.000,00
	Plan for sports infrastructure in schools	Decree of the Minister for Education No 343 of 2 December 2021.	€ 300.000.000,00
	Plan for nurseries and preschools and early childhood education and care services	Decree of the Minister for Education No 343 of 2 December 2021.	€ 2.400.000.000,00 for the development of infrastructure for the 0-2 age group, € 600.000.000,00 for the improvement of infrastructure for the 3-5 age group
	Setting up areas and workshops for education and training in ecological transition	Call Prot. no. 50636 of 27 December 2021	€ 45.000.000,00 for first-cycle schools € 57.000.000,00 for second-cycle schools in the south
	Digital board: digital transformation in teaching and organisation	Call Prot. n. 28966 of 6 September 2021	€ 455.000.000,00
	Implementation of local wired and wireless networks in schools	Call Prot. n. 20480 of 20 July 2021	€ 446.000.000,00
MINISTRY FOR THE SOUTH AND SOCIAL COHESION	Socio-educational projects to tackle educational poverty in southern Italy	DDG. no. 313/2021 and following assignment of resources through DDG 38/2022	€ 50.000.000,00
	Projects for the exploitation of confiscated properties	Decree of the Director General of the Agency for Territorial Cohesion of 23 November 2021 No 264 public call	€ 250.000.000,00
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT	National Innovative Programme for Quality of Living (PINQua)	Ministerial Decree No. 383 of 7 October 2021	€ 2,82 billion
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR	Urban development projects	Law No. 160 of 27 December 2019 and the Prime Minister's Decree of 21 January 2021	€ 3.400.000.000,00
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	NRRP investments and health	Ministry of Health Decree of 20 January 2022.	Investment 1.1 Community houses and caretaking € 2.000.000.000,00

ESF AND ERDF FUNDS			
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	Implementation of educational pathways for the development of skills and for the gathering and socialisation of students in the covid-19 emergency	Call Prot. 9707 of 27 april 2021	€ 510.000.000,00
2020 BUDGET AND 2020-2022 MULTIANNUAL BUDGET			
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR	Nurseries, preschools, multi-purpose centres	decree of the Ministry of the Interior, in agreement with the Ministry of Education, of 22 March 2021	Day nurseries € 280 million (of which € 168 million for disadvantaged areas of the country) Preschools € 175 million (of which € 105 million in disadvantaged areas of the country) - Multi-purpose centres € 105 million (of which € 63 million for disadvantaged areas) reallocation of pre-school buildings € 140 million.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	Special maintenance and energy efficiency in high schools	Ministerial Decree No. 129 of 01 October 2020	€ 855.000.000,00 from 2020 to 2024
DEPARTMENT FOR FAMILY POLICIES	Universal Allowance	Law of 1 April 2021 no. 46 Legislative Decree No. 230 of 21 December 2021	Approximately € 19 billion for 2022
	Family Policy Fund	Decree of 24 June 2021 allocating resources from the Fund for Family Policies	€ 96.632.250,00
	Children and Adolescents Fund	decree allocating the resources of the Children's Fund for the year 2021	€ 28.794.000,00
UNDER NEGOTIATION			
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	National health equity programme	Investment 1.1 Community houses and caretaking	€ 2.000.000.000,00
AGENCY FOR TERRITORIAL COHESION	- NOP METRO	Improving the quality of life in suburban and marginal areas	€ 2.9 billion

3. FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS TO BE USED FOR GENERAL MONITORING

Table 1 Monitoring of the size of the population of 'children in need' at EU-level

<i>National indicators</i>	<i>The specific group within 'children in need' as defined in the ECG Recom.</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data source</i>
At-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate for children (0-17) living in the Southern Italy	Children AROPE	Yearly Gender and age group; Region of residence; Type of Municipality (density); educational level of parents; family typology	ISTAT (EU-SILC)
At-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate for children (0-17) foreigners/with a migrant background	Children AROPE	Yearly Gender and age group; Region of residence; Type of Municipality (density)	ISTAT (EU-SILC)
At-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPE) rate for children (0-17) living in single-parents' families	Children AROPE	Yearly Gender and age group; Region of residence; Type of Municipality (density); educational level of parents; family typology	ISTAT (EU-SILC)
Children (0-17) with disabilities in the school system by order and grade (V.A. and % of total pupils)	Children with disabilities	Yearly Region, gender, age group, level of education	Ministry of Education (Ufficio Scolastico)
Number / Prevalence of children in alternative care - Institutional care	Children in alternative care	Yearly – available only from 2024 Territorial areas (big municipalities and associations of municipalities)	SIOSS (Social services information system) - Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. This data system is not yet fully operational
Number /Prevalence of children in alternative care - Foster care	Children in alternative care	Yearly – available only from 2024 Territorial areas (big municipalities and associations of municipalities)	SIOSS (Social services information system) - Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. This data system is not yet fully operational

<p>% Territorial areas offering interventions of support and social inclusion for "Family and children"</p>	<p>Children in need</p>	<p>Yearly – available only from 2024 available for items: income supplement; territorial and home socio-educational support; school socio-educational support; support for families and family networks; family mediation activities; support for job placement; prompt social intervention and interventions for extreme poverty</p>	<p>SIOSS (Social services information system) - Ministry of Labour and Social Policies This data system is not yet fully operational</p>
<p><i>Number / Prevalence of children in alternative care - Institutional care</i></p>	<p><i>Children in alternative care</i></p>	<p>Yearly – not available until at least 2026 <i>age; gender; family composition; migrant background; condition of children; school attended; disability and type; parents' educational qualifications; employment status of the parents</i></p>	<p>SINBA (Social information system on the care and protection of children and their families) - Ministry of Labour and Social Policies This data system is still under implementation</p>
<p><i>Number / Prevalence of children in alternative care - Foster care</i></p>	<p><i>Children in alternative care</i></p>	<p>Yearly – not available until at least 2026 <i>age; gender; family composition; migrant background; condition of children; school attended; disability and type; parents' educational qualifications; employment status of the parents</i></p>	<p>SINBA (Social information system on the care and protection of children and their families) - Ministry of Labour and Social policies This data system is still under implementation</p>

3. Framework of indicators to be used for general monitoring

Table 2 Monitoring of free and effective access to ECEC at EU-level

<i>National indicators</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data source</i>
Participation rate of children with a migrant background/ in institutions / and of homeless children in formal ECEC		To be analysed with a survey
% 0-2 year old children attending ECEC	Yearly Type of service; Gender; Territorial division; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); age of the minor (0,1,2); educational level of parents; municipality type (density)	Indagine multiscopo - Aspetti della vita quotidiana (ISTAT)
Children aged 2 years attending preschools (pre-primary) earlier (% of 2-year-olds)	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Disability	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
Children aged 3-5 years attending preschools excluding primary school early adopters (% on range 3-5 excluding primary school early adopters)	Yearly	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
Municipal expenditure on early childhood education services (euro per capita)	Yearly Type of service; Region and Territorial Areas	ISTAT
Public expenditure per capita in pre-primary	Yearly	Ministry of Education
Expenditure supported by families (out of pocket) for early childhood education services out of total municipal expenditure (%)	Yearly Type of service; Region and Territorial Areas	ISTAT
% places in early childhood education services (public and private) compared to resident children aged 0 to 2	Yearly Region and Territorial Areas	ISTAT

Table 3 Monitoring of free and effective access to education (including school-based activities) at EU-level

<i>Proposed indicators</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data source</i>
Net-out-of-pocket (yearly) cost of education for children in need, taking into account school cost items listed in the text above	TBD	To be analysed with a survey
% of the population aged 18-24 with at most the middle school certificate, who has not completed a professional training course recognized by the Region lasting more than 2 years and who does not attend school courses or carry out training activities	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Municipality type (density)	ISTAT (Rapporto BES)
Public expenditure per student in euro for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools	Yearly	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
% primary school students who have full-time access	Yearly	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
Average number of pupils with disabilities per support teacher, autonomy and communication assistants for primary and lower secondary schools	Yearly	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)

Table 4 Monitoring Free and effective access to at least one healthy meal each school day at EU-level

<i>National indicators</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data source</i>
% of children (in low-income HHS) receiving free/fully subsidised access to one healthy full school meal per day in public schools, by age group (or education level: primary, secondary) % of children receiving free school meals offered in ECEC; basic education and secondary education	TBD / EU-27	To be analysed with a survey
% pre-primary pupils who have access to school meals	Yearly region; gender; citizenship	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
% primary school students who have access to school meals	Yearly region; gender; citizenship	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
% presence of school canteen buildings	Yearly region	Ministry of Education (Ufficio scolastico)
<i>Number/Prevalence of children in charge of local social service who have access to school canteen</i>	<i>Yearly – not available until at least 2026 age; gender; family composition; migrant background; condition of children; school attended; disability and type; parents' educational qualifications; employment status of the parents</i>	<i>SINBA (information system on the care and protection of children and their families) - Ministry of Labour and Social Policies This data system is still under implementation</i>

3. Framework of indicators to be used for general monitoring

Table 5 Monitoring of free and effective access to healthcare at EU-level

<i>National indicators</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data sources</i>
Free/fully subsidised access to regular health monitoring, including dental care or ophthalmology of children in various age brackets Universal access to health care / dental care in different age groups (see Tables 5 and 6)	TBD / EU-27	To be analysed with a survey
% children 0-17 years who had to give up some health care in the previous 12 months	Yearly Gender; Territorial division of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Quintile of income; Type of Municipality (density); minors with severe limitations in daily activities	ISTAT (Health for All)
% children aged 14-17 with severe chronic depression or anxiety	Yearly Gender; Region; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent education level	ISTAT (Indagine condizioni di salute e ricorso ai servizi sanitari)
Number of minors hospitalized for decompensated neuropsychic disorder (DNP)	Yearly Region	Ministry of Health Schede di dimissione ospedaliera (SDO)
% Territorial Areas (Big municipalities and associations of municipalities) that have activated a parent-child center, as part of the integrated 0-6 system, and in connection between the educational and scholastic, social and different realities of the health sector	Yearly Region	ISTAT (Indagine sugli interventi e i servizi sociali dei comuni singoli e associati)

Table 8 Monitoring of effective access to healthy nutrition at EU-level

<i>National indicators</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data sources</i>
% children 3-17 years overweight or obese	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 3-17 years who do not consume milk for breakfast	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 3-17 years who eat adequate breakfast (drink milk and/or eat something)	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 3-17 years who consume sweets at least once a day	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 3-17 years who consume salty snacks at least once a day	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 3-17 years who consume carbonated drinks at least once a day	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 3-17 years who consume at least 4 daily portions of greens, vegetables and fruits	Yearly Gender; Region of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Type of Municipality (density); Parent educational qualification	ISTAT (Indagine multiscopo Aspetti della vita quotidiana)
% children 0-17 years in families who cannot afford to eat meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent at least once every two days	Yearly Gender; Territorial division of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Quintile of income; Municipality type (density)	ISTAT (EU SILC)
% students who have access to promote good eating habits at school: healthy eating habits initiatives and parental involvement in food initiative	Every two years Region	National Institute of Health (OKKIO alla salute)

3. Framework of indicators to be used for general monitoring

Table 9 Monitoring of effective access to adequate housing at EU-level

<i>National indicators</i>	<i>Regularity and geographical coverage of data collection</i>	<i>Data sources</i>
Number / share of homeless children	TBD / EU-27	To be analysed with a survey
% children 0-17 year living in extreme overcrowding home	Yearly Gender; Territorial division of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Quintile of income; Municipality type (density)	ISTAT (EU SILC)
% children 0-17 years in families with problems with a high incidence of spending per house on family income	Yearly Gender; Territorial division of residence; Citizenship; Type of family (single-parent); Quintile of income; Municipality type (density)	ISTAT (EU SILC)
% children 0-17 in extreme housing situations	Every six years starting from 2023	ISTAT (EU SILC) Ad hoc module 'Intergenerational transmission of housing disadvantages and difficulties'

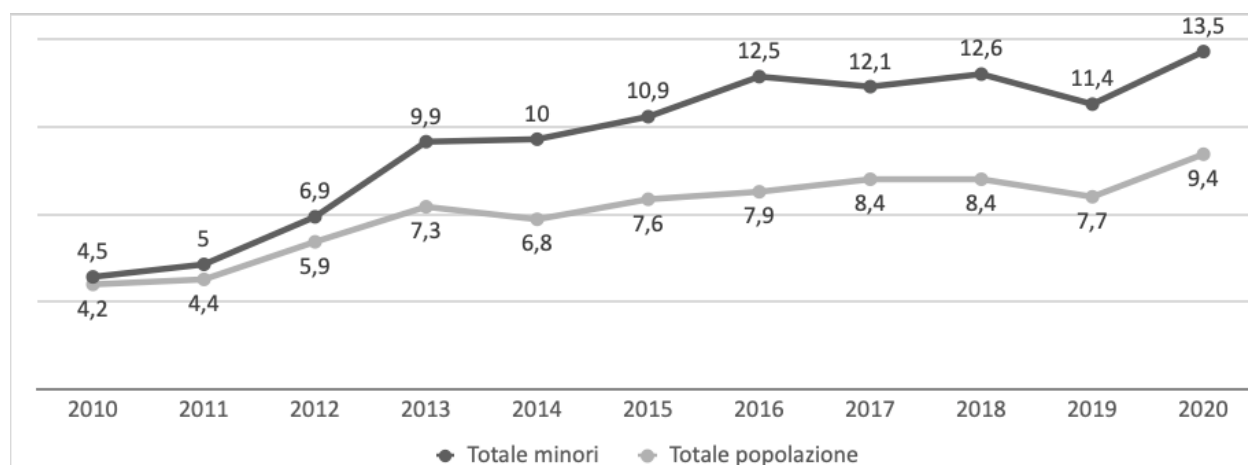
4. STATISTICAL REFERENCES TO CHAPTER 3 - IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN IN DIFFICULTY AND THE BARRIERS THEY ENCOUNTER IN ACCESSING SERVICES

Chart 1 - Share of individual absolute poverty among children aged 0-17 by gender (% of people living in households in absolute poverty over residents) 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	4,2	4,6	7	9,5	10,7	11,5	11,3	12,4	12,7	11,9	13,1
Female	4,8	5,5	6,7	10,3	9,2	10,2	13,9	11,7	12,6	10,9	13,9

Source: Istat

Chart 1 - Share of individual absolute poverty among children aged 0-17 and all age groups (% of people living in households in absolute poverty over residents) 2010-2020



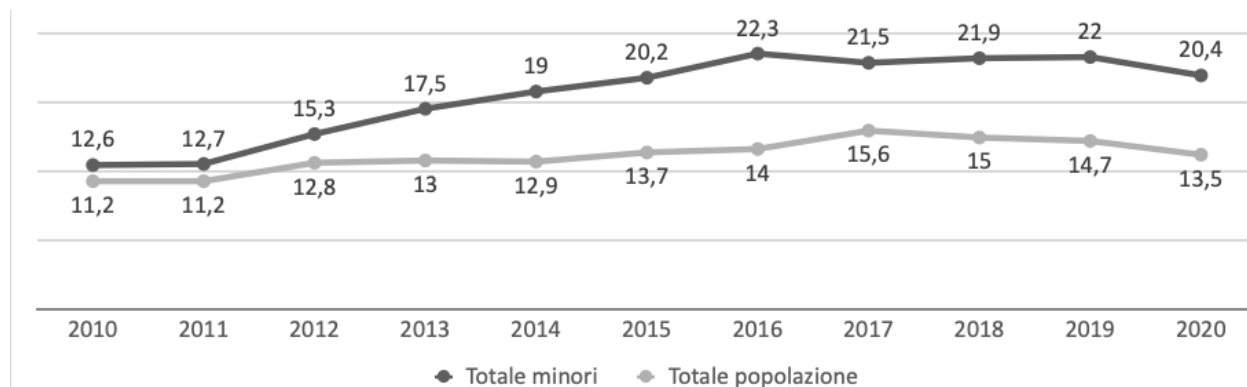
Source: Istat

Chart 2 - Share of individual relative poverty among children aged 0-17 by gender (% of people living in households in relative poverty over residents) 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	12,9	13,1	16	17,4	20,2	20,5	21,2	21,3	21,7	22,3	20,3
Female	12,3	12,4	14,5	17,6	17,6	19,9	23,5	21,8	22,2	21,7	20,6

Source: Istat

Chart 2 - Share of individual relative poverty among children aged 0-17 and all age groups (% of people living in households in absolute poverty over residents) 2010-2020



Source: Istat

4. Statistical references to chapter 3 - Identification of children in difficulty and the barriers they encounter in accessing services

Chart 3 - Absolute and relative poverty of resident population aged 0-17 by regional distribution - Year 2020 (absolute and percentage values)

	Absolute poverty of the resident population aged 0-17	Relative poverty of the resident population aged 0-17		
	N	%	N	%
North	642.583	14,4	688.284	15,4
Centre	181.325	9,5	259.952	13,6
South	512.479	14,5	1.075.816	30,5
Italy	1.336.387	13,5	2.024.051	20,4

Source: Istat

Chart 4 - Financial burden due to housing costs and overcrowding - Year 2019 (percentage values)

Financial burden due to housing costs, families with children	Financial burden due to housing costs, single-parent families	Financial burden due to overcrowding, families with children	Financial burden due to overcrowding, single-parent families
8,4%	19,8%	41,5%	37,6%

Source: Eurostat, Eu Silc

Chart 5 - Pupils with disabilities per 100 pupils per school year and level (percentage values)

School year	Early childhood school	Primary school	Lower secondary school	Higher secondary school	All school levels
a.s.2014/2015	1,4	3,1	3,8	2,2	2,7
a.s.2015/2016	1,5	3,1	3,9	2,3	2,8
a.s.2016/2017	1,9	3,3	4,0	2,5	2,9
a.s.2017/2018	2,1	3,5	4,1	2,6	3,1
a.s.2018/2019	2,4	3,8	4,2	2,7	3,3
a.s.2019/2020	2,5	4,1	4,3	2,9	3,5

Source: Miur

Chart 6 - Schools with services for overcoming structural barriers (percentage values) - Year 2020

School	Entrance with platforms	Lift for people with disabilities	Stair lift and/or lifting platform	Approved toilets	Approved stairs	Approved doors	Acoustic and/or visual signals	Relief maps and/or tactile paths
Early childhood	33,6	57,8	4,9	53,9	67,3	68,8	14,1	2,6
Primary	56,8	58,9	15,0	78,4	86,3	87,8	18,9	3,7
Lower Secondary school	59,1	60,7	19,3	81,2	87,4	88,5	19,9	4,0
Higher secondary school	48,2	58,1	17,9	66,6	69,2	70,8	21,4	4,2

Source: Istat

Chart 7 - Resident foreign children by gender (absolute values)

	2019	2020	2021
Male	525.390	530.045	543.231
Female	486.918	492.426	504.642
Total	1.012.308	1.022.471	1.047.873

Source: Istat

Chart 8 - Resident foreign children by territorial distribution (absolute and percentage values)

	2019		2020		2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
North	632.890	63%	641.317	63%	659.936	63%
Centre	234.285	23%	234.437	23%	238.306	23%
South	145.133	14%	146.717	14%	149.631	14%
Total	1.012.308	100%	1.022.471	100%	1.047.873	100%

Source: Istat

Chart 9 - Unaccompanied foreign children (Absolute values)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
17.373	18.303	18.670	6.054	7.080	12.284

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies

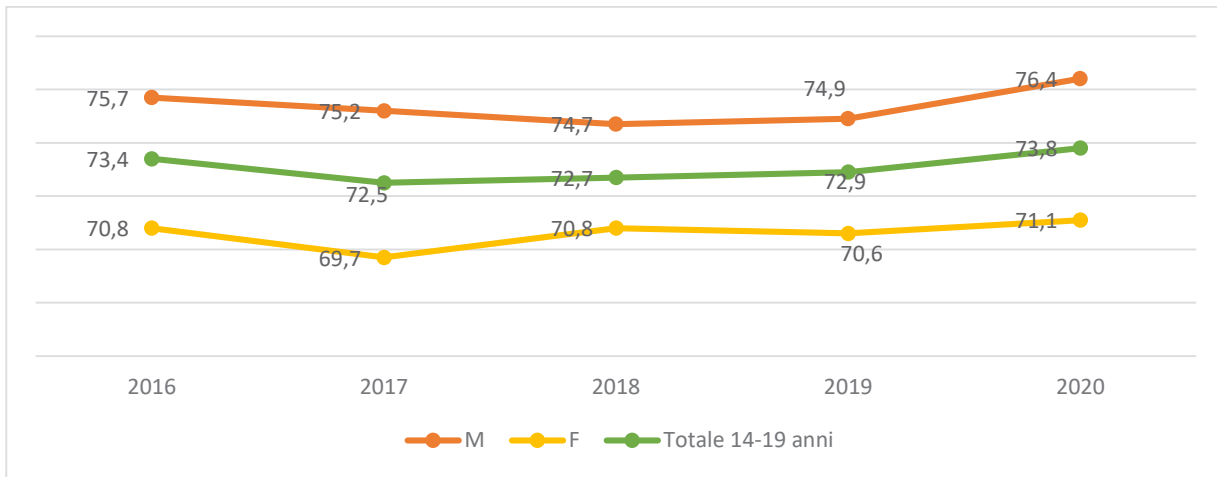
Chart 10 - Distribution of unaccompanied foreign children by hosting region (percentage values)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lombardia	6,1	6,6	46,9	13,6	9,9	9,8
Piemonte	3,1	2,5	1,6	4,3	3,3	3,2
Valle D'Aosta	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1
Liguria	1,5	1,4	1,2	3,4	2,8	3,1
Veneto	1,7	2,0	1,7	4,9	3,3	2,5
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3,7	3,4	4,2	11,0	11,0	8,0
Provincia di Bolzano	0,5	0,6	0,4	1,3	0,8	0,5
Provincia di Trento	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2
Emilia-Romagna	6,2	5,6	4,2	10,0	7,8	7,5
Toscana	3,8	3,7	2,5	7,6	4,0	3,8
Lazio	5,3	5,7	4,1	7,1	4,8	3,3
Marche	1,1	1,1	0,8	2,3	1,6	1,8
Umbria	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,8
Abruzzo	0,8	0,7	0,4	1,9	1,4	1,2
Molise	0,6	0,7	0,5	1,2	1,4	0,7
Puglia	5,1	5,0	2,3	3,7	5,9	7,8
Campania	5,0	4,0	1,9	2,6	3,3	3,0
Basilicata	1,7	1,3	0,8	1,6	1,8	1,6
Calabria	8,2	7,9	2,8	2,3	6,0	12,3
Sicilia	40,9	43,6	21,9	19,2	28,9	28,2
Sardegna	4,3	3,9	1,0	0,6	1,2	0,6

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies

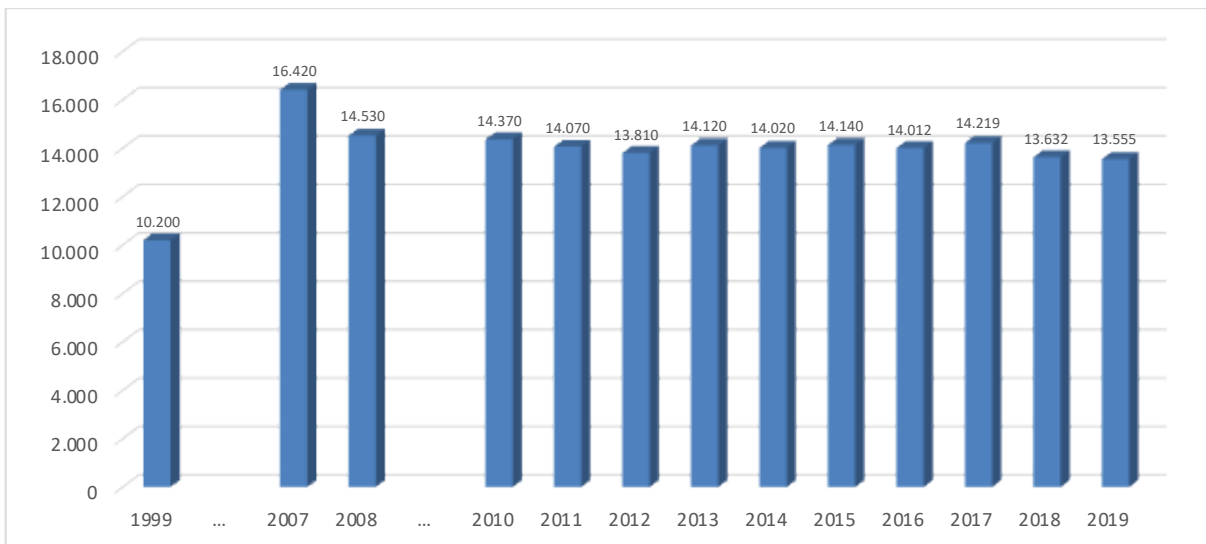
4. Statistical references to chapter 3 - Identification of children in difficulty and the barriers they encounter in accessing services

Figure 3 - Mental health index by gender in the 14-19 age group 2016-2020



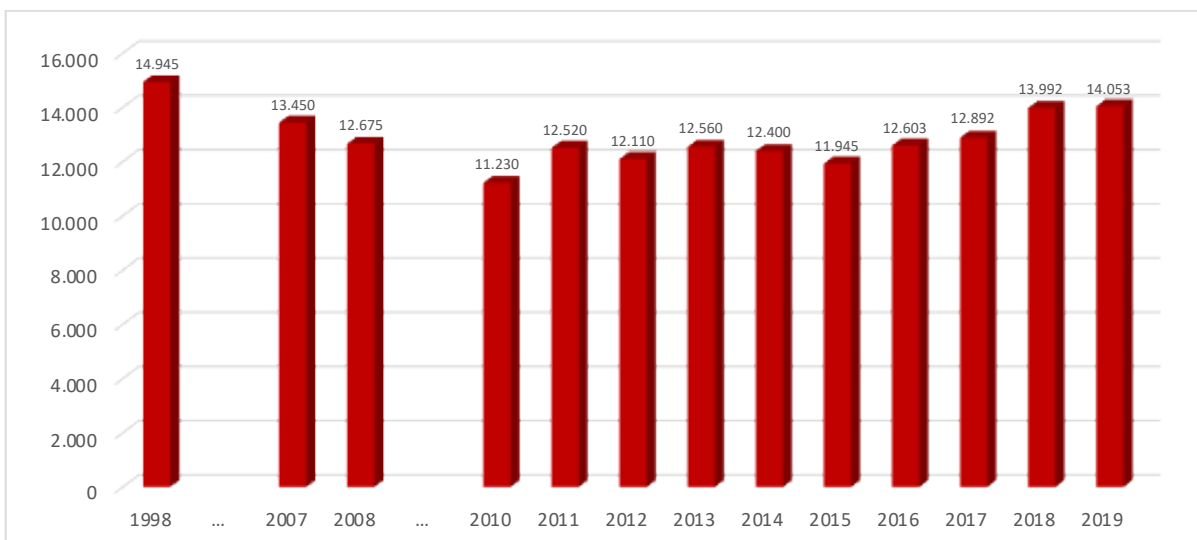
Source: Istat

Figure 4 - Children and adolescents aged 0-17 in family foster care to single people, families and relatives (excluding unaccompanied foreign children). Italy (estimated). Years 1999, 2007, 2008, 2010-2019



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies- Regions e autonomous Provinces - Istituto degli Innocenti

Figure 5 - Children and adolescents aged 0-17 in residential services for minors (excluding unaccompanied foreign children). Italy (estimated). Years 1998, 2007, 2008, 2010-2019



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies- Regions e autonomous Provinces - Istituto degli Innocenti

